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HISTORY OF

FAYETTE COUNTY

OHIO

HER PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

FRANK M. ALLEN
Editor

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and Genealogical Records of Old Families

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ILLUSTRATED

1914
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Greene County
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DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made Fayette County a garden of sunshine and delights.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Fayette County, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Fayette county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Fayette County, Ohio," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670 and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England, as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Ohio—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indian waged in trying to drive

the white man out and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on General St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continual trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Crevecour and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enemity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701,

by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Céleron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of the history of Ohio to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is

sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774), England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War for Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the

United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and mostly Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the sessions of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the

territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference be-

tween the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives were to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confirmed by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or

representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the Territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the Territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799 with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of organization.	Number of representatives.
Washington	July 27, 1788	2
Hamilton	January 4, 1790	7
St. Clair	April 27, 1790	1
Knox	June 20, 1790	1
Randolph	October 5, 1795	1
Wayne	August 6, 1796	3
Adams	July 10, 1797	2
Jefferson	July 29, 1797	1
Ross	August 20, 1798	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limits of the present article forbids. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important

thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thou-

sand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population, are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams	3,432
Hamilton	14,632
Jefferson	8,766
Ross	8,540
Trumbull	1,302
Washington	5,427
Wayne	3,206
Total	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward	1,955	1,395
Total	24,433	20,595
Total of both sexes		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians		337
Grand total		45,365

A digression is necessary at this point in order to trace the growth of settlement of the territory now within the present state of Ohio up to 1803, when it was admitted to the Union as a state. Marietta, founded in July, 1788, by the Ohio Company, is the oldest permanent settlement in the state. A number of New Jersey settlers were organized by John Cleves Symmes, and Symmes succeeded in securing a grant of land from Congress (1788-1792) containing two hundred forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty

acres, located between the Great Miami and Little Miami rivers. This grant of land is known in Ohio history as the Symmes purchase and contained the settlements of Columbia (1788) and Cincinnati (1789), although the latter place was first christened Losantiville. The man who devised this name exercised no small amount of ingenuity in its manufacture. The proposed settlement happened to be located at the mouth of the Licking river and this circumstance, with a little knowledge of Latin and a vivid imagination, was responsible for this hybrid word. The Latin word for town is "villa," which is Anglicized into "ville;" the Latin for opposite is "anti" and for mouth "os." These three Latin words account for the completed word, with the exception of the "L," and this letter is the initial letter of Licking. To make the word clear it must be read backward, syllable at a time—thus L-os-anti-ville, which being interpreted means the town opposite the mouth of the Licking.

The Virginia Military District, to which reference has been made, was settled largely by people from that state. The Connecticut Reserve, along Lake Erie, attracted many settlers from that state, among whom should be mentioned Moses Cleaveland, who, in 1796, founded the city which bears his name. The northern part of the state did not begin to fill up rapidly until after 1832, when the Ohio-Erie canal was opened for traffic. There have been estimates running from fifteen to twenty thousand as to the number of people who floated down the Ohio river within a year after the Ordinance of 1787 went into effect.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION (1788-1810).

It has already been stated that there were nine counties within the Northwest Territory in 1799, when it advanced to the second stage of territorial government. According to the provisions of the ordinance, the creation of new counties was in the hands of the governor, although after the federal constitution went into effect the secretary was also given the same power. Knox and Wayne counties were started by Secretary Winthrop Sargent according to this provision. The state of Ohio is now divided into eighty-eight counties, ten of which were created before the state was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803. The counties organized by Governor St. Clair, or his secretary, from 1788, when Washington county was organized, up to 1803, when the state was admitted to the Union, are ten in number: Washington, Hamilton, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont. The dates of the creation of the first six

have already been given. Trumbull county was organized on July 10, 1800; Clermont and Fairfield, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. Between the years 1803 and 1810, when Fayette county was organized, there were no less than twenty-four counties organized within the state of Ohio. The first session of the General Assembly of the state organized eight counties, as follows: Franklin, Gallia, Greene, Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery and Columbiana. Muskingum started its independent existence on the first day of March, 1804. In 1805 there were four counties created, Champaign, Athens, Geauga and Highland. The session of 1807 added four more to the rapidly growing state, Miami, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Portage. The following year saw six new counties opened for entry, Delaware, Stark, Tuscarawas, Preble, Knox and Licking. One county, Huron, was created in 1809. The five counties organized in 1810 include Fayette, the history of which is the main theme of this volume. The other counties created in this year are Pickaway, Guernsey, Clinton and Madison. This makes a total of thirty-nine counties up to and including the year 1810. In this year Cincinnati, the largest city of the state, boasted of a population of two thousand three hundred and twenty, while Fayette, which had been made out of parts of Highland and Ross counties, started out with a total population of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

INDIAN WARS (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same thing. This inciting of the Indians by the British was one of the causes of the War of 1812, a struggle which has very appropriately been called the second War for Independence. The various uprisings of the Indians up to 1794 retarded the influx of settlers and was a constant menace to those who did venture into the territory. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the Indians during this period before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar, 1790, and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for

both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle which closed his campaign against the Indians is known as the battle of Fallen Timbers and was fought on August 20, 1794. The scene of the battle lies along the Maumee river within the limits of the present county of Defiance. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they had lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed by their chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, to formulate a treaty. The United States government appointed General Wayne as commissioner plenipotentiary to draft the treaty and, after nearly two months of bickering, a treaty was drawn up on August 3, 1795. It was signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and the delegates of twelve interested tribes. The treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterward Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians, was a true friend of the whites. It may be said that this battle of Fallen Timbers was the most important battle fought in America between the close of the War for Independence and the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811. To Gen. Anthony Wayne will remain the honor of opening the way for the permanent settlement of the Northwest Territory.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW STATE.

The three years intervening between the creation of Indian Territory (May 7, 1800), and the admission of Ohio to the Union (March 1, 1803), are marked by an acrimonious struggle during which Governor St. Clair was constantly growing in disfavor with his Legislature and the great mass of the people of the Territory. The Legislature wanted a state formed as soon as possible and succeeded in getting Congress to pass an act, April 30, 1802, authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention. This act established the limits of the proposed new state as follows: 'That part of the Northwest Territory bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the Ohio river, west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Big Miami river due north to an east and west line passing through the south extremity of Lake Michigan, and by this line and the Canada line through Lake Erie to the west line of Pennsylvania." Since these boundaries omitted the eastern half of the present state of Michigan which had been left a part of the Northwest Territory by the division of May 7, 1800, it was denounced as a fraud by the Federalists in the omitted territory. However, it is very plain that Congress carried out

the intent of the Ordinance of 1787 by their act and the charge of political trickery fails of substantiation in the light of the specific provisions therein set forth regarding the creation of states out of the Northwest Territory. The enabling act provided for an election for delegates to the constitutional convention to be held in September of the same year (1802), the delegates to meet at Chillicothe on the first Monday of the following November. The thirty-five delegates met at the appointed time and by a vote of thirty-four to one, the negative vote being cast by Ephraim Cutler, decided to proceed at once to the organization of a state government and the formation of a constitution. The convention was in session until November 29th, at which time it had completed the first constitution for the state and the one which lasted until 1851, when a second constitution was adopted.

WHEN WAS OHIO ADMITTED TO THE UNION?

It is interesting to note the difficulty which Ohio historians have had in trying to fix upon the date which marks the formal admission of the state to the Union.

The natal day of Ohio has given rise to more dispute than the natal day of any other state in the Union. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that Congress never passed an act formally admitting it to the Union. There have been no less than five dates assigned by as many different authorities and each group of historians substantiate their claim by the citation of facts. These five dates are as follows: April 30, 1802; November 29, 1802; February 19, 1803; March 1, 1803; March 3, 1803.

The first date (April 30, 1802) has for its chief sponsor the editor of the "United States Statutes at Large." This date is not tenable at all, since the territorial judges were in office for several months after this date and were, by the congressional act of February 21, 1806, paid their full salaries up to March 1, 1803. The second date (November 29, 1802) is advanced by Hickey in his volume, "The Constitution," on the ground that the constitution was adopted on that day. The third date (February 19, 1803) has been held by several good authorities, notably, Caleb Atwater, in his "Political Manual;" G. W. Pascal, in his "Annotated Constitution," and the late president of Marietta College, I. W. Andrews. It was upon this date that Congress passed an act to "provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Ohio." This would seem to indicate that Congress recognized February 19, 1803, as the date of the admission of Ohio to the Union, but when it is recalled that Congress had not yet appointed the

necessary judicial officers it must be concluded that this is not the proper date. The fourth date (March 1, 1803) is now recognized officially as the actual day on which Ohio formally entered the Union, although it was an act of Congress passed nearly three years later which definitely settled this fact. The question arose in 1806 in Congress regarding the payment of the territorial officers and the act of February 21st of that year ordered that the governor and judges be paid for their services up to March 1, 1803. There can be no question but that Congress placed its official approval on this date as being the first day of Ohio's existence as a separate state. The fifth and last date (March 3, 1803) was advanced as the real date of the admission of the state, for the reason that on this date Congress gave its approval to certain changes in the constitution of the state which had been adopted on November 29, 1802. These changes related to the disposition of certain school lands within the state and were of minor importance and in no sense advocated any radical changes in the constitution of the state. However, on March 3, 1803, the state had been in full operation for a space of three days and exercising all the rights and privileges of a state; the governor had been installed; the Legislature was in session and the various state officials were discharging their duties in accordance with the constitution. Thus it must be concluded from all available evidence that Ohio was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND OHIO.

The capital of the Northwest Territory was located within the present limits of Ohio during the whole existence of the Territory both before and after the division of the Territory in 1800. When the Ordinance of 1787 was formally put into operation, on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, 1788. The name of Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen Marie Antoinette, compounded by a curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

The capital remained at Marietta until 1800, when it was moved by the congressional act of May 7th of that year to Chillicothe and by the constitution adopted in 1802 the capital was to remain there at least until 1808. The Legislature of 1809 moved the capital to Zanesville until such time as a permanent site should be selected. The Legislature at the same time that it moved the capital to Zanesville appointed commissioners to report at the following sessions "the most eligible and central spot for permanently establish-

ing it." The approaching War of 1812 made it necessary to take the capital back to Chillicothe, where there was less danger from attack by the Indians and British. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1809 selected a small village by the name of Dublin, on the Scioto, about fourteen miles north of Columbus, but the Legislature refused to abide by their choice.

The capital was permanently located at Columbus by the legislative act of February 14, 1812, although no less than nine different sites were under consideration before the final decision was made. The act selecting the site did not choose a name for the proposed city and this honor belongs to Joseph Foos, the senator from Franklin county, who had been largely instrumental in the selection of the Legislature. At that time there was a solitary log cabin on the site and the whole tract was covered with a dense forest. The act of February 17, 1816, formally designated Columbus as the capital "from and after the second Tuesday of October, 1816." During the War of 1812, and until the buildings were ready at Columbus, the capital remained at Chillicothe.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF OHIO.

The state of Ohio has had four constitutional conventions: 1802, 1850-51, 1873-74 and 1912. The constitution of 1802, it is interesting to note, was never submitted to the people for ratification. Between the adoption of the first and second constitution there was an effort to hold a constitutional convention. A resolution, passed December 25, 1818, authorized a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention, but at the election which was subsequently held it was decided adversely by a vote of 29,315 to 6,987.

The main facts concerning the second constitutional convention may be briefly summed up as follows. The Legislature on October 9, 1849, authorized a vote on the question of holding a convention and the voters of the state cast a majority of 94,531 in favor of the constitutional convention. The vote stood 145,698 for and 51,167 against the convention. On April 1, 1850, the one hundred and eight delegates were elected and on the 6th of the following May they met at Columbus. The convention was in continuous session until July 9, 1850, and then, not having yet completed their deliberations, adjourned to meet again on December 2, 1850. The second session continued to hold daily meetings until March 10, 1851, when it finally concluded its labors after having spent a total of one hundred and sixty-three days. The constitution was submitted to the people of the state on June 17, 1851, and adopted by a vote of 125,564 to 109,276.

An attempt to adopt a new constitution was made in 1874, but failed. On March 30, 1871, the Legislature provided for a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention and at an election held October 10, 1871, it was decided, by a vote of 267,618 to 104,231, to hold such a convention. On April 6, 1873, the one hundred and five delegates to the convention were elected and on the 13th of the following month they met and organized. The convention continued in session from that date until August 8th, and, after a recess, met on December 2d and remained in continuous session until May 15th of the following year. The convention held daily sessions for one hundred and eighty days, one of the longest constitutional conventions ever held in the United States. With all this deliberation it would seem that a satisfactory constitution could have been framed, but the voters of the state, on August 18, 1874, rejected it by a vote of 250,169 to 102,885. This expensive attempt to make a new constitution was sufficient to thwart all efforts along this line for several years. However, the changes in economic, social and industrial conditions became more pronounced year by year, and on March 9, 1909, the Legislature submitted the question of holding a constitutional convention. At an election held on November 8, 1910, it was decided, by a vote of 693,263 to 67,718, to select delegates to a constitutional convention. The convention met on the second Tuesday of January, 1912, and remained in session until June 8, 1912, when it finally concluded its labors. This convention submitted forty-two changes in the existing constitution and on September 3d of the same year the qualified voters of the state accepted all but eight of the proposed amendments. The eight amendments lost are as follows: Suffrage, good roads, advertising, injunctions, capital punishment, voting machines, eligibility of women and elimination of word "white" from the constitution. The amendments which carried by various majorities concerned the following subjects: Jury system, depositions, suits, wrongful death, initiative and referendum, investigations, limiting veto, mechanics' lien, welfare, compensations, conservation of natural resources, eight-hour day, removal of officials, expert testimony, land titles, prison contracts, extra sessions, reform of the judiciary, county judges, justices, school boards, school commissioners, insurance, abolishing of board of public works, taxation, corporations, double liability, state printing, civil service, submission of amendments, home rule for cities, schedule and license. The fight was the most bitter on woman's suffrage and the initiative and referendum. The vote on the first proposition was 249,420 to 336,875 and was defeated largely on account of the activity of the liquor interests. The initiative and referen-

dum carried by a vote of 312,592 to 231,312, despite the fact that every ruse and trick known to professional politicians was used to compass its defeat.

On November 3, 1914, there were four constitutional amendments submitted to the voters of the state and the two which caused the most discussion, viz., woman's suffrage and prohibition, were defeated. The other two amendments related to home rule for cities and the regulation of the liquor traffic.

MILITARY RECORD.

The state of Ohio has had its citizens in four wars in which the United States has engaged since 1803: the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It is very unfortunate that the public records of Ohio contain no list of the soldiers of the state who fought in the War of 1812, although large numbers of the citizens served in the field under various commanders. The records as regards the Mexican War are fairly complete and show that a total of 5,536 men were sent to the front by the state. When the call was first issued for troops, Ohio was called upon to furnish three thousand men and within a short time forty companies reported at Camp Washington, near Cincinnati. Thirty companies were formed into three regiments, commanded by Cols. Alexander M. Mitchell, George W. Morgan and Samuel R. Curtis. These troops were sent down the Ohio in July, 1846, and joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande. In 1847 additional troops were sent from Ohio, but none of them saw any active service. The regiment under the command of Mitchell was the only one to take part in a battle, and it distinguished itself in the storming of Monterey. The state of Ohio suffered a severe loss in the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, one of the most prominent men of the state at that time. He was a member of Congress at the time of the opening of the war, but left Congress, enlisted as a private and soon after received a commission as brigadier-general. He was in the operations around Monterey and shortly afterward was stricken with a fatal disease and died on December 30, 1846.

The part which Ohio played in the Civil War can be only briefly noticed in this resume of the history of the state. That Ohio did her full duty as a loyal member of the Union is a fact which is known to everyone. Within twenty-four hours from the time the President issued his first call for troops on April 16, 1860, the Legislature had passed a bill appropriating one million dollars for military purposes. Two days later (April 19) two regiments of Ohio troops left by rail for Washington. The ease and quickness with which

this was accomplished is an indication of the intense loyalty of the state. It is a glowing tribute to the state of Ohio that although there were only thirteen regiments assigned to the state under the first call, enough men presented themselves to make more than seventy regiments. This outburst of loyalty was such that the Legislature authorized the governor to accept ten more regiments, and the state itself equipped and paid these additional men and enrolled them for the defense of the state. By October 1, 1862, the state had enrolled militia to the number of 425,147 and the state sent out for duty outside of its own limits 319,659 men, although their quota was only 306,322. This gives the state the honor of furnishing more than one-tenth of the total enlistment of men in the Northern army. The soldiers were a part of every army, participated in every campaign, fought in every important battle from Bull Run to Bentonville, from Sabine Cross Roads to Gettysburg. No less than forty-three Ohio regiments of infantry were present at the sanguinary engagement at Missionary Ridge and they were in like proportion at the other battles. Twelve thousand brave Ohio men were killed or mortally wounded and at least forty thousand received wounds of some kind. Thirteen thousand died of disease in the service and twenty thousand were discharged for disability arising from wounds or disease. These figures give some idea of the prominent part which the soldiers of Ohio played in the great struggle.

It is pertinent to say something of the activity of the anti-war party in the state during the time the struggle was going on. In the summer of 1863 the Democrats of the state nominated Vallandigham for governor, a man who was very outspoken in his denunciation of the war, but John Brough, a stanch Union man, had no difficulty in defeating him for the governorship. The part which Vallandigham subsequently played in the history of his state is sufficient proof that it was for the best interests of the state that he was defeated.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been the last one in which troops from Ohio have taken any part. Following the call of President McKinley for seventy-five thousand volunteers, Ohio had no difficulty in filling their quota. This war opened officially on April 25th and formally came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12th. The battles of Manila Bay, Santiago, El Caney and San Juan Hill were the only engagements of importance. According to the treaty of Paris, which was signed December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West India possessions and the

Island of Guam, and transferred her rights in the Philippines for a sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public works and improvements which belonged to the Spanish government.

THE LAND GRANTS OF OHIO.

Ohio was the first state organized out of the territory north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi river and was divided into several grants, reservations and military districts of one kind and another. These various divisions have led to an endless amount of confusion in the surveying of lands in the state and in many cases in expensive litigation. A brief summary of each one of these divisions is here presented.

THE OHIO LAND COMPANY PURCHASE.

This company was organized March 3, 1786, at Boston and on October 27, 1787, bought from the government 1,500,000 acres and received, outside of the portions reserved by Congress, 1,064,285 acres. Congress set aside the sixteenth section of each township for school purposes, the twenty-ninth section for religious purposes and the eighth, eleventh and twenty-sixth for such purposes as Congress might determine in the future. This tract included what was known as the "Donation Tract" of 100,000 acres, the same now being the northern part of Washington county. For this immense tract the Ohio Company paid the government sixty-six and two-thirds cents an acre.

THE FRENCH GRANT.

The secretary of the United Board of Treasury, William Duer, was instrumental in helping the Ohio Company to secure from Congress the option on 3,000,000 acres lying west and north of the original purchase of this company. The title to this tract remained in the government and out of this peculiar arrangement arose the Scioto Company, which was organized in France. Hundreds of deluded Frenchmen invested their money in this tract and received cloudy titles which caused no little trouble in later years. A large number of these French settlers landed on the banks of the Ohio on October 20, 1790, on the site of the present city of Gallipolis, which they founded and named. The Scioto Company was incompetently managed, became insolvent and the land on which the unfortunate Frenchmen had settled reverted to the United States government. While the most of them remained,

there were many of them who went on farther west and located where other French settlers had previously established themselves. The United States treated the remaining French settlers in a very generous manner and by the act of March 3, 1795, granted them 24,000 acres on the Ohio river within the present limits of Scioto county.

THE SYMMES PURCHASE.

In 1788 John Cleves Symmes and other men of New Jersey organized the Miami Company and bought from the United States 1,000,000 acres, for which the company agreed to pay sixty-six and two-thirds cents an acre. As in the case of the purchase of the Ohio Company, the government made reservations of school and church sections, as well as three additional sections for general purposes. The Miami Company later found out that they had contracted for more than they could pay and the records show that they received and paid for only 311,682 acres in the southern part of the tract. It is interesting to note that the present site of Cincinnati was sold by the company to one Matthias Denman for the sum of five hundred dollars. The city of Cincinnati was founded the following year and the monument in that city on Third street, between Broadway and Ludlow streets, marks the location of Fort Washington, which was erected to protect the infant city from the Indians.

CONNECTICUT RESERVE.

In the year 1786 the state of Connecticut relinquished all her claims to lands in the Northwest Territory with the exception of a strip of 3,500,000 acres bordering Lake Erie. This immense tract became an integral part of Ohio as the result of two separate acts on the part of Connecticut. The state granted 500,000 acres in the western part of the reserve in 1792 to those citizens of Connecticut whose homes had been burned by the British during the Revolutionary War. The towns of Norwalk, Greenwich, Fairfield, New Haven and New London furnished the greater part of the eighteen hundred who took advantage of the generous offer of their state. The land was surveyed into townships of five miles square and divided among the settlers in proportion to their losses. In 1795 the Connecticut Land Company purchased the rest of the reserve, amounting to 3,000,000 acres, and on April 28, 1800, the United States government passed an act which paved the way for the final absorption of the tract by the state of Ohio. In May, 1800, the Connect-

icut Legislature accepted the offer of the United States and formally renounced all claims to the territory in favor of the state of Ohio.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.

The reservation was retained by Virginia when the state relinquished her claim to Congress in 1784, being retained by the state for the use of the Revolutionary soldiers who had enlisted from Virginia. It comprised the territory between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, but was not to be used unless the lands claimed by Virginia south of the Ohio river proved insufficient to pay all of the bounties promised by Virginia to her soldiers. By the year 1790 it was seen that Virginia would not have enough territory south of the Ohio to satisfy all of her needs and accordingly, in August of that year, Congress passed an act allowing the state to use the optional territory north of the Ohio river. Owing to the fact that the territory was not surveyed according to any definite plan, the various allotments assigned to the Virginia soldiers frequently overlapped and in many instances confusion and litigation resulted.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.

The Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War offered bounties of Western lands in order to increase enlistments, and soldiers so secured were given land warrants which they later presented to Congress and exchanged for land. On June 1, 1796, Congress passed an act which called upon the surveyor-general of the United States to locate a tract in the Northwest Territory for the purpose of enabling the government to have land to take up the land warrants which it had issued during the late war. The limits of this particular tract began "at the northwest corner of the Seven Ranges, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto river and along that river to the Greenville treaty line, thence along that line and east to the place of beginning." These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square and each owner received a patent for his land signed by the President of the United States.

THE REFUGEE TRACT.

This tract was set aside by the Continental Congress in April, 1783, for the benefit of such people as left Canada and Nova Scotia to help the American colonies in their fight against England during the Revolution. The subsequent congressional act of 1798 confirmed the act of the Continental

Congress and on February 18, 1801, Congress definitely selected "those fractional townships of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second ranges of townships joining the southern boundary line of the military lands." This tract of four and a half miles in width, and extending forty-two miles east of the Scioto river, contained more than twice as much as was needed to satisfy the claims of the refugees. The part unclaimed by those for whom it was set aside was attached to the Chillicothe land district and sold as Congress lands. It so happened that the future capital of the state, Columbus, is in the extreme western side of this tract.

CONGRESS LANDS.

Some of the tracts of land already described were Congress lands, viz., the French Grant, the Seven Ranges and the Refugee Tract. Congress retained and sold all lands not specifically relinquished to land companies and established land offices for the purpose at different times at Marietta, Cincinnati, Steubenville, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Canton, Wooster, Piqua, Delaware, Wapakoneta, Lima and Upper Sandusky.

THE MORAVIAN GRANT.

The congressional grant to the Ohio Company in 1787 reserved ten thousand acres in what is now Tuscarawas county for the use of the Moravians and Christian Indians who had previously settled there, the title being vested in the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A few years later two thousand acres were added to the original grant and in 1823 the territory reverted to the United States, with the exception of the cemeteries, church yards and a few special leases.

DOHRMAN'S GRANT.

Congress granted all of township 13, range 7, in Tuscarawas county to one Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese citizen, who rendered valuable services to the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

THE MAUMEE ROAD LANDS.

In 1823 Congress granted to the state of Ohio about sixty thousand acres for the purpose of constructing a road from the lower rapids of the Maumee river to the western limits of the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

THE TURNPIKE LANDS.

In 1827 Congress granted to the state of Ohio forty-nine sections of land in Seneca, Crawford and Marion counties for the construction of a road from Columbus to Sandusky.

CANAL GRANTS.

Between 1825 and 1845 Congress at different times made special grants of land to the state of Ohio for canal purposes, and a total of about one million acres were thus secured by the state. By the year 1842 the state had completed six hundred and fifty-eight miles of canals, at the staggering cost to the state of $14,688,666.97, although before they were all completed the railroads were in operation in the state.

SALT SECTIONS.

In the early history of the Northwest Territory salt was a commodity hard to secure and necessarily high in price. Congress reserved every place where it was thought salt could be obtained and in this way helped the settlers to get salt at the least expense. In Ohio an entire township within the present county of Jackson was reserved, as well as about four thousand acres in Delaware county. In 1824 Congress relinquished its claim in favor of Ohio.

THE ZANE SECTIONS.

Ebenezer Zane, one of the most prominent of the men in the early history of the state, was granted three sections by Congress in 1796 in return for his services in opening a road from Wheeling to Maysville. These three sections were located at Zanesville, Chillicothe and Lancaster. Isaac Zane was granted three sections in Champaign county by Congress for valuable services to the colonies during the Revolution. Isaac Zane had been captured by the Indians when a small boy and spent the major portion of his life with them, and his influence with the Indians was such that he proved to be of great assistance to the colonies in handling them.

THE MINISTERIAL LANDS.

These lands have been previously mentioned and were reserved only in two grants, those of the Ohio Land Company and the Symmes Purchase.

The grants to both set aside section twenty-nine of each township for religious purposes.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Provisions for public schools were made in all states created by the United States after the adoption of the constitution. The Ordinance of 1787 had made specific mention of the value of schools and a wise Congress set aside section sixteen of every township, which was surveyed into townships six miles square. The United States military lands were surveyed into township five miles square, but Congress reserved one thirty-sixth of the whole area for school purposes. There are no reservations in the Connecticut Reserve and Virginia Military District for school purposes, but Congress made up for this by setting aside an amount equivalent to one thirty-sixth of the area in each tract from other lands belonging to the United States. As a matter of fact, one thirty-sixth of the whole state was reserved for school purposes as well as three townships for universities.

OHIO POLITICS.

The politics of Ohio presents many interesting features, but this brief summary can do little more than indicate the more important landmarks in the political history of the state. The first governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, was an ardent Federalist and undoubtedly his pronounced political views had something to do with his removal from the office on November 22, 1802. From that time until 1836 the Democratic party, or the Republican or Democratic-Republican, as it was at first called, controlled the state, and it was not until William Henry Harrison, a "favorite son," became a candidate for the presidency, that the Whigs were able to break the strength of the Democratic party in the state. In 1836, 1840 and 1844 the Whigs carried the state for the President. The panic of 1837, the popularity of Harrison and the Texas question were largely determining factors in the success of the Whigs. The Democrats regained sufficient power in 1848 to carry the state again and repeated their victory in 1852. In 1856 John C. Fremont carried the state for the newly organized Republican party and since that year there has been only one Democratic electoral vote in the state of Ohio. In 1892 Grover Cleveland received one of Ohio's twenty-three electoral votes, but with this exception the state has cast a solid Republican vote for President every year since 1856. Ohio has fur-

nished five Presidents of the United States: William Henry Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and William H. Taft.

While the state has been registering Republican votes for the President, it has had eight Democratic governors and has frequently elected them by large majorities. A complete list of the governors of the state, with the years of their tenure and their politics, is given at this point for reference:

Governor.	Tenure.	Politics.
Edward Tiffin	1803-07	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Kirker (acting)	1807-09	Democratic-Rep.
Samuel Huntington	1809-11	Democratic-Rep.
Return Jonathan Meigs	1811-14	Democratic-Rep.
Othniel Looker (acting)	1814-15	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Worthington	1815-19	Democratic-Rep.
Ethan Allen Brown	1819-22	Democratic-Rep.
Allen Trimble (acting)	1822-23	Democratic-Rep.
Jeremiah Morrow	1823-27	Democrat
Allen Trimble	1827-31	Democrat
Duncan McArthur	1831-33	National Republican
Robert Lucas	1833-37	Democrat
Joseph Vance	1837-39	Whig
Wilson Shannon	1839-41	Democrat
Thomas Corwin	1841-43	Whig
Wilson Shannon	1843-44	Democrat
Thomas W. Bartley (acting)	1844-45	Democrat
Mordecai Bartley	1845-47	Whig
William Bebb	1847-49	Whig
Seabury Ford	1849-51	Whig
Reuben Wood	1851-53	Democrat
William Medill (acting, 1853)	1853-56	Democrat
Salmon P. Chase	1856-60	Republican
William Dennison, Jr.	1860-62	Republican
David Tod	1862-64	Republican
John Brough	1864-65	Republican
Charles Anderson (acting)	1865-66	Republican
Joab Cox	1866-68	Republican
Rutherford B. Hayes	1868-72	Republican
Edward F. Noyes	1872-74	Republican

William Allen	1874-76	Democrat
Rutherford B. Hayes	1876-77	Republican
Thomas L. Young	1877-78	Republican
Richard M. Bishop	1878-80	Democrat
Charles Foster	1880-84	Republican
George Hoadley	1884-86	Democrat
Joseph Benson Foraker	1886-90	Republican
James E. Campbell	1890-92	Democrat
William McKinley	1892-96	Republican
Asa S. Bushnell	1896-00	Republican
George K. Nash	1900-04	Republican
Myron T. Herrick	1904-06	Republican
John M. Patterson (died in office)	1906	Democrat
Andrew Litner Harris	1906-09	Republican
Judson Harmon	1909-13	Democrat
James M. Cox	1913—	Democrat

The political history of Ohio can not be dismissed without reference to the amendments incorporated in the constitution in 1912 which have made the constitution practically a new instrument of government. The general tendency of the thirty-three amendments is to make a freer expression of democracy through the medium of the initiative and referendum, direct primaries and home rule for cities. A workmen's compensation law was enacted which provides for compulsory contributions to an insurance fund by the employers of the state. Many changes were made in providing for improvements in social and industrial conditions. Ohio now has a constitution which is sufficiently flexible to allow changes to be made by amendment without the trouble of a constitutional convention.

BOUNDARY LINES.

The state boundaries of Ohio have been the cause for most animated discussions, not only in regard to state limits but county and township lines as well. In 1817, and again in 1834, a severe controversy arose over the boundary between Ohio and Michigan which was settled only after violent demonstrations and government interference.

In primitive times the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out

"haphazard." The Ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812 its size and location had not been definitely ascertained. During that year Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the governor of Ohio relative to the boundary lines between Michigan and Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This dispute came to a climax in 1835 when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the state and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the state and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the government became necessary. A settlement resulted in the establishment of the present boundary line between the two states, Michigan being pacified with the grant of a large tract in the northern peninsula.

Ohio is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south it extends over two hundred and ten miles, and from east to west two hundred and twenty miles—comprising thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four square miles.

The state is generally higher than the Ohio river. In the southern counties the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio river and its tributaries. The greater portion of the state was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the bed of the river. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations and toward the sources of the river the land becomes low and level.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, it possesses a favorable river system which gives the state a convenient water transportation. The lake on the northern boundary, and the Ohio river on the south afford convenient outlets by water to important points. The means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased by railroad and electric lines.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams county was named in honor of John Adams, the second President of the United States. Governor St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790-91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county. West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Honorable Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale.

Ashland county, one of the finest agricultural sections, was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize county was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen county was formed from the Indian territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula county was created June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve and also the earliest in northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield in 1798. Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village. The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens county was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking river. Ohio University, the first college founded in the state, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county heretofore.

Brown county was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye and oats. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio river hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway. Georgetown, the county seat, was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont county was created by Governor St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions. In 1790 Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region. Saint Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Captain Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler county was formed in 1803 from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town. St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign county was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad river and its tributaries. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was the chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer creek.

Carroll county was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat.

Clark county was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad river

on the site of New Boston. Piqua was destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clark. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity. Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the national road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad river and Buck creek runs through it.

Clinton county was formed in 1810. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. The county was settled in 1798-99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont county was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami river and was laid out in 1820 by George Ely.

Columbiana county was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-line stone is of superior quality. It was settled in 1797. Lisbon is the county seat. The first paper mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton county was organized April 1, 1811. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum river. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance. Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding.

Cuyahoga county was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga county. Near the lake the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. As early as 1775 there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786 a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution. The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. In 1813 the town was a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war. Cleveland, the county seat, is

situated at the northern termination of the old Ohio canal on the lake shore. In 1814 it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836 as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. Ohio City is another important town nearly opposite Cleveland on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. Bucyrus, the county seat, was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. Crawford's sulphur springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen and deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

Darke county was organized in March, 1817, from Miami county. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware county was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. Delaware, the county seat, was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe.

Defiance county was created March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The county is now one of the largest producers of sugar beets in Ohio. Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822 by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie county was formed in 1838 from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754 the French had built settlements here. In 1764 the county was overrun by Pontiac, who came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western

Reserve. Sandusky City is the county seat and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin county was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797 by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Colonel Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations by uniting sectional diagrams. Columbus, the capital of the state, is also the county seat of Franklin county. In 1810 the sessions of the Legislature were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and in 1816 being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813 and the state house was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus" February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834. It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind and the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb are located at Columbus.

Fairfield county was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. Lancaster, the county seat, was laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797 he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge.

Fayette county was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Washington, its county seat, was laid out in 1810. Colonel Stewart was active in the interests of this section and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Millikan was prominent in early public affairs.

Fulton county, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean creek and other small affluents of the Maumee river. The surface is nearly level and the soil fertile. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey county was organized in March, 1810. It produces wheat, corn and oats. Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town and his was the only

dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling. The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's creek.

Greene county was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town and escaped the following year. General Clark invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes. Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803 by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami river, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga county was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand rivers, on high ground and is subjected to snow storms more frequently than any other part of the reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798 at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie and is six hundred feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia county was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791 by a French colony at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton county was the second established in the Northwest Territory by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. This county was the second settled in Ohio and the first within the Symmes Purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established, in 1793, the "Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory," the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio river. In 1796 Edward Freeman became its proprietor and changed the name to "Freeman's Journal." January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801 the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio. Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and

delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of the Ohio river, railways and electric lines. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the state. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock county was formed April 1, 1820. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Governor Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821.

Hardin county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. A portion of the surface is level and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto river but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto river.

Harrison county was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas, January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat and was laid out in 1803 and 1804 by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry county was formed from the old Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams and the soil is unusually rich. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre in case of refusal. The action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians and committed the most fiendish atrocities. Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee river.

Highland county was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its first settlement began in

1801, at New Market by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early time. Hillsboro is the county seat and was laid out in 1807 by David Hays on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking county was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams. The Wyandots once occupied this tract and built a large town herein. In 1798 a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat and is situated on the Hocking river.

Holmes county was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne January 20, 1824. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat and was laid out in 1830.

Huron county was organized in 1815. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson county was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson county was proclaimed by Governor St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. Its resources in coal are also extensive. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Daniel Potter. The troops of Colonel Williamson rendezvoused at this point when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign and also the troops of Colonel Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in 1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774 near the Yellow creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson county. Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steuben-

ville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814 Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory and introduced Merino sheep to the county.

Knox county was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon river. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon river built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon river. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase in July, 1826, in the center of a four-thousand-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas county is of comparatively recent origin. This county is situated in the Maumee valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami in this county. Maumee City was laid out in 1817 by Major William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee at the head of navigation. The surface is one hundred feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading post at this point in 1680, and in 1794 the British Fort Miami was built. Toledo, the county seat, is on the left bank of the Maumee and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was concluded here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832 Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place and Major Stickney also became interested in its advancement. Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

Lorain county was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile and the surface level. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. Oberlin College has attained a wide reputation.

Logan county was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad river, but is generally level. The Shawnee Indians were destroyed in 1786 by a body of Kentuckians under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753 and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville he bought one thousand eight hundred acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends. Logan county was settled about the year 1806. During the War of 1812 it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling. Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad river, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came west to Kentucky in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778 he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the militia and in the War of 1812 joined General Harrison's army. In the year 1820 he removed to Mad river. General Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension of twenty dollars a month.

Licking county was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches

of the Licking. In 1801 it was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of four thousand acres. In 1802 Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county.

Lawrence county was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand and freestone. It is rich in minerals and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture. Coal is abundant and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Ironton is the county seat.

Lake county was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. As early as 1799 a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand river in a beautiful valley. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport the first warehouse in this section and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry.

Madison county was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw. He became dissatisfied with his Indian wife and this caused him to look up his own family. He succeeded through the assistance of John Moore. He left his Indian wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans. London is the county seat and was laid out in 1810-11 by Patrick McLene.

Marion county was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile and

produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here and conceded their claims August 3, 1829, and then removed west of the Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821 by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. General Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning county was formed in 1846 from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Youngstown is the county seat.

Medina county was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr Brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs county was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819 by David Bradshaw.

Mercer county was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat. St. Clair's battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke county. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty on St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's fort on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami county was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank high in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797 and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is the largest city in the county.

Monroe county was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799 near the mouth of the Sunfish. At this time wolves were numerous and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township was settled by the Swiss. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery county was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami. Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami at the mouth of Mad river. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami canal renewed its prosperity in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time he owned Lexington, Kentucky, and about one-third of Cincinnati.

Morgan county was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790 on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt in 1817.

Morrow county was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon river, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone river, and by Walnut creek. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy river.

Muskingum county was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawnees Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawnee town was located near Dresden. Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799 by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the state.

Noble county, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills creeks. The surface is undulating and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa county was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas March 6, 1840. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the War of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry county was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. The first settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is the county seat.

Paulding county was formed from old Indian Territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat, sugar beets and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway county was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met General Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto river and the Ohio canal. It was laid out in 1810 by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage county was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806 an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike county was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto river.

Preble county was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton in the winter of 1791-92. General Harrison was an ensign at the time and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam county was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross county was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Governor St. Clair and was the ninth county formed in the Northwest Territory. The Scioto river and Paint creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. It exports cattle and hogs. The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new state. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Colonel Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Colonel Massie in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement. Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800 it was the seat of the Northwest territorial government. It was in-

corporated as a city in January, 1802. During the War of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place and the seat of Governor Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It was settled about 1809 on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated and was laid out in 1808 by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile and country generally level. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation on the Sandusky on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Colonel Croghan.

Summit county was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811 Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818 by Norton and Hart.

Stark county was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal and iron ore. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761. Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby county was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north it is a flat table-land. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the

mouth of Laramie's creek in this county as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794 by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819 on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. Fort Seneca was built during the War of 1812. The Senecas owned forty thousand acres of land on the Sandusky river, mostly in Seneca county. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817 at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining ten thousand was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief that this band was the remnant of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto county was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto as early as 1740. In 1785 four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The French grant was located in this section—a tract comprising twenty-four thousand acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull county was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning river. It was laid out by Ephriam Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once and the party set out, marched into camp and found Quinby arguing with Captain George, the chief. Captain George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined

the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by General St. Clair and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas county was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron. The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778 and placed under the command of General McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious persecution. They called themselves Separatists. They are good people, strictly moral and honest.

Union county was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert county was formed from the old Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Captain Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton county was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington county was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair July 27, 1788 and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the state under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Major John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785 and it was the first military post estab-

lished in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Captain Haskell remained. In 1785 the directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured. Marietta is the county seat and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blennerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796.

Warren county was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile and considerable water power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne county was proclaimed by Governor St. Clair, August 15, 1796, and was the sixth county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is three hundred and thirty-seven feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple creek. In 1812 a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood county was formed from the old Indian Territory in 1820. The soil is rich and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot county was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Hardin, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat in June, 1782, and his fearful death. By the treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. The Delaware reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every

foot of this state was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat and was laid out in 1843. General Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Governor Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river with several thousand of the Ohio militia. The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarhe, to Upper Sandusky.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Fayette county is bordered on the north by Madison county, on the east by Pickaway, on the south by Highland and Ross and on the west by Clinton and Greene counties.

The geological formations of Fayette county are very little exposed, being generally covered with alluvial and drift deposits. However, where they are exposed they present a great variety of material, such as imbedded fossils, ores, coal and valuable stone. There are no swift streams. There is a level surface of underlying rock, a superficial covering of deep, black loam, which condition is wonderfully suited to the pursuit of agriculture. In fact, the soil is adapted to all kinds of growth, including grasses and cereals. The production of good grasses has naturally led to the extensive raising of stock.

WATER COURSES.

There are numerous water courses traversing Fayette county from the northern to the southern boundary, varying but little in direction. These streams are all sluggish in the upper half of their course, but they have adequate fall to constitute a good natural system of drainage. At an early day in the settlement of this part of the country the greater portion of the county was too swampy to admit the use of the plow, but since the streams have been cleared and ditches have been dug, the water is carried away in proportionate quantities to the amount remaining in the soil.

The water courses of the county are singular in their uniformity of direction and tributaries. The main water channels are nearly parallel with each other and they take the same general direction, uniformly to the east of south. This is true of Deer creek, as of Paint creek and its tributaries. There is another peculiar characteristic of the streams, that is, most of the tributaries enter the main channels from the west. This proves the county to be a natural water shed from east to south, and that as the lowest land in the county is at the point where the water leaves it, so the highest may be discovered in the region whence it flowed, the northwest.

Deer creek is about one hundred feet lower than the north fork of

Paint creek, on the line of the White Oak turnpike; Compton's creek, on the line of the New Holland and Bloomingburg turnpike, is fifty feet higher than the North fork and East fork is eighty-seven feet higher than North fork and main point one hundred and four feet higher than the same stream.

LAND ELEVATION.

The rise in the land from Washington to the northern boundary of the county is estimated to be about fifty feet; and from the extreme north to the south along Paint creek the fall reaches almost two hundred and ten feet. Near Greenfield is a point four hundred and fifty-one feet above low water mark at Cincinnati and perhaps seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek at the Fayette county line, the point of Paint creek, where it leaves the county, would be three hundred and seventy-six feet above low water mark at Cincinnati. Add one hundred and sixty feet, the elevation of Washington C. H. above Paint creek, at the southern line of the county, and the elevation of this town above low-water mark of the Ohio river at Cincinnati is about five hundred and thirty-six feet, or nine hundred and sixty-eight feet above tide water. It will appear from these figures that the average elevation of Fayette county is about two hundred feet less than that of Clinton county on the west.

FORMATIONS.

In tracing the line of outcrop of the various formations from a point in the western point of Clinton county, where Todd's fork leaves the county, it is found that the strata of stone at the bottom proceeds to the east. If a well were dug at Washington C. H., it would cut through all the strata found to the west as far as Cincinnati. It would first penetrate the strata overlying those exposed at Rock Mills, and, passing through these, would reach the strata represented at Paint creek, below Rock Mills, and then would reach the stone so abundant on Rattlesnake, from the line of the Washington and Leesburg road to the south. It would next penetrate the water-line building stone of Greenfield and Lexington and, going deeper, would penetrate the great Niagara system, about one hundred and seventy-five feet in depth. The next strata would be the Clinton iron ore and then the stratified stone of this formation about thirty feet in thickness, and then, after cutting through three feet of a ferruginous clay, would reach the Cincinnati group, or blue limestone, and in about one hundred and twenty-five feet would reach the strata which are seen in Todd's fork, where it flows out of Clinton county.

It has been stated that the average level of Fayette county is about two hundred feet lower than that of Clinton county, while numerous formations overlie in Fayette county those found exposed in Clinton county. This is explained by the dip of the strata to the east. The water-line building stone, as seen at Lexington and Greenfield, dips from thirty-five to forty feet per mile to the east, also a little to the north. In fifteen miles the dip would be about six hundred feet; subtracting two hundred feet, the difference in level, there would be left nearly four hundred feet to be made up in Fayette county by additional strata.

While the deposit of sandstone which extends almost from the very border of Fayette county to the south indefinitely and to the east, underlying the coal, was being made, the land to the north was above water, as well as when the deposits above the sandstone were made; at least, whatever material, organic or inorganic, was ever deposited here has long since disappeared. There is some evidence, however, that the slate which immediately underlies the sandstone extended somewhat farther north than the sandstone itself has been found. In Fayette county, near Rock Mills, about one hundred and twenty-five feet above the stream, also on several farms and near the southern line of the county, a slate formation is to be seen capping the highest point of land in the southern half of the county. The material must once have been continuous and may have extended farther than any traces of it are now found.

Throughout these stratas there is evidence of various denuding and eroding agencies, which have tended to wear down the rock and channel it.

THE DRIFT.

The old channels became silted up and other accumulations were made subsequent to the period of denudation. The surface of the land sank so as to be beneath the surface of the water. Every indication points to water as the medium by which the deposits were made. Upon the surface of the stone is everywhere found more or less loose material. The study of this material, or drift, makes known the fact that it is composed of clay, with varying proportions of sand and gravel, with occasional rounded blocks of granite rock, and with the remains of trees and sometimes of other vegetation. The greatest thickness of the drift is in Clinton county, east of the "prairie," where a deposit of over one hundred feet is found. The clays of the drift are both blue and yellow. The blue clay, or, as frequently called, blue mud, is uniformly found, but there is no uniformity in the thickness of it. It ranges from two to forty feet in depth. It is generally interstratified

with sand and fine gravel, but sometimes no such stratification is seen. Water is found nearly everywhere within a very few feet of the surface of the earth.

There are found, scattered over the county, apparently belonging to the blue clay deposits, many boulders. In the extreme northern part of Fayette boulders weighing from twenty to thirty tons have been discovered.

GRAVEL AND SAND.

Mingled with the drift deposits is always found a considerable proportion of gravel and sand, but being scattered throughout the whole masses, or, at most, showing only a slight tendency to be distinct in strata, more or less mixed with soft material. For many years after the settlement of the county these gravel and sand deposits were not known. The demand for gravel in road making led to the discovery of their existence, and now there is material in plenty. People have learned where to find it readily. When the currents of water carried away the higher drift deposits, the heavier constituents were left behind. The highest land may be regarded as the land level at the beginning. There was then a deposit of loose material, sometimes a hundred feet in thickness above the bedded stone. This material was manifestly deposited from water. The passage of glacier ice also is accountable for these deposits. When the water subsided new lines of drainage appeared, depending upon the physical features of the country. The emergence of the land was gradual and the subsiding water stood for greater or less periods of time at different levels. During the emergence of the solid earth the currents of water carried away some of the material constituting the drift sediment of the former period. These channels of drainage mark the direction of the current. Within these channels the drift deposits were sometimes removed to the bedded rock. The varying force of the currents distributed the material as we now see it. Strong currents carried all before them; the weaker currents just the finer material.

The Niagara stone formation dips too far under the surface in Fayette county to be of use, but the lower Heidelberg group, or water line, on Rattlesnake creek, is about one hundred feet in thickness and is accessible. The exact location where the greatest thickness may be observed is on the Washington and Leesburg road, west of Rattlesnake.

The locality of Rock Mills presents more points of interest to the geologist than any other in Fayette county. There are numerous shale and clay stratas visible here.

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

In order to present the formation and organization of Fayette county properly, it is best to give a sketch of the territory from which it was taken.

On July 27, 1788, Washington county was formed under the territorial government, and included all that part of Ohio east of a line drawn from Cleveland, up the Cuyahoga, down the Tuscarawas; thence west to the road from the Shawanoes town on the Scioto to Sandusky; thence south to and down the Scioto to its mouth.

On January 2, 1790, Hamilton county was organized, embracing the territory between the two Miamis, as far north from the Ohio as the "standing stone forks" of the Big Miami. On June 22, 1798, it was changed so as to include all that part of Indiana lying between the Greenville treaty line and the western line of Ohio and all that part of Ohio west of the Little Miami, to the lower Shawanoes town on the Scioto, and extending north to the southern line of Wayne.

The county of Wayne, created August 6, 1796, began at the Cuyahoga, ran up that river and down the Tuscarawas to the portage above Fort Lawrence; thence west to the east line of Hamilton; thence west, northerly, to the portage of the Miami and St. Mary's; thence west, northerly, to the portage of the Wabash and Maumee, where Fort Wayne, Indiana, now is, extending to the southern point of Lake Michigan; thence along its western shore to the northwestern part; thence north to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, Sinclair and Erie, to the place of beginning.

Ross county was established August 20, 1798, "beginning at the forty-second-mile tree, on the line of the original grant of land by the United States to the Ohio Company, which line was run by Israel Ludlow." This forty-second-mile tree was forty miles almost due north from Pomeroy, on the Ohio river, and a little distance southwest from Athens, in Athens county. From this point it extended west into the western part of what is now Highland county, about ten miles southwest from Hillsboro; thence north to the southern boundary line of Wayne county, described above;

thence east on said line to a point on the present southern boundary line of Wayne county, almost due south from Wooster, and a very little east of the eighty-second meridian west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning. The eighty-second meridian west from Greenwich is perhaps not more than a mile west of the original eastern line of Ross county.

It will be observed that the original east line of Hamilton was the Little Miami. Yet in the description of Wayne we find the words, "thence by a west line to the eastern boundary of Hamilton" ("which is a due north line from the lower Shawanoe town on the Scioto"). Also, that a portion of Hamilton, beginning at the mouth of Eagle creek, was attached to Adams.

Highland county originally began at the twenty-mile tree, due north from the mouth of Elk creek, on the Ohio; ran east twelve miles; then northeast to the eighteen-mile tree from the Scioto, at the intersection of Ross, Clermont and Adams lines; "then to the mouth of the rocky fork of Paint creek; thence up main Paint to the south line of Franklin county (now Pickaway); thence with said line west to the east line of Greene county; thence with said line south to the southeast corner of the same; thence with the south line west, to the northeast corner of Clermont (certainly Warren); and from the beginning west to the north fork of White Oak creek; then north to the line of Warren county; thence with said line east to corner of Clermont and Warren."

Fayette county was created, from the counties of Ross and Highland, on January 19, 1810, the act taking effect March 1st. Beginning at the southwest of Pickaway, running north "with the line of said county to the corner of Madison; thence west with said line to the line of Greene county; thence south with Greene county to the southeast corner thereof; thence east five miles; thence south to the line of Highland county; thence east with said line to Paint creek; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning." All the lower portion was taken from Highland and the upper from Ross.

The county was named for the Marquis de Lafayette, the French soldier of fortune who so nobly assisted the American colonies in their struggle for independence.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

The county of Fayette was originally divided into six townships, Jefferson, Greene, Wayne, Madison, Paint and Union.

Jefferson began at the north part of survey number 1093, on Paint creek, and followed its present boundary to the northwest corner of Jasper; thence south along the present western boundary of Jasper to the southwest

corner of the same; thence east five miles to the northeast corner of Clinton county; thence northwest to the north part of survey 899, to Sugar creek; thence with its present boundary to the beginning, including, as will be seen, the principal part of the present territory of Jasper.

Green township began at Henry Snider's mill, on Sugar creek, thence up said creek with its meanderings to the line of Jefferson, northern part survey 899; thence southwest with said line to the northeast corner of Clinton county; thence south with the county line to the southwest corner of Fayette county; thence east with county line of Lemuel Hand's. Thence to Alexander Beatty's survey 3713; thence north, bearing west to Samuel Edward's, north part survey 660; thence to beginning, including about three-fourths of the present territory of Perry, all of Concord and about a quarter of Jasper.

It appears that about 1818 Green was reduced in territory by the formation of Concord, whose boundaries there is no means of knowing until March 3, 1828, when its lines are given. Green, at that time, was limited on the north and west by a line beginning at the mouth of Hankin's run on Sugar creek at the lower bend, eastern part survey 626, and running southwest to Samuel Stockey's, a little north and east of Staunton, thence following very nearly its present limits to the county line.

When Perry was first formed it further reduced Green to its present limits, save that portion north of a line extending from near Buena Vista to the mouth of Sugar creek, thence up Sugar creek to Hankin's run, the western portion of which was subsequently, March 3, 1849, joined to Concord and the eastern to Perry, thus leaving it in its present shape in 1849.

Wayne township originally included on the west all that territory not taken from Green in the formation of Perry and with her other lines nearly as they are now, except on the southeast corner of Union, at the mouth of Sugar, where we infer from the language used the line followed the creek (Paint).

Madison township originally included all the territory now embraced in Madison and Marion until June, 1840, when it was divided and the southern portion called Marion, and the northern retained the original name.

Paint township also was one of the original townships and has not been altered in its boundaries.

Union township has preserved its original lines, with the exception of a few slight changes near the old Snider mill on Sugar and extending a little farther into Wayne, so as to touch the corner of Bernard's survey 739, and following the meanderings of Paint creek above the Brannon farm.

PRESENT TOWNSHIPS.

On March 5, 1845, William Rankin presented a petition to the commissioners for a new township to be taken from Jefferson and Concord, beginning in the northwest corner of R. Clayborn's survey 889 and following the present boundaries of Jasper until it strikes the southwest corner of Jefferson on Sugar creek, thence northeast, following the present line of Jefferson and Union to Paint creek, thence up Paint creek to the dividing line of the Trent and White surveys 942 and 1205, thence west to the beginning, including, as will be seen, the southern point of Jefferson.

On the 2nd day of December, 1845, by petition of Joseph J. Parrott, Jasper township was reduced to her present limits and electors assembled April 7th at the house of John Andrews to elect officers.

The following record gives the dates of the organization of Concord: "Friday, May 1, 1818.—It appearing to the court that a new township has been set off by the commissioners called Concord, it is ordered that there be one justice of the peace elected in this township, the electors to meet at the house of Edward Figgins on the third Monday of the present month for this purpose."

The boundaries at this date are not given. In 1828 its bounds were defined as beginning on the east at Hankin's run and following the line of Green to the northeast corner of Clinton county, thence northwest to Sugar creek and down to beginning. In 1848 the line was run between Concord and Green, beginning at Hankin's run, thence south thirty-six degrees, twenty-six minutes west, three miles and one hundred and twenty poles, crossing said run to a stake one-half pole on northwest side of a pile of clay, the remains of a chimney of John Draper's house; thence south sixty-three degrees, four minutes west, three miles and one hundred sixty poles, to a road near Jerry McFlay's house, crossing Rattlesnake at forty poles, Lee's creek at two miles and fifty-two poles, thence continuing same course south three degrees, four minutes, west one mile and forty-eight poles, to line of Clinton and Fayette counties, which distance eight miles and fourteen poles is well marked with a hand axe with three hacks on the side. March 3, 1849, this line was so altered as to run from the banks of Sugar creek where the lines of Concord and Green join, thence with the said line to the state road running from Washington to Leesburg, thence north eighty-five degrees, east to Perry township line, thence north with Perry and Green to Sugar creek, thence up the creek to the beginning, which portion was added to Concord for the convenience of schools and working the roads.

Marion township was, in June, 1840, began by a petition signed by the householders of Madison township, praying for a division of the same, so as to form two separate townships. This was presented to the county commissioners, in pursuance of which the board appointed Jacob Creamer county surveyor, to ascertain whether there was territory sufficient to warrant a division and, if so, to run a line through the center of the same, so as to make an equal division. The surveyor, upon finding sufficient territory, proceeded to divide the township as per instructions. The board being satisfied that the interest of the citizens of the aforesaid township required a division, ordered the report of the surveyor to be placed on record and said township established as laid down in said plat.

"The northern part of the division shall be known as the original township of Madison and the southern part shall be known as Marion township. That the electors of Marion township assemble on July 18, 1840, at the house of John McArthur on the Circleville road, to elect township officials, who shall continue in office until the next annual spring election."

Perry township.—On the 4th of June, 1844, a petition was presented to the commissioners by N. Rush, as attorney, praying for a new township to be taken from Green and Wayne, which was refused on account of a remonstrance by L. V. Willard.

On June 4, 1845, a petition was presented by Robert Eyre and the new township was granted, called Perry. Beginning at a point where the state road leading from Washington C. H. to Leesburg crosses Rattlesnake creek, thence on a straight line to Samuel Briggs' mill, near the mouth of Sugar creek, thence down Paint creek to the Highland county line, thence west with said line to Rattlesnake, thence up said creek to the beginning, thus including a part of Wayne and Green. These limits, as will be observed, left out that portion north of the line, extending from near Buena Vista to the mouth of Sugar.

On June 14, 1845, a petition was presented signed by Wayman Stafford and a number of others protesting against the decision of the commissioners in forming a new township and finally an appeal bond was filed in the sum of five hundred dollars, with James Larkins and Anderson Rowe, securities. Notice was given of an appeal to the court of common pleas. Subsequently a decision was rendered favorable to its organization and that portion annexed north of the line from Buena Vista to Briggs' mill.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

INDIAN INHABITANTS.

In presenting the early history of Fayette county it is necessary to give first a brief account of the first authenticated inhabitants of this portion of Ohio. These were the Indians.

The great Algonquin family, perhaps the largest Indian federation in the United States at that time, were undoubtedly the first of the red men to inhabit Fayette county. There were many tribes composing this organization known as the Algonquins, but in the territory which later comprised Fayette county the Twigtwees, or Twightwees, called by the French Miamis, were the original possessors. It is said that at the time of the visit to them by Christopher Gist, the English agent for the Ohio Land Company, in 1751, they were superior in numbers even to the Huron Iroquois, with whom they were on hostile terms. Their country extended on the west as far as the Pottawatomie territory, between the Wabash and Illinois rivers. On the north were also the Pottawatomies, who were slowly encroaching upon the Miamis, who, in turn, were gradually extending their territory westward into Ohio and absorbing the land claimed by the Huron Iroquois. According to the best authority, they were the undisputed claimants of the territory of Ohio as far westward as the Scioto river.

The Piankeshaws, or Peanzichias-Miamis, a branch of the Algonquin family, were the men who first lived and hunted in Fayette county. They built their villages along the streams and spent their days hunting in the forest. The Wyandots, long before the coming of the English and the French, had resided in the territory now embraced by Ohio. In 1841-2 they ceded their lands to the United States commissioner, Col. John Johnston, and removed themselves beyond the Missouri. In about 1750 the Shawanoes came from Florida, under Blackhoof, and, as tenants-at-will of the Wyandots, took possession of the valleys of the Maumee, Scioto, Mad and Miami rivers.

FIRST SURVEYS.

The territory of Virginia, granted by the charters of King James I, was very extensive. Three separate charters were granted and in each the Mississippi river was made the western boundary of the British provinces. Thus restricted, the territory of Virginia included all of that territory occupied by Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all of the land northwest of the Ohio river. Other negotiations later restricted this boundary of the Virginia territory, although that state still held on to the Northwest territory, comprising the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the northern part of Minnesota. In 1779 Virginia opened an office for the sale of her western lands. Violent protest was made by other states and in 1783 Virginia passed an act allowing one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land on the northwest side of the Ohio river to Col. George Rogers Clark and his men, this land to be surveyed. The land embraced in this reservation was in the present state of Indiana and is largely in Clark county. Although this cession was made in 1783 it was not until 1824 that the definite boundary was established, by a decision of the supreme court. These lands were in the nature of bounties.

In the winter of 1787 Major John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, two Kentucky surveyors, explored this Virginia reservation with the view of making entries as soon as the law would permit. The pioneer surveyor in the district of Fayette county was Nathaniel Massie.

The first portion of land entered within the territory of what is now Fayette county was a part of survey Nos. 243 and 772 in one tract, lying partly in Clinton county, extending in a triangle into Fayette, southwest of No. 6623 in the southwestern part of Concord township. The next is a part of No. 428, extending into the extreme southeastern part of the county, and the first survey lying wholly within the county is No. 463, in the northern and eastern part of what is now Madison township, surveyed for Thomas Overton by John O'Bannon, June 30, 1796; John Hamilton and Joshua Dodson, chain carriers, and Edward Mosby, marker. This tract contained one thousand three hundred and thirty-three and one-third acres and was a part of military warrant No. 44. It was located northwest of the Ohio on Deer creek, a branch of the Scioto, "beginning at three white oaks and an elm, southwest corner to James Currie's survey (471) running east three hundred and twenty poles, crossing Deer creek at one hundred and forty-eight poles to a hickory and two black oaks, southeast corner to Currie,

thence south eight, west five hundred and ninety-seven poles, crossing the creek at one hundred and seventy-four poles to a stake, thence north sixteen, east six hundred and fifteen to the beginning."

This land was entered by persons holding land warrants issued by the state of Virginia to her soldiers in the continental army and in the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark. In the majority of cases the original owners did not themselves enter the land, but other parties purchasing them located them. These surveys were numbered in the order in which the tracts of land were entered, the survey taking its number from the entry. Thus it often occurred that a survey with a high number was surveyed long before one with a lower number. Also some surveys have several numbers. Again one entry maybe surveyed into two tracts. Thus entry No. 669, of one thousand acres, was surveyed into tracts, one of six hundred for Daniel Clark and the other of four hundred for James Dougherty, found in the southern part of Wayne township. These were surveyed by Nathaniel Massie, both on the same day, March 13, 1795, returned to the land office, examined and recorded, the former July 3d and the latter July 4th, 1795.

EARLY SETTLERS.

John Popejoy was one of the first residents of Fayette county. He came to Washington C. H. in 1811, purchased a lot and erected a log cabin He was afterward a justice of the peace. He was a native of Virginia. His death occurred in 1816 or 1817. He was an eccentric character and conducted his legal business without a docket, simply keeping brief tab on a sheet of paper which he kept in the crevices of his cabin.

Jacob Jamison came to this county several years before its organization. He later purchased land two miles southwest of the village of Washington C. H. He was at one time severely stabbed by one of his neighbors, but finally recovered. He served as justice of the peace, collector, commissioner and associate judge.

Samuel Waddle was a Kentuckian, came to Ross county, this state, and in 1810 came to Fayette, locating on a piece of ground five miles south of Washington C. H. He served in the Indian wars of 1812. In 1814 he purchased seven lots in Washington C. H., for which he paid ten thousand dollars, but at his death the property did not bring one thousand dollars.

John Dewitt was another of the first settlers. He was born in Kentucky and in 1806, accompanied by his uncle and brothers, came to Ross county,

Ohio. The party traveled the entire distance on foot. Dewitt remained in Ross county two years and then came to Fayette.

Jesse Rowe left his Virginia home when he was forty years of age and came to Ross county and in 1808 to this county, settling on Wabash creek, seven miles south of Washington C. H., where he purchased about fifteen hundred acres of land.

Thomas Green was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in the year 1784. In 1808 he came to Ohio with his bride, traveling in a four-horse wagon. They settled in Highland county first and in 1810 removed to Fayette, locating four miles southeast of Washington C. H. on Buckskin. He served as a teamster in the war of 1812.

Col. James Stewart, with his father, came from Maryland in 1807 and bought land in Ross county. In 1810 he came to this county, and located on land adjoining Bloomingburg. In 1812 he was made a colonel of a regiment made up of Fayette county men.

Hugh Steward was born in 1805 and came to Fayette county for permanent settlement in 1828.

Philip Moor was a Kentuckian by birth and came to this county in 1811, with his wife and nine children, traveling by teams. They crossed the Ohio on rafts at Maysville. Adam Funk, who was a neighbor of Moor's before the latter left Kentucky, purchased for him three hundred acres in Paint township, paying nine hundred dollars for the land. The family took possession on the 1st of April, 1811, about one year after the first court had been held in the same cabin they now occupied, then owned by a Mr. Devault.

James Kirkpatrick and his family left Virginia in 1810 and came overland to the cabin of Solomon Soward, in Jefferson township, where they spent the winter. Upon arriving in this county they stopped at the cabin of Capt. Joseph Parrett and inquired for Soward's cabin. They were informed that it was located about two miles farther, on Paint creek. No road but a bridle path led to the place and they were compelled to leave their wagons behind. The next morning they returned for their goods and found them intact, although the neighborhood was filled with bands of Indians. The redskins were peaceable, but did not like the visits of the white men and soon left the neighborhood.

James Hays was a native of Virginia and came to Kentucky in a very early day. At the beginning of the nineteenth century he came to Pickaway county, Ohio, and in about 1805 to Fayette county. They settled on a two-hundred-acre tract in Paint township.

George Creamer came to Fayette county in 1810 from Berkeley county, Virginia.

Philip Fent came to this county from Greene county, Tennessee, in 1814, accompanied by his family. He held a military grant of land from the government, but was deprived of it by poor management of his uncle, who had it in charge prior to his arrival. He procured another tract, however, in Jefferson township. He took fifty acres and gave his wagon in exchange.

William Robinson, Sr., a North Carolinian, moved from Virginia in 1801 to Greene county, Ohio. They remained here several years and then came to Fayette county.

Adam Allen was a native of Pennsylvania, but ran away from home at the age of sixteen and enlisted in the Revolutionary War. At the close he went to Kentucky and engaged in running the Upper and Lower Blue Lick Salt Works. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Kyger and came to Clark county, Ohio. During the war of 1812 he started to Fort Wayne to enlist, but hostilities were over before he got there. He next came to Fayette county and "squatted" on the site of Allentown. He died in 1851, aged ninety-four.

James Sanderson, a Kentuckian, came to Ohio in 1812 and settled on the Hite survey, No. 1223, consisting of one thousand acres in this county. The family followed an old Indian trace when coming from the Blue Grass state.

Jacob A. Rankin was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1800, and at the age of twelve left his home because of the dissipation of his father and came to Bloomingburg, Fayette county, and was employed by Judge Gillespie as a farm hand.

Rafe Durham, a Virginian, came to Ohio in 1816 and to this county twenty years later.

Thomas Fullerton, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Yale University, came to Fayette county in 1814.

Henry Strope left Pennsylvania on July 7, 1812, in a covered wagon and came to Chillicothe and in 1814 came to Fayette. He settled on a farm in Marion township.

Gen. Batteal Harrison was a Virginian by birth. He started with his parents for Kentucky while yet a child, but stopped with his aunt at Wheeling owing to the danger from Indians, while his parents went on into Kentucky to find a home. They returned for him in two years, but he refused to leave his aunt and remained with her until he was a man. He recruited a

company of men for the War of 1812 and after the war, in 1815, removed to the north fork of Paint creek and settled on a tract of land located by John A. Fulton on a warrant obtained by the services of his father in the Revolutionary War. This tract was in Madison township and consisted of one thousand and forty acres. General Harrison became one of the most prominent men in the county of Fayette. He was an associate judge and served several terms in the Legislature.

The Allens, Ananias and his sons, came from Pennsylvania about 1810 and settled near Bloomingburg, on what was then called the New Purchase, so called because it was the first purchase on the east fork of Paint creek. The Allens all took part in the War of 1812.

Enoch Harvey, with his father, Samuel, and his brother, James, came from Virginia and settled on Deer creek, near Yankeetown, about 1810. The Coons also came from Virginia and, in about 1800, located near the site of the Harveys. They put up four or five small cabins for their accommodation. Albert Ogden was a Virginian; came to this county near 1804 and settled north of Yankeetown. Isaac Dickinson came from Virginia and located near Yankeetown. John Page was a settler of 1804 and a Virginian; he was one of the first justices of the peace of the county. He settled near the Dickinsons.

James McCafferty and his brothers were Virginians and came here about 1804 and settled northwest of Yankeetown. William Morgan came also from the Old Dominion in about 1808 and settled first in Ross county; then located adjoining Samuel Myers', on Duff's fork of Deer creek. Charles White came from Maryland about 1809 or 1810, and settled west of Myers', on Long branch of Deer creek. Thomas Barton, son of Stephen, came from Virginia in 1805 and settled just across Deer creek from Yankeetown. Jesse Stretch came from Pennsylvania in 1804 and located south of Yankeetown. William Sawyer came from Island in 1810 and put up a cabin near that of Stretch. James Rozzell, from Pennsylvania, and Amos Hawkins, from Virginia, came in 1810 and stopped near Yankeetown. Amstead Carder, from Virginia, settled on the Springfield road south of Bloomingburg. He was a son of Sanford Carder, an old Revolutionary soldier, who drew a pension. John McGowen was cook in the War of 1812 in S. Myers' company.

Two bachelors by the name of George Kyle and Alexander Riley lived together in a cabin near Bloomingburg, but finally quarreled and parted, because one accused the other of being intolerably filthy. Riley subsequently moved to Compton's creek, but cut hay and fed cattle on his farm. He

would go in the evening to feed his cattle, crawl into the haystack and remain until morning, feed again and return home. These old bachelors came to the county some time previous to 1810.

Daniel Hinkle, a tall, swarthy Virginian, was a powerful man and noted for his fighting ability. John and Samuel Herrod were sons-in-law of Sanford Carder; both came from Virginia, and, about 1808, settled on the west side of Madison township. Thomas Cook came from Maryland in 1808. James Thompson, son-in-law of James Hays, came from Kentucky and settled on a fork of the north fork of Paint creek, which afterwards took his name. George Busic, in 1806, settled on Deer creek, hailing from Virginia. Sol Parker, also a Virginian, settled on the Springfield road in 1808. George Jamison, from Kentucky, settled on Deer creek near the old Indian trace leading to Chillicothe. James Kerr, from Virginia, settled also on the Springfield road. John McIntire, a very early settler, located south of Yankeetown. Gideon Veezey settled early on Paint creek. Mr. Salmon settled on a part of the old Vevay farm. He came from Delaware about 1806.

In the spring of 1811 Joel Wood, Adam Harper and Michael Kerr settled on a tract of land embracing one thousand and thirty-five acres, survey Nos. 5780, 7043 and 6879, lying partly in Paint and partly in Jefferson townships, with Paint creek running through the center. Mr. Wood moved from Pendleton county, Virginia, and, being a man of intelligence, was created one of the first justices of the peace. Mr. Harper came from Ross county, Ohio, and remained about a year, when he returned and his son, Benjamin, took charge of the farm. Mr. Kerr came from Virginia and first settled in Jefferson township. He was a farmer and the father of Col. S. F. Kerr, of Washington C. H.

Thomas McDonald came from Kentucky to Ross county in 1794, with Nathaniel Massie, the early surveyor, and in 1811 removed to Fayette and settled.

In 1810 or 1811 there was a large family of Allens left Pennsylvania and settled in this county. Many of their descendants are still living; Elijah lived near the old Myers place, on the Bloomingburg and Danville pike, about four miles from the former; James and John lived nearer Bloomingburg. There were also George, Davis and Ananias.

Jesse Milliken came from North Carolina and settled in Washington C. H. in 1810. He had little to do with politics and religion, but was a prominent citizen. He was a good surveyor and performed a greater part of the first surveying done in the county. He was a builder of some of the

first houses erected in Washington C. H. He was the first postmaster and the first clerk of both the supreme and common pleas courts of Fayette county and held these offices until his death, in August, 1835.

Wade Loofborrow was one of the first citizens and lawyers in the county. He came to Fayette in 1810 from Pennsylvania and beginning his practice continued for a quarter of a century. He was a Democrat.

Thomas McDonald was one of the first settlers in this part of Ohio, built the first cabin in Scioto county, was associated with General Massie and others in laying off the county in surveys. He rendered valuable services as a scout in Wayne's campaign, was a soldier in the War of 1812, the first representative of Fayette county in the Legislature and secured the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of a toll bridge over the creek west of the county seat in 1816.

Dr. Thomas McGara and family emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1812 to the new town of Washington C. H., in which he was the first physician and where he practiced his profession for many years. He served as an associate judge and represented the county in the Legislature.

Hamilton Rogers, Sr., and Benjamin Rogers were pioneers from Kentucky in 1810. They entered the woods of Wayne township and set to work making improvements. They continued their labors for years and were leading farmers.

William Harper and family were emigrants from Kentucky to Fayette county in 1808. His daughter was the first lady married in Wayne township. The marriage was in 1810 to Mr. Ellis. Michael Carr, from Virginia, settled in Jefferson township at a nearly date and served in the War of 1812. Peter Eyeman, of Virginia, became a resident of Fayette in the early days of organization.

Henry Snider, father of William, moved into the county in 1809 and, setting stake about four miles south of Washington C. H., on Sugar creek, erected for himself and family a habitation and set about the building of a water mill, which was among the first in the county. He served as associate judge. Peter Snider, a brother, came in 1810.

Judge Jacob Jamieson was a settler from Kentucky upon Deer creek in 1808. He found only a waste of wet lands and timber, but remained. In 1811 he came to within one mile of Washington C. H. and bought land. He was an associate judge, justice of the peace and collector.

William Rankin settled on the west fork of Paint creek and put up the cabin usual to the pioneer settlement.

PIONEER LIFE.

The following narrative is from the pen of an old pioneer and illustrates well the life of the times:

"Immigrants poured in from different parts, cabins were put up in every direction and women, children and goods tumbled into them. The tide of immigration flowed like water through a breach in the mill dam. Everything was bustle and confusion and all at work that could work. In the midst of all this the mumps and perhaps one or two other diseases prevailed and gave us a seasoning. Our cabin had been raised, covered, part of the cracks chinked and part of the floor laid when we moved in on Christmas day. There had not been a stick cut except in building the cabin. We had intended an inside chimney, for we thought the chimney ought to be in the house. We had a log put across the whole width of the cabin for a mantle. But when the floor was in we found it so low as not to answer and so we removed it.

Here was a great change for our mother and sister as well as the rest. But particularly my mother; she was reared in a most delicate manner, in and near London, and lived most of her time in comfort. She was now in the wilderness, surrounded by wild beasts, in a cabin with half a floor, no doors, no ceiling overhead, not even a tolerable sign for a fireplace. The light of day and the chilling winds of night passing between every two logs in the building; the cabin so high from the ground that a bear, wolf, panther or any other animal less in size than a cow, could enter without even a squeeze. Such was our situation on Thursday and Thursday night, December 25, 1800, and which was bettered but by very slow degrees. We got the rest of the floor laid in a very few days; the chinking of the cracks went on slowly, but the daubing could not proceed until weather became more suitable, which happened every few days. Doorways were sawed out and steps made of the logs and the chimney was raised up to the middle, but the funnel of sticks and clay was delayed until spring. Our family consisted of my mother, a sister of twenty-two, my brother, near twenty-one and very weakly, and myself, in my eleventh year. Two years afterward Black Jenny followed us, in company with my half-brother, Richard, and his family. She lived two years with us in Ohio and died in the winter of 1803-4.

"In building our cabin it was set to front the north and south, my brother using my father's pocket compass on the occasion. We had no idea of living in a house that did not stand square with the earth itself. This

argued our ignorance of the comforts and conveniences of pioneer life. The position of the house end to the hill necessarily elevated the lower end and the determination of having a north and south door added much to the airiness of the domicile, particularly after the green ash puncheons shrunk so as to have cracks in the floors and doors from one to two inches wide. At both the doors we had high, unsteady and sometimes icy steps, made by piling up the logs cut out of the wall. We had a window which was the largest spot in the top, bottom or side of the cabin at which the wind could not enter. It was made by sawing out a log, placing sticks across and then by pasting an old newspaper over the hole and applying some hog's lard, we had a kind of glazing which shed a most beautiful and mellow light across the cabin when the sun shone upon it. All other light entered at the door cracks and chimney. Our cabin was twenty-four by eighteen. The west end was occupied by two beds, the center of each side by a door, and here our symmetry had to stop, for on the opposite side of the window, made of clapboards, supported on pins driven in the logs, were our shelves. Upon these shelves my sister displayed in ample order a host of pewter plates, basins, dishes and spoons, scoured and bright. It was none of the new-fangled pewter made of lead, but the best London pewter, on which you could hold your meat so as to cut it without slipping and without dulling your knife. But, alas, the days of pewter plates and sharp dinner knives have passed.

"To return to our internal arrangements, a ladder of five rounds occupied the corner near the window. By this, when we got a floor above, we could ascend. Our chimney occupied most of the east end; pots and kettles opposite the window under the shelves; a gun on hooks over the north door, five split bottom chairs, three-legged stools and a small eight-by-ten looking glass, sloped from the wall over a large towel, and a pair of tongs made in Frederick with one shank straight, as the best manufacture of pinchers and blood-blisters, completed our furniture, except a spinning-wheel and such things as were necessary to work. It was absolutely necessary to have three-legged stools, as four legs of anything could not all touch the floor at the same time.

"The completion of our cabin went on slowly. The season was inclement; we were weak-handed and weak-pocketed; in fact, laborers were not to be had. We got our chimney up breast high. Our house never was daubed on the inside, for my sister, who was very nice, would not consent to live right next to the mud. My impression now is, that the windows were not constructed till spring, for until the sticks and clay were put on the

chimney we could possibly have no need for a window, for the flood of light which always poured into the cabin from the fireplace would have extinguished our paper window and rendered it as useless as the moon at noonday. We got a floor laid overhead as soon as possible, perhaps in a month; but when it was laid the reader will readily conceive of its imperviousness to wind or weather, when we mention that it was laid of loose clapboards, split from a red oak, the stump of which may be seen beyond the cabin. That tree grew in the night, and so twisting, that should each board be laid on two diagonally opposite corners, a cat might have shook every board on our ceiling.

"It may be well to inform the unlearned reader that clapboards are such lumber as pioneers split with a frow, and resemble barrel staves before they are shaved, but are split longer, wider and thinner; of such our roof and ceiling were made. Puncheons were plank made by splitting logs to about two and a half or three inches in thickness, and hewing them on one or both sides with the broad-ax; of such our floors, tables and stools were manufactured. The eave-bearers are those end logs which project over to receive the butting-poles, against which the lower tier of clap-boards rest in forming the roof. The trapping is the roof timbers, composing the gable end and the ribs, being those logs upon which the clap-boards rest. The trap-logs are those of equal length above the eave bearers, which form the gable ends, and upon which the ribs rest. The weight poles are those small logs laid on the roof. The knees are pieces of heart timber, placed above the butting poles successively, to prevent the weight poles from rolling off.

"The evenings of the first winter did not pass off as pleasantly as evenings afterward. We had raised no tobacco to stem and twist, no corn to shell, no turnips to scrape; we had no tow to spin into rope yarn, nor straw to plait for hats, and we had come so late we could get but few walnuts to crack. We had, however, the Bible, George Fox's Journal, Berkeley's Apology and a number of books, all better than much of the fashionable reading of today, from which, after perusing, the reader finds he has gained nothing. To our stock of books was soon afterward added a borrowed copy of the Pilgrim's Progress, which we read twice through without stopping. The first winter our living was truly scanty and hard; but even this winter had its felicities. We had part of a barrel of flour which we had brought from Fredericktown. Besides this, we had part of a jar of hog's lard brought from old Carolina; not the tasteless stuff which now goes by that name, but pure leaf lard, taken from hogs raised on pine roots and fattened on sweet potatoes and into which, while rendering, were immersed the boughs of the

fragrant bay tree, which gave to the lard a rich flavor. Of that flour, short ened with this lard, my sister, every Sunday morning, and at no other time, made short biscuit for breakfast.

"In the ordering of a good Providence the winter was open, but windy. While the wind was of great use in driving the smoke and ashes out of our cabin, it shook terribly the timbers standing almost over us. We had never seen a dangerous looking tree near a dwelling, but here we were surrounded by the tall giants of the forest, waving their boughs and uniting their brows over us, as if in defiance of our disturbing their repose and usurping their long and uncontended pre-emption rights. The beech on the left often shook his bushy head over us as if in absolute disapprobation of our settling there, threatening to crush us if we did not pack up and start. The walnut over the spring branch stood high and straight; no one could tell which way it inclined, but all concluded that if it had a preference it was in favor of quartering on our cabin. We got assistance to cut it down. The axeman doubted his ability to control its direction, by reason that he must cut it almost off before it would fall. He thought by felling the tree in the direction of the reader, along near the chimney, and thus favor the little lean it seemed to have, would be the means of saving the cabin. He was successful. These, and all other dangerous trees, were got down without other damage than many frights and frequent desertions of the premises by the family while the trees were being cut. The ash beyond the house crossed the scorf and fell upon the cabin, but without damage.

"The monotony of the time for several of the first years was broken and enlivened by the howl of the wild beasts. The wolves howling around us seemed to mourn their inability to drive us out. The bears, panther and deer seemingly got miffed at our approach, or the partiality of the hunters, and but seldom troubled us. One bag of meal would make a whole family rejoicingly happy and thankful then, when a loaded East Indiaman would not do it now. When spring was fully come, and our little patch of corn, three acres, put in among the beech roots, which at every step contended with the shovel-plow for the right of soil, and held it, too, we enlarged our stock of conveniences. As soon as bark would run (peel off) we could make ropes and bark boxes. These we stood in great need of, as such things as bureaus, stands, wardrobes, or even barrels, were not to be had. The manner of making rope of linn bark was to cut the bark into strips of convenient length, and water-rot it in the same manner as rotting flax or hemp. When this was done the inside bark would peel off and split up so fine as to make a considerably rough and good-for-but-little rope. Of this, however, we were very

glad. We made two kinds of boxes for furniture. One kind was of hickory bark with the outside shaved off. This we would take off all around the tree, the size of which would determine the calibre of our box. Into one end we would place a flat piece or puncheon, cut round to fit into the bark, which stood on end the same as when on the tree. There was little need of hooping, as the strength of the bark would keep that all right. Its shrinkage would make it unsightly in a parlor nowadays, but then they were considered quite an addition to the furniture. A much finer article was of slippery elm bark, shaved smooth, and with the inside out, bent around and sewed together where the ends of the hoop or main bark lapped over. The length of the bark was around the box and inside out. A bottom was made of a piece of the same bark, dried flat, and a lid like that of a common band box, made in the same way. This was the finest furniture in the ladies' dressing room and then, as now, with the finest furniture, the lapped or sewed side was turned to the wall and the prettiest part to the specator. They were usually made oval and while he bark was green were easily ornamented with drawing of birds, trees, etc., agreeable to the taste and skill of the fair manufacturer. As we belonged to the Society of Friends it may be presumed that our band boxes were not thus ornamented.

"We settled on beech land, which took much labor to clear. We could do no better than to clear out the smaller stuff, and burn the brush, etc., around the beeches, which, in spite of the girdling and burning which we could do to them, would leaf out the first year and often a little the second. The land, however, was very rich and would bring better corn than might be expected. We had to tend it with the hoe; that is, to chop down the nettles, the water-weed, and the touch-me-not. Grass, coreless, lamb's quarter and Spanish needles were reserved to pester the better prepared farmer.

"We cleared a small turnip patch, which we got in about the 10th of August. We sowed in timothy seed, which took well, and the next year we had a little hay besides. The tops and blades were also saved for our horse, cow and two sheep. The turnips were sweet and good, and in the fall we took care to gather walnuts and hickory nuts, which were abundant. These, with the turnips, which we scraped, supplied the place of fruit. I have always been partial to scraped turnips, and could now beat any three dandies scraping them. Johnny-cake, also, when we had meal to make it, helped to make up our evening's repast. The Sunday morning biscuit had all evaporated, but the loss was partially supplied by the turnips and nuts. Our regular supper was mush and milk, and by the time we had shelled our corn,

stemmed tobacco, and plaited straw to make hats, etc., the mush and milk had seemingly decamped from the neighborhood of our ribs. To relieve this difficulty my brother and I would bake a thin Johnny-cake, part of which we would eat, and leave the rest until morning. At daylight we would eat the balance as we walked from the house to work.

"The methods of eating mush and milk were various. Some would sit around the pot and everyone take therefrom for himself. Some would set a table and each have his tin cup of milk, and with a pewter spoon take just as much mush from the dish or pot, if it were on the table, as he thought would fill his mouth, then, lowering it into the milk, would take some to wash it down. This method kept the milk cool. Others would mix mush and milk together.

"To get grinding done was a great difficulty, by reason of the scarcity of mills, the freezes in winter, and drouths in summer. We had often to manufacture meal, when we had corn, in any way we could get the corn to pieces. We soaked and pounded it; we shaved it; we planed it; and at the proper season, we grated it. When one of our neighbors got a hand mill, it was thought quite an acquisition to the neighborhood. In after years, when in time of freezing or drouth we could get grinding by waiting for our turn no more than one day and a night at the horse mill, we thought ourselves happy. To save meal, we often made pumpkin bread, in which, when meal was scarce, the pumpkin would so predominate as to render it next to impossible to tell our bread from that article, either by taste, looks, or the amount of nutriment it contained. Salt was five dollars per bushel, and we used none in our corn bread, which we soon liked as well without it. Often has the sweat run into my mouth, which tasted as fresh and flat as distilled water. What meat we had at first was fresh, and but little of that, for had we been hunters we had no time to practice it.

"We had no candles and cared but little about them, except for summer use. In Carolina we had the real fat light wood—not merely pine knots, but the fat, straight pine. This, from the brilliancy of our parlor of winter evenings, might be supposed to put candles, lamps, etc., to blush. In the West we had not this, but my business was to ramble in the woods every morning for the seasoned sticks, or the bark of the shelly hickory, for light. 'Tis true that our light was not even so good as candles, but we got along without fretting, for we depended more upon the goodness of our eyes than we did upon the brilliancy of the light."

EARLY HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

In the matter of dress and furniture the early pioneer knew nothing but the strictest simplicity. Every bit of food, all the dress and furniture was manufactured and conceived at the home. The men raised their meager crops, hunted the game in the forest, and drew the fish from the streams while the women took care of the children, cooked, and spun the rough clothes of homespun and linsey-woolsey. Animal skins, roughly cured, formed a large part of the dress of the pioneer and the tails of fur-bearing animals often served the purpose of my lady's aigrettes today. Moccasins formed the chief foot wear, being stuffed with dry leaves or hair in the winter time to keep the feet warm.

Every cabin was fitted with loop-holes, bored at the height of a man's head. Block houses were constructed within a settlement and to these the inhabitants gathered in time of danger from the Indians.

In the early day a wedding was the great social event of the year. It was a signal for everybody to garb themselves in their best and meet, generally, at the cabin of the bride. The use of whiskey by the young men on the way to the wedding, even the groom, was not uncommon; in fact, there was a sport called the "race for the bottle," when a group of hot-bloods would race their ponies through thickets and over hills and streams for a bottle of rum. The winner got the liquor, but, of course, he had to "treat" the rest when he returned. The marriage ceremony over, the big feast came. All kinds of wild meats, vegetables, etc., loaded the table. Dinner over, dancing began, consisting of reels, jigs and square sets. Later in the evening a crowd of the young girls would assist the bride up the ladder to the room above and see that she was put to bed properly. Later a bunch of young men took the groom and saw to it that he was placed safely by the side of his wife. Then they were left, but not forgotten, for in the progress of the evening's hilarity the bottle, or "Black Betty," as it was called, was passed up to them and they were obliged to partake. Food in quantities went up the ladder also and it was a serious breach of custom if the young couple did not pretend to eat anyway. The neighbors who were not invited often stole to the corral where the horses were and clipped their manes, foretops and tails in spite.

There was also a custom of "settling" a young married couple. The first day choppers would prepare the logs and clapboards for a new cabin. Puncheons were shaved and sometimes the foundations were laid on the evening of the first day. In the morning of the second day the neighbors

collected for the raising of the house. Each man was assigned to a certain duty and at a signal the work began, often being completed before nightfall.

Before the young couple were permitted to move into their new home, there had to be a house-warming. This was, in other words, an all-night dance. On the following day the bride and groom were left to themselves.

Thefts were uncommon among the settlers. When one did occur the culprit was usually whipped and ordered to leave the community. Disputes were usually settled by well-refereed fistic contests. Morality was high in the early settlements, an offense being punishable by extreme methods in the hands of the offended family. Tattling in the early day had a remedy which could well be utilized in this day. A tattling woman was given the consent to say as much as she pleased, but nobody believed her. She was said to be harmless and she grew to be sort of an amusement.

MILLS AND MILLING.

Agriculture was the first great labor of the pioneer of Fayette county. Hand in hand with this pursuit came the mills. Crude they were at first, but they served their purpose. The block and pestle was the first contrivance for the grinding of the grain. A block of hard wood was selected and, by means of boring, hacking and burning, a depression was made in the block having a capacity of about a pint. A rough pestle was made to fit into this cavity and was worked by hand. The stone mill was the next step.

The first corn-cracker in the county was built by Jacob Coile in 1809 on Sugar creek, in Union township. The Yeargon horse mill was constructed a little later and perhaps the second corn-cracker in the county was put up by Isaiah Pancoast on Deer creek in 1810, about a mile from Waterloo, close to the county line between Fayette and Pickaway. It was made of solid boulders with a hole drilled through. This primitive machine was subsequently converted into a mill for grinding wheat, then into a fulling mill, next into a woolen factory and later into a flouring mill.

This unique structure consisted of an upright beam, or shaft, running on pivots at both ends; passing through this, below at right angles, was another shaft, about twenty feet long, at the end of which was attached a team of horses, who walked in a circle as in our modern horse powers. At the top of the upright shaft was attached a large wheel, which communicated its motion by means of a rawhide belt to another wheel, which in turn worked in a cog-wheel attached to the stones.

These burrs, or stones, were generally made out of the native boulders with holes drilled through them, roughly dressed, and running upon each other, which ground the corn very coarse and left it with all the refuse materials accompanying it, which were removed by means of a sieve, made by taking the green hide of a deer, removing the hair, stretching it tightly over a hoop and piercing it full of holes.

Bolting was done by hand, or rather the apparatus, which was a cloth cylinder, turned with a crank, which it was expected the man or boy bringing the grist to operate.

Before these mills were constructed, Springfield, Clifton and Chillicothe were localities to which the settlers carried their grain to be ground. Several neighbors would go together to make a full load, taking provisions and forage, and make the journey in about ten days. Horse mills were soon established at different points and hand mills were built. The hominy block was another invention of the times; it was made by burning a hole in the end of a block of wood. They pounded the corn in these mortars with a pestle. The mills of early days ground very slowly. The settler went to mill very early and remained late to get his sack of meal. The flour made in the horse mills was like the brown, unbolted flour of the present. Thomas Moon, Sr., erected the first flour and saw mill and the first distillery in the county during the year 1810, upon a good site ten miles south of Washington C. H.

A third mill was built during the War of 1812 by Asa Davis, on main Paint, two miles south of the county seat. A Mr. McDonald built a water mill two miles north of the town in 1850 and later sold to Mr. Stafford. An effort was made to establish a mill on main Paint, ten miles northwest of town by Solomon Salmon; but the dam, being established on a bed of quicksand, continually broke away and prevented success. Still another water mill was erected in Washington C. H. by Jesse Millikan. The saw mill was in operation in 1817 and a year later a grist mill was operating. Millikan died in 1836 and in about 1840 his son, Curren, applied steam power. A water mill was built on Sugar creek, four miles south of town, with which a distillery was connected. The mill was erected in 1820 by Adam Caylor. There was also a horse mill erected by Mr. Dughan, three miles northwest of Washington C. H., near Big run, prior to 1814. All of these mills were soon superseded by steam and water power.

TAVERNS.

The granting of licenses for keeping tavern was in accordance with a territorial law passed by the first General Assembly of the Northwest territory, and approved December 6, 1800. By this law no person was permitted to keep any tavern or public house of entertainment in any town, county or place within the limits of the territory, unless first recommended by twelve respectable freeholders of the county in which such house was to be kept. All persons, except tavern or inn keepers, were forbidden under severe penalties to sell liquor in small quantities.

The taverns of those days were very small, but very hospitable. One room often served as sleeping quarters for all of the guests and the landlord and family, also the domestic animals of the place.

In the beginning of the year 1817, on motion of the common pleas court, William Vaughan was granted a license to keep tavern at his house in Madison township, one year, on complying with the law.

It is said that the first tavern in Fayette county was kept in 1810 by William Harrison, on the then Parin lot, north of the court house, in an old cabin. Another was kept on the Vandeman corner by John Torbin, in 1810 or 1812; Norman Jones, 1811 and 1812; Evans and sons on Court and Fayette streets about 1816.

On December 18, 1817, John Evans and Nicholas Neely received licenses to keep taverns in Washington C. H. In the following April, William Rankin was allowed the same privilege at his residence in Paint township. Also Joseph Parrott and Matthew Gillespie in the same township, and in September, Sanford Corder, John Evans and Aaron Johnson started the same business in Union township. Immediately following this Aaron Johnson was arrested for gambling, but plead not guilty.

As travel increased and improvements advanced, these unique places of entertainment disappeared and with them a great deal of the old-fashioned hospitality.

CORN HUSKINGS.

The festivity of corn husking was one of the most popular in pioneer times. The whole assembly went into the fields and jerked the corn off the stalks, throwing it into a pile until dinner. In the afternoon it was hauled in. When the crop was all gathered preparations were made for a night's husking. The neighbors for miles around were invited in. Two captains

were chosen, who each selected an equal number of assistants. The pile was then divided equally, by placing a pole in the center. When all was ready "Black Betty" was passed around to get the proper spirit and work began in good earnest, the object being to see who could husk out on his side of the dividing line first. After many whiffs at the liquor the victorious party placed the bottle in the hands of the captain, and two stout men would seize him, one by each leg and, amid the shouts of "hoist the captain," lift him up and carry him over to the other party and, with swinging of hats and yells of victory, parade him along the lines of the vanquished huskers. Then "Old Betty" was again passed from mouth to mouth until all felt gloriously happy.

HUNTING.

In the early times the rifle was found in every household, in the use of which our forefathers were very familiar and were very careful in keeping it in good working condition. Those who could afford it kept two rifles, one for large game, carrying bullets about forty to the pound, and a smaller, or squirrel rifle, running over one hundred and twenty to the pound. The powder flask was made from the horn of an ox, boiled and scraped so thin as to transmit the rays of light; a round block of wood fitted in the bottom and a plug was inserted in the smaller end, with usually a buzzard's quill for a charger.

The territory watered by Deer, Paint, Rattlesnake, Sugar and Compton creeks, now embraced in the limits of this county, when first settled abounded in all kinds of game and had been for many years the favorite hunting grounds of the Indians, and long after the white man's cabin was erected they built their camps and followed the old trails over the white man's fences, and through his tilled fields they stuck the trace in the woodlands.

There was an old Indian fort on the banks of Sugar creek, where the red men would stop on their route from Fort Clark to Oldtown. Captain Burnett, a Virginian and settler of 1810, said that parties of them, during their yearly hunt, were in the habit of camping and resting awhile at the old site years after the white man came in.

Among the first hunters of note in this county was Jacob Alloway, whose territory lay along the valleys of Paint and Compton creeks. Daniel Grubs, moving from Virginia to Kentucky, came thence to Fayette and dwelt on Glaze's run. The trees around bore marks for years of his presence. Edmond Blearage, John Arnold, George and Samuel Viniger, James Stewart, John Hase, David Baldwin, John Gest, and H. H. Harmer, were all men

who made a specialty of hunting and were noted marksmen. George Rupert claimed to have shot in one season one hundred and twenty deer, two bears, wolves, and many of other game. George Roughner, a hater of Indians, and a Virginian by birth, arrived in the Scioto valley in 1789. His father, while serving under Dunmore in 1774 as a spy, was killed by the Indians, so Roughner's revenge extended to every exposed Indian. His hunting grounds were on the Paint and Rattlesnake and he often met, at Cedar Pond and Cliffs, the hunters from the Hocking and Kentucky. Finally, as a volunteer under General Cass, he was slain by the Indians in 1813.

The Nimrod of old-time hunters was Frederick Berly. The forest was his natural home. He loved solitude and lived a hermit. A camp frequently used by him was on Sugar creek. From his record, it appears that he had slain sixty bears, ninety-six panthers, one hundred and six wolves, one thousand elk and deer, eleven buffaloes and ninety-six Indians. His comrades in the chase were Boone, Kenton, Wetzel and others famous in history. At the age of one hundred and one, he died in his cabin on the banks of the Mohican, where a monument was erected to his memory.

William Robinson, Fayette county's first settler, was surrounded by a multitude of game and in 1802 killed fifteen bears, three catamounts, fifteen elk and one hundred deer. He was, on one occasion, hunting upon the headwaters of the Rattlesnake, when a light noise behind him caught his ear. Wheeling, he saw at a little distance an enormous panther following his trail. It was the work of a moment to leap behind a large oak at hand, pick his flint and cock his rifle. A failure to inflict a mortal wound was a prelude to a terrible struggle and carefully the barrel of the gun was leveled as the beast came near. He fired and as the ball struck the center of its head, the panther fell lifeless to the ground. Its length was eleven feet and its height thirty inches.

The number of deer slain in this county in the early days seems incredible. In the winter of 1815-16 there fell a snow of sixteen inches, followed by rain which froze and formed a crust. On this the boys and dogs could travel, but which broke through beneath the deer. Every one turned deer hunter and venison was sold in Washington C. H. at six cents a saddle, or two saddles for a pound of lead or quarter pound of powder.

Wild turkeys abounded in the county till 1830. Their meat was wholesome and preferred to bear or deer. Some weighed twenty pounds. Wolves were dangerous only when famishing. They had here abundant food and were never known to make an attack. The last wolf was killed in 1848 on the waters of Sugar creek by Daniel Carmaen. Hogs ran at large and multi-

plied rapidly. Hordes of them infested the woods. They had long tushes, long and sharp head and nose and when aroused to anger were more to be dreaded than any beast of the forest. They were swift of foot and ran like hounds. Their favorite resorts were on the banks of Sugar creek, where their nests were made in the jungles. Snakes were numerous. Of these were rattlesnakes, black snakes, the garter, the spotted or "cabin" snake and the copperheads.

EARLY MAILS.

Postal facilities were not so good in the early days, chiefly because of the difficulty in transmitting the letters. The stamped envelope had not been invented. The letter page was simply folded together securely and the address written upon the back. Red sealing wax answered the purpose of mucilage. In order to send this letter anywhere it was necessary to pay the sum of twenty-five cents. Once every two weeks the blowing of a tin horn announced the arrival of a dilapidated horse and rider, with a small mail-bag containing the semi-monthly news.

PIGEON ROOSTS.

Beginning at the mouth of Sugar creek and extending down both banks of Paint creek, about one and one-half miles, was a dense grove of cedar trees, known throughout the county as the "Cedar Hole." At these roosts the pigeons congregated to breed and in some cases a single tree would hold one hundred nests. The noise at night caused by the continual fluttering of birds and cracking of overloaded branches could be heard quite a distance and each morning, it is said, the ground was strewn with dead and wounded birds, so that the pioneers in the vicinity were bountifully supplied. Samuel, John and Frank Waddle, Henry Snyder, William Blair and sons, Frank McLaughlin, Jack Daugherty and all the neighbors for miles around visited the spot at night, arriving about sunset as the pigeons began to come in. It is said that the noise created by their arrival was almost equal to the roar of a cataract, continuing for two or three hours, until they became so far settled down as the breaking limbs would permit, when they knocked them off the trees, wrung off their heads and turned them over to the housewife, who cooked them in many styles.

SICKNESS.

In about the year 1817 a mill was built on the later site of the Milliken mill and a high dam erected, which, during the wet season of the year, backed

the water up and overflowed the adjacent lands, and when the rains ceased and the waters dried up, produced great miasma and consequent sickness. In time this grew to an alarming extent and threatened the depopulation of the town. Doctors Hilton and McGara were confident that the cause arose from the stagnant waters of the dam and the proprietors were requested to take it down during the season of low water, from June until September, which was accordingly done in about 1825 and the sickness almost wholly disappeared. It was taken down every year till about 1837, when, through carelessness, it remained up a year or two, and again the fever and ague manifested themselves. The loss of many valuable citizens, among whom was the owner of the mill, Jesse Milliken, rendered prompt action necessary, so the administrator, Curren Milliken, was requested to remove it, but refused; upon which action a number of citizens, among them Z. W. Heagler, Daniel McLain, John C. Eastman, Arthur McArthur, L. D. Willard, David McLain and Peter Wendell, proceeded to the spot with the necessary tools and determined to remove the dam. They were met by the owner, at the head of an equal number, equally as determined that it should remain. The forces met in the center and in the struggle L. D. Willard slid down the slippery bank into the mud and was nearly drowned. Curren Milliken finally proposed to take it down if the other party would leave, to which they responded that they came to tear it down and it should be done. After considerable parleying and high words, Milliken agreed to take it away if they would desist, which being complied with, the central portion was removed and the parties withdrew.

Milliken immediately went before the grand jury and had them all indicted for riot. Whereupon the "criminals" brought an action against Milliken for keeping a public nuisance. The case was decided in their favor and the court decreed that the dam should be completely destroyed. Subsequently a race was constructed and a dam built farther north from the town.

One of the greatest scourges to the early settlers of Fayette county was a disease known as milk-sick or trembles, which not only affected cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and dogs, but the human family as well. Human beings and stock would often be infected with the disease without any symptoms manifested until brought into activity by certain conditions, when it would suddenly develop itself with rapid and fatal effects. Stock driven until heated would become sick of the disease if it had fastened upon them. Persons, therefore, who wished to purchase stock, either for trade, service or butchering, took means to heat them up previously. According to the symptoms it was given various names, such as sick stomach, swamp sickness, fires, slows, stiff joints, puking fever, river sickness, etc. Vomiting, purging, extreme

nervous agitation, constipation, low temperature of body, dry tongue and skin, were some of the symptoms. Many theories were advanced as to its origin. Some claimed that it was caused by lead held in solution by water; some, that it was a weed, while others contended that it was a malarial epidemic. Among the first remembered cases of death was that of a Mr. Dawson, who died in 1816. His wife had been sick with it and finally died. After this Mr. Dawson prepared to return to his home in Virginia and on his way stopped at Harrison's tavern in Washington C. H., where he sickened and died. As late as 1879 a case of death from this malady was reported.

INCIDENTS.

The early history of Fayette county is full of incidents of daring and endurance. Edward Smith, Sr., entered lands on the banks of Paint creek, known as the East fork, in the year 1810. He found his entry covered with trees. A wigwam served as shelter by night. He made the accustomed opening for a borderer, clearing up enough land for the starting of a crop. The news of war declared caused him to lay aside the axe and take up his rifle. Peace came and he returned to his home. One night, returning from the county seat, he found the creek very high, but rode in fearlessly, was thrown from his horse and drowned.

Thomas Moon, Sr., arrived in Green township, Fayette county, in 1810, from Virginia. He was accompanied by his family of nine children and settled on Rattlesnake creek, upon the dividing ridge. Finding a fine mill site, he erected there the first grist mill, saw mill and distillery in the county. Isaiah Pancoast, from Pennsylvania, removed to Fayette in 1810 and settled on the west bank of Deer creek. He built a large log house, which had all rooms in one. Opposite the house on the other bank of the stream was a camp of Indians. The squaws often came over with venison to exchange for meal. The Indians, having killed deer, threw the carcasses into the stream above their camp and the watchful squaws pulled them out when they had floated down. Pancoast passed the first season in a shelter made of wagon covers stretched on poles, while he gave his chief attention to the planting and raising of seven acres of corn. The daily fare was corn meal and game from the woods. Wolves ran in large bands and the sheep had to be penned at night for safety. Trading was done at Chillicothe. At this time there were no settlements between Waterloo and Washington. The Indians moved and left a pig behind. The animal came to Pancoast, who penned it and in time it grew into a large porker. One day an Indian of the party called at the house, was shown the pig, and told to do as he pleased with it. He killed and dressed it, cut it in halves, and left one to Pancoast.

A HERMIT.

Wild and lonely as were the forest wilds, distant and inaccessible as were the various improvements, yet here, in the solemn silence of the wilderness upon the west bank of Compton creek, dwelt a bold and fearless hunter. In 1803 he came hither and built himself a cabin. He lined the interior with skins of elk, bear and deer and made his garments from dressed deerskins. He owned many horses and cattle and when crowded by settlers and stinted in game went westward for more room. He had seen service in Dunmore's campaign, had served in 1776, and, according to rumor, was killed in the Black Hawk war of 1832. This hermit's name was Nathan Hathaway.

DISTILLERIES.

In the early days it was thought that liquor was indispensable upon public occasions of any kind or any social gathering. Liquor was thought to be pure and harmless. The still of Solomon Sowards, started in 1824, eight miles northwest from the county seat, seemed a great convenience to the settlers. The customer brought his corn, had it ground, and exchanged the meal for whiskey, or had his own meal stilled in the copper still, on shares. On the occasion of an election for representative in 1823 parties were sent to Caylor's distillery for a barrel of whiskey, which was opened for general use in Washington C. H.; tin cups were filled and emptied and by night there was a general drunk. Such scenes were not uncommon. In almost every settlement these copper stills were found, and corn, rye and peaches supplied material for strong drink. The last still was erected in 1855, in Washington C. H., on the later side of the woolen mill. The last copper still had been in operation for a number of years on the farm of Joseph Orr, and was finally sold as junk to J. W. Heagler, then a dealer in hardware and later recorder. Heagler sent it to Columbus in 1849 and so ended the manufacture of whisky in Fayette.

In those early days whiskey was sold as they hand letters from a post-office. The bar was closed except a pigeon-hole, through which the customer received his stimulant. One would step to the hole and ask for a gill, half-pint or pint, these amounts being held by bottles behind the bar. The bottle was handed through and with a pitcher of water and glasses the liquor was consumed, the bottle returned, refilled, and ready for another. A gill cost six cents and a half-pint a shilling.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Counties, like states and nations, have a form of government peculiar to themselves. Counties have rights that the state does not presume to intrude upon; states have rights that the Constitution of the republic does not interfere with, providing such supposed rights, or legal enactments, do not conflict with the rights of other commonwealths. The voters of a county are supposed to dictate the policy of their section, under certain general forms and restrictions of the state, and thus it is up to the people of a county to govern themselves in a local sense. Some counties in our state have had excellent systems, others have been questionable. Fayette county has been as progressive, with the changes of time, as any county in the state. Her system of keeping accounts has varied with the decades, but at present is provided with a safe and correct method of bookkeeping. For the most part, the people have elected good men to official positions, and when another type have occasionally gotten into county office, they have been discarded as soon as possible.

It will be the aim in this chapter to record some of the most important transactions in governmental affairs, such as the acts of the board of county commissioners, the various institutions, care for the poor, the building of court houses, jails, highways, etc. There will also be appended a list of county and state officials, showing who have been at the head of different departments here during the last century. It will be seen by the chapter on "Organization" how the machinery of county government was first set in motion and by what persons it was managed.

Unfortunately, the first court house, with most of the records of the county for its first eighteen years, were totally destroyed by fire in 1828, hence much concerning the first acts of the first set of county official has forever been lost, save what is presented by tradition.

ROBBERIES.

The county has been unfortunate in having had three treasury robberies, one under J. S. Bereman, treasurer, at an early day, when five thousand dol-

lars was stolen by safe-breakers; a second entry of the county safe was under Treasurer Robert Stewart, when about the same amount was taken and never recovered. Again, under Treasurer A. E. Silcott, in February, 1864, the safe was entered by a false key and four thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars stolen and this was never recovered. At the last robbery, it was discovered that in his hurry to get away the burglar left his false key in the lock of the safe, and it was shown by other circumstances that the robbery had probably been committed by parties connected with the former robbery, who had evidently preserved and used the same key to enter the safe with. Then the county authorities secured a modern combination lock, since which time there has been no money unlawfully taken from the safe of the treasurer.

EARLY COUNTY BILLS.

The county fathers nearly a hundred years ago were not spendthrifts, but cut bills where they could, and were satisfied with simply what was absolutely necessary to carry on the county government. As examples, the following is quoted from the records of James Henton, as published in the *Herald* of May, 1834, which runs as follows:

Among the listed contingent items was that of Samuel Lydy, who was paid ninety-nine dollars for "publishing list of forfeited lands, expenditures, and notices, in 1833," and he was also paid fifty-seven dollars "for publishing delinquent lands in 1833, and notice to school clerks." Three dollars and sixty cents were paid for pasteboard, chair, etc., for use in the auditor's office. It will be seen that the amount of stationery and furniture required in the county offices then was not in excess of what it should have been.

The account of Treasurer Benjamin Henton shows the total receipts for that year to have been $8,845.19, including a balance on hand at the previous June settlement, which was $1,368.72. The total disbursements for that year were $6,983.88, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,861.30. Among the receipts was the item of $50 for tavern licenses in the county for 1833, and also $215 for horse hire. Jesse Millikan was clerk of the courts then and also served as postmaster in Washington, C. H.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

Valentine, or "Felty," Coil, while but two years old, was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada. Coming to this county in its infancy, he found use for his knowledge in making brick for the first court house and first brick

building in the county. Early in 1813 excavations were made on the site of the present court house and the clay taken out was burned into brick by Coil and used in the building, which was completed and occupied as early as March, 1814. The windows were composed of twenty-four lights, each ten by twelve inches. The cupola was similar to that of the second court house, although without a base. The location of the building was about twenty feet west of the alley and twenty feet back from Court street. While it seems that that building was in the main finished and occupied in 1814, yet it is stated that two men by the names of Life and Burnett finished the cupola in 1815. It cannot be ascertained who built the house, but it is known that Jacob Kelley and Silas Young, in addition to "Felty" Coil, were brick makers and brick layers and resided in Washington at that time. In about the year 1828 this building burned down, involving the loss of nearly all the county records. Court was then removed to a little brick office, occupied by Judge Wade Loofborrow, situated in the rear of the present office of Doctor Saulsberry in the Brownell grocery building. From here it was next removed to a house later owned by Mrs. R. A. Robison, Jr., where it was held until a new court house was built.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

On the first day of February, 1828, the board of commissioners, then consisting of Jacob Jamison, Thomas Burnett and Matthew Jones, met for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the erection of a new court house. Together with other citizens, the brick walls of the old building, yet remaining, were examined and, after consulting mechanics and masons, the board decided that they were not worth repairing. On the following day the board agreed to build a new court house with fireproof offices attached for the clerk of the court, recorder and auditor. The clerk of the board, Norman Jones, was instructed to draft a plan for the new building and the auditor was ordered to give notice that the commissioners would meet on the 5th day of March, following, to receive bids. The auditor was also authorized to sell the brick in the old walls to the highest bidder.

On February 23d the board met to select a location for the new house, which resulted in their choosing the southeast corner of the public square, the main building and offices fronting on Court and Main streets. It was ordered that a draft be made of the contemplated structure, the main building to be forty feet square, with a wing thirty feet long and fourteen feet wide attached, facing each street. On the day appointed, March 5th, the board met

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STOCK SALE, COURT STREET, WASHINGTON C H., 1888.

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

to receive the bids and award the contract. Thomas Laughead, of Ross county, was the successful bidder, with a bid of one thousand three hundred eighty dollars and ninety cents. The carpenter work went to John Harbison, of Greene county, for one thousand three hundred seventy-two dollars and forty cents. On March 4, 1829, one year after the awarding of the above contracts, the house was ready for the inside work, the contract for which was awarded to John Harbison for six hundred eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

The floor of the lower story was laid of white or burr oak, one and a half inches thick and seven inches wide. The upper was of yellow poplar. A washboard of good seasoned walnut, one and a quarter inches thick and eight inches wide, surrounded the floor of the lower story. The fire-places were of brick, with hearth of same. A handsome chair-board of walnut extended around the lower wall. In the smallest office, on Court street, there were three plain fire boards in the lower floor.

The contract for the plastering was given to Silas Young for three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and on December 8th, the same year, the work was completed, examined by the commissioners and accepted. On April 10, 1830, the inside work was examined and accepted by the board and the balance paid. This was the date of the finishing of the court house, although it had been used previously. On June 9, 1836, Daniel McLean was ordered to purchase a bell for the court house, at any sum not to exceed one hundred dollars. At different times afterward repairs were made on the building and improvements added.

In 1844 a county auditor's office, also a treasurer's, were built on the Court street side. William Harfor was the contractor. Extensive repairs were made in 1846, consisting of girders, flooring, plastering, and painting of the outside in Venetian red. In 1848 an addition was made on the northwest side also, twelve by thirty feet in size.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

The first mention made of attempting to prepare for the erection of the present magnificent temple of justice for Fayette county was an item found in the *Herald*, dated March, 1881, which spoke of the county commissioners having decided to put it to a vote of the people of the county, at an election to be held April 4th, that year. The propositions up were: "Shall we build a court house by tax, and shall we build a jail by tax?" The county board then consisted of Joshua Mahan, R. S. Sutherland and W. J. Horney.

The records show that a contract was awarded, August 3, 1882, to J. North Bros. & Lichtenberger, under architects D. W. Gibbs & Company, of Toledo, Ohio, to construct a court house, the same being the present substantial and beautiful temple of justice. The contract price was originally eighty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, and the structure was to be completed by September 1, 1884. To this were added changes and internal improvements, fixtures and furniture, etc., totalling about one hundred and forty thousand dollars for the property, as it now stands. It is its own best monument and record, for doubtless unborn generations will yet use it to transact the business of Fayette county in. When erected, thirty-one years ago, it was looked upon as among the finest, modern court houses in Ohio. Age has told somewhat on it, yet it is in good condition today. Recently, it has had its outer walls thoroughly cleaned, making the stone work look as good as new. A town clock adorns and makes useful its splendid tower. It is a high three-story structure. A hot-water heating plant was contracted for in 1903, and cost one thousand five hundred dollars; at the same date another contractor placed in the jail a similar one, costing two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

COUNTY JAILS.

It is recorded that an old dry well served as the first jail in Fayette county.

The first jail built at Washington C. H. was located near the present one, about sixty feet from Main street and about thirty feet southeast of the alley running along the northwest side of the old public square. The jail consisted of two square pens, one inside the other, the intervening space of perhaps one foot between the walls being filled in with stone, the outer wall being about twenty-four feet square. It was built of hewed logs, was two stories high, and was erected about 1811 or 1812. At the east corner a door opened into a hallway six feet wide that extended along the northeast side of the building to the north corner. About five or six feet from the entrance to this hall a stairway led to the "debtor's room" above. The room below was about twelve by eighteen feet and was called the criminal cell, or dungeon. This jail was burned in 1823 by an incendiary, and the sheriff's dwelling, a small frame structure contiguous to the jail, was also destroyed at the same time, with all the household goods of Sheriff Robinson, save a deer-hide trunk, containing some of the clothing belonging to his deceased wife.

In 1825 a new jail was built on the same square, a little nearer the alley

and also closer to Main street. This was a two-story brick building, twenty-five feet square, and was arranged inside similar to the old log jail. The walls of this jail were only thirteen inches thick and several prisoners escaped while it was in use. On December 9, 1835, the auditor was ordered to offer the old jail for sale on the 15th of the following June, except such material as the board might reserve.

On January 15, 1836, at a meeting of the board, it was decided that, for lack of funds, the old jail should be repaired instead of building a new one. New walls of bricks were to be built, the same height as the old ones, also one dungeon and one prison room, and the whole building to undergo repairs, the contract for which was let to Benjamin A. Crone for three hundred and fifty dollars. On the 27th of the following August the work was reported completed.

This jail was used until September 16, 1839, when public notice was given that a new jail was to be constructed, located on the public square, forty-four feet front, thirty-five feet back, and two stories high, with all the necessary cells and other fixtures for the confinement and accommodation of prisoners, all of which work was to be done by Edward Lamme for forty-seven hundred dollars, who entered into bond for the faithful performance of the same. After the walls were up the carpenter work was begun by Benjamin A. Crone, who was to complete the same for one thousand dollars. On August 25, 1841, the commissioners accepted the jail, after a careful examination of the work.

The present jail and sheriff's residence was erected by the same contractors who constructed the present court house. It was built in 1882-3, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars for the structure, to which were added interior expenses from time to time. It is an excellent building, standing on the corner of the public square, near the court house.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

On the corner of the court house square is situated a handsome public drinking fountain, constructed of gray granite at much expense. It was placed there, handy to the passer-by, in 1896, by Mrs. Morris Sharp. It bears the inscription upon its large square metal tablet, facing the court house, the words: "Presented to the City of Washington Court House and Fayette County, by Madeline Baker Sharp, in Memory of Her Husband, Morris Sharp, who Died February 11, 1905. Erected 1906."

Tens of thousands of passers-by have already slaked their thirst from

the waters of this artistic fountain, and it will doubtless stand many years as a perpetual reminder of, and as a truly befitting memorial to, one of the honored sons of Fayette county.

Mr. Sharp, for whom this was erected as a memorial, was a prominent business man and a banker.

THE FIRST COUNTY "SAFE."

Odd as it may seem to the reader of today, when time locks and fire-proof, burglar-proof safes are found in every county in the country, at the time when County Treasurer Heagler took the office in 1838, the county safe consisted of a tin box, six inches in depth, by four inches wide and a foot long. It was fastened with a tin clasp and brass pad-lock. This "safe" held the paper money, while the coin, amounting to about two hundred dollars, was placed in a shot bag. The "office" consisted of a mere room. The official papers were kept in a sealed half-bushel measure. The books were three in number and had thin paste-board covers. The room had no desk, table or stationery. In fact, the treasurer did his county business largely at his private residence. He received four hundred and fifty dollars per year salary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The early residents of this state were in the habit of providing for the wants of the poor and destitute in the following manner. When application for the keeping of a person in poor circumstances was made to the township trustees, they bound him for a certain term to the lowest bidder, who was required to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty, feeding, clothing and properly caring for his charge. Thus were the poor well cared for in the early days.

Later an act was passed by the Legislature of Ohio, providing for the "establishment of county poor houses." Any county having within her limits a sufficient number of paupers was empowered to purchase grounds and erect suitable buildings thereon, to which all the infirm and needy were to be admitted. For the period of nearly fifty years after its organization Fayette county had no public institution in which she could care for her infirm, but provided for them through her township trustees. In about 1850 philanthropic citizens agitated the erection of buildings for this purpose and in 1853 the board of county commissioners were induced to take the matter under advisement. On June 7, 1853, they resolved to erect an institution of

FAYETTE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

FAYETTE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

this character and purchase a tract of land for the same. On the same day Hopkins Shivers, in consideration of three thousand five hundred eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, deeded to Jacob A. Rankin, Robert Eyre and Micajah Draper, commissioners, for the purpose of a poor house, a tract of land. It is not certain whether steps were immediately taken to construct buildings on the deeded land. On Christmas day, 1854, the board examined the woodwork of the building being erected and were satisfied. On May 16, 1855, the plastering was looked over in the same manner. A report for the year ending June 1, 1855, showed the institution in operation, with seven inmates.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

This institution was founded, under the laws of Ohio, in June, 1885, on a hundred-acre tract of land bequeathed by Peter Carder. The administration building was completed in October, 1886. In 1900 thirty-four acres more land were added, and the donation of ten thousand dollars by a wealthy farmer named Jesse Johnson, from the east part of the county, materially aided in making the excellent improvements there found today. This donation was provided for in Mr. Johnson's will in 1896. Fifty-three acres were then added, making a total of one hundred and eighty acres in the place. It is all valuable land.

CARDER INFIRMARY.

Peter Carder, an old resident of this county and owner of an immense old estate, upon being informed of the necessity of a new poor farm, conceived the idea of donating a portion of his estate to the county for infirmary purposes. In the year 1863, shortly before his death, he bequeathed to the county five hundred and seven acres of his estate, as a home for the poor. After his death, his widow objected to the provisions of the will, and several years passed before the matter was compromised. The county, in 1867, by its agents, William Clark, William Jones and Allen Heagler, began the erection of the new building. The foundations were laid in the summer of the same year and by 1869, the work was fully completed. On July 7, 1869, the inmates of the old building, forty-seven in number, were admitted to the new infirmary. This institution was located on the Columbus pike, two miles northeast from Washington C. H. It is a four-storied structure, including basement and attic, and contains many modern conveniences. The government of the institution is vested in a board of directors and a superintendent appointed by them.

The last report of the condition of the county infirmary, made by the auditor of Fayette county, in September, 1914, shows the following: The total cost of maintaining the unfortunate poor during the year ending September 1st, was seven thousand five hundred seventeen dollars and fifty-seven cents, but this did not take into account the amount of produce raised on the county farm, as the harvest was not yet gathered and its value obtainable at that date. Then there is the additional expense of keeping certain persons, or partly maintaining them, outside the infirmary, which sum amounted to two thousand four hundred twenty-six dollars and eighty-six cents, making a grand total of nine thousand nine hundred forty-four dollars and forty-three cents, less the amount raised on the county farm. On September 1, 1914, there were forty persons, twenty-six men and fourteen women inmates. There were fourteen admitted during the last fiscal year. Total number supported during the year, fifty-four, thirty-six male and eighteen females. Five died during the last year and eight were discharged, making the present number of inmates forty-one, thirty of whom are men.

The average cost of keeping the inmates of the Children's Home was one hundred sixty-six dollars and one cent each, and the average number in the home was thirty-six.

During the year ending, September 1, 1914, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars was paid to old soldiers, sailors and marines, and three thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars to wives and widows, making a total of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars.

COUNTY ROADS—THE PIKE SYSTEM.

In the matter of highways, Fayette county has for many years been in the forefront in its improvements of the public roads. Its citizens long years ago decided that good road-making was the wisest policy to pursue. These highways have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the money was well expended. These roads have been the means of increasing the general value of farming lands throughout the county, and have been a pleasure to the tax-payer, as he has traveled from one township to another. In August, 1900, the records of the county disclose the fact that there were then two hundred and seventy-eight miles of pike roads in Fayette county, divided in the various townships as follows: Union township, forty-nine miles; Jefferson township, forty-seven miles; Perry township, eighteen miles; Madison township, twenty-eight miles; Marion township, eighteen miles; Jasper township, thirty miles; Paint township, thirty-seven miles; Green town-

ship, fifteen miles; Concord township, nineteen miles, and Wayne township, seventeen miles. At present it is believed that there are upwards of four hundred miles of pike (or its equivalent) in Fayette county, and more is being annually contracted for.

COUNTY FINANCES.

An up-to-date county history should make some mention of the financial condition of the county in question, and we know of no better method than to give some account of early-day finances and values and then, in contrast, give the present showing as found in the county records and reports of 1914, which will here follow:

In 1837, or seventy-seven years ago, the record shows that the number of acres of land in the county was 236,265; value of same, including houses, $356,212; value of town lots, including buildings, $33,258; number of horses, 3,565, valued at $142,600; number of cattle, 5,753, valued at $46,024; merchants' capital and money at interest, $35,737; number of pleasure carriages, 27, valued at $1,779 (price of a modern automobile). The tax on physicians and lawyers was $24; total amount of taxables, $615,580; amount of tax paid into the state treasury, $7,397.

In 1838 George Mantle, Samuel Sollars and James Kirkpatrick, surplus revenue fund commissioners, published a statement in the local newspapers, relative to the funds as used by the county. The total amount received thereof from the state was $14,485, and it was loaned to individuals at the rate of seven per cent. on personal security.

It is an historic fact that in 1835 the United States was out of debt, a thing that has only occurred once in her history as a republic. The funds in the national treasury then increased and rapidly accumulated in excess of the expenditures.

The subjoined is a brief summary of the present standing of finances in and for Fayette county as per auditor's report for the fiscal year 1913:

The county has but a small outstanding warrant debt, and had on hand August 31, 1913, cash to the amount of $74,748.79.

The total receipts of the county for the year was $222,123.37.

Among the expenditures and disbursements were the following items: State expenses, $16,481.14; local school districts, $112,395.91; Children's Home school, $55.39; townships, $43,041.91; cities and villages (schools), $49,719.54; examination of municipalities, $133.87; examination of district

schools, $66.30; examination of townships, $44.60; total expenditures, $222,063.26.

Among the detailed items of county expenses are found these: For charitable purposes and support of the poor, a total of $22,680.37. Of this total amount there were items as follows: For Children's Home, $5,264.95; relief for indigent blind persons within the county, $3,049.50; for care, treatment and burial of tuberculosis cases, $300.94. For court of common pleas expenses, $4,443.16. Total cost of criminals to county, $1,715.05. Total expended in the locating and construction of ditches, $13,697.27.

It will be seen that much of the tax money goes, as it should, for education. Next comes the expenses connected with the great drainage ditches of the county, by which lands once of but slight value for agriculture have become the most fertile and valuable of any in the county, now so well known as one of Ohio's banner agricultural counties.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

There is, perhaps, no better way to indicate the political complexion of Fayette county than to show who was elected here for the various offices, county, state and national, from the early days in the county to the present date, as nearly as can be found by a careful search of the records. In this will be found a list of the governors, Presidents (with vote where it has been preserved), the county officers, etc., including the judges and justices of the peace of today.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

In recent years the presidential vote in Fayette county has been as follows:

1880—James A. Garfield had a majority over General Hancock of 719.

1884—James G. Blaine had 3,171 votes; Cleveland had 2,111.

1888—Benjamin Harrison had 2,313 votes and Cleveland had 2,191.

1892—Benjamin Harrison had 2,838 and Cleveland had 1,989.

1896—William McKinley had 3,559 votes and W. J. Bryan had 2,739.

1900—William McKinley had 3,380 votes and W. J. Bryan had 2,438.

1904—Theodore Roosevelt had 3,331 and Judge Alton G. Parker, 1,880.

1908—William H. Taft, 3,343; W. J. Bryan, 2,451.

1912—William H. Taft, 2,193; Theodore Roosevelt, 837; Woodrow Wilson, 2,287.

POLITICS OF THE COUNTY.

In 1824 the Whigs and Democrats appointed meetings at Washington C. H. the same day and evening. One was to be held at Hamilton's corner and the other at the court house corner, and both political parties had secured all the anvils in the villages with which to fire salutes. A party with an ox-cart loaded up all these anvils and hauled them to the bank of Paint creek and dumped them over into the stream, near the present iron bridge. This general disarmament prevented them from having the occasion enlivened by "cannon," as these anvils when fired much reminded the old soldier and

militiamen of real cannon. But instead came the curses long and loud of both parties. Later the blacksmiths had to fish up their anvils, while others looked on and smiled. Then Fayette county was about half Democratic, and continued so till 1840, after which the Whig and Republicans held, and have ever since held, the balance of power.

STATE SENATORS.

The following served as state senators, representing Fayette and other counties which have been in the same senatorial district, since 1810:

1811—James Dunlap.
—Duncan McArthur.
1812—G. W. Barrere.
1813—G. W. Barrere.
1814—G. W. Barrere.
1815—Sam Evans.
1816—Sam Evans.
1817—Allen Trimble.
1818—Allen Trimble.
1819—Allen Trimble.
1820—Allen Trimble.
1821—Allen Trimble.
1822—Allen Trimble.
1823—Allen Trimble.
1824—Allen Trimble.
1825—Allen Trimble.
1826—John Jones.
1827—John Jones.
1828—John Jones.
1829—M. Crothers.
1830—M. Crothers.
1831—M. Crothers.
1832—M. Crothers.
1833—J. J. McDowell.
1834—J. J. McDowell.
1835—J. J. McDowell.
1836—Jacob Kirby.
—J. Arbuckle.
1837—J. Arbuckle.
1838—Aaron Harlan.
1839—Aaron Harlan.
1840—No record.
1841—W. Robbins.
1842—W. Robbins.
1843—J. M. Barrere.
1844—J. M. Barrere.
1845—B. Martin.
1846—B. Martin.
1847—Franklin Corwin.
1848—Franklin Corwin.
1849—Ruel Beeson.
1850—Ruel Beeson.
1852—John Fudge.
1854—Isaac S. Wright.
1856—Nelson Rush.
1858—J. J. Winans.
1860—John Q. Smith.
1862—Mills Gardner.
1864—John F. Patton.
1866—A. W. Doan.
1868—S. N. Yoeman.
1870—M. D. Gatch.
1860—John Q. Smith.
1874—S. N. Yoeman.
1876—A. Spangler.
1878—Thomas S. Jackson.

1880—A. R. Creamer.
1882—Coats Kinney.
1884—Jesse N. Oren.
1886—Madison Pavey.
1888—Isaac S. Barrett.
1890—John N. Oren.
1892—F. G. Carpenter.
1894—John M. Hughesy.
1896—Charles F. Howard.
1898—Byron Lutz.
1900—Arthur W. Madden.
1902—Thomas M. Watts.
1904—James G. Carson.
1906—F. C. Arbenz.
1908—Doctor Holdren.
1910—C. L. Doster.
1911—M. A. Broadstone.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

1812—Joseph Hopkins.
1813—Samuel Myers.
1814—James Crothers.
1815—Thomas McDonald.
1816—James Crothers.
1817—James Crothers.
1818—Samuel Myers.
1819—James Crothers.
1820—Benjamin Hinton.
1821—James Crothers.
1822—Robert Robinson.
1823—Robert Robinson.
1824—Batteal Harrison.
1825—Thomas McGarraugh.
1826—Thomas McGarraugh.
1827—Thomas McGarraugh.
1828—Batteal Harrison.
1829—Thomas McGarraugh.
1830—William Palmer.
1831—T. McGarraugh.
1832—J. J. McDowell.
1833—S. F. Yoeman.
1834—Jacob Kirby.
1835—David Reese.
1836—B. Harrison.
1837—B. Harrison.
1838—W. H. Creighton.
1839—Batteal Harrison.
1840—Reese, Carothers and Smith.
1841—Reese, Carothers and Smith.
1842—Robert Robinson.
1843—Means and Martin.
1844—Robert Dobbins.
1845—Stephen Evans.
1846—F. Corwin.
1847—James Carothers.
1848—Hugh Smart.
1849—Jacob T. Pugsley.
1850—Otto Williams.
1852—Nelson Rush.
1854—J. J. Worthington.
1856—W. H. Latham.
1858—R. M. Briggs.
1860—Sam F. Kerr.
1862—James Purcell.
1864—James Purcell.
1866—Mills Gardner.
1868—S. F. Kerr.
1870—M. J. Williams.
1872—M. J. Williams.
1874—J. L. Myers.
1876—William Millikan.
1878—M. S. Creamer.
1880—William Millikan.

1882-86— H. L. Hadley.
1886-90—David I. Worthington.
1890-94—H. M. Daugherty.
1894-98—Charles W. Gray.
1898-02—Reuben Rankin.
1902-06—J. Madison Willis.
1906-08—Dr. L. M. McFadden.
1908-10—Dr. L. M. McFadden.
1910-12—C. A. Reid.
1912-14—C. A. Reid.

PRESIDING JUDGES.

Before the constitution of 1851 the Ohio judicial system provided for a presiding judge and associate judges, who later, after the adoption of the new constitution, were called common pleas judges. The following served as presiding judges:

1810—John Thompson.
1818—Orris Parish.
1816-23—John Thompson.
1824-28—Gustavus Swan.
1829-33—Frederick Grinke.
1834-42—J. W. Price.
1843-47—O. T. Fishback.
1848-50—S. F. Norris.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1810-16—Henry Snyder, William Blackmore and James Mooney.
1817-18—Thomas McGarraugh, Batteal Harrison and James Mooney.
1819-23—Batteal Harrison, James Mooney and Thomas McGarraugh.
1824-27—Thomas McGarraugh, Wade Loofborrow and Joseph L. Gillespie.
1828-30—Joseph L. Gillespie, James Carothers and James B. Webster.
1831-33—James Carothers, James B. Webster and Jacob Jamison.
1834-42—Jacob Jamison, James Carothers and James Sharp.
1843—Joel S. Bereman, Jacob Jamison and James Carothers.
1844-46—James Carothers, Jacob Jamison and Daniel McLean.
1847—James Carothers, Daniel McLean and James Manery.
1848-50—Samuel F. Yoeman, Daniel McLean and James Manery.
1851—James Manery, Daniel McLean and James Beatty.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

1852-54—James S. Bates, Shepard F. Norris and John L. Green.
1855-56—James L. Bates.
1857—James Sloane.
1858—A. S. Dickey and Shepard F. Norris.

1859-60—Robert M. Briggs and James L. Bates.
1861—A. S. Dickey, James L. Bates and T. Q. Ashburn.
1862-64—Robert M. Briggs and Alfred S. Dickey.
1865-68—Alfred S. Dickey.
1869-71—W. H. Stafford and A. S. Dickey.
1872—S. F. Steele and W. H. Stafford.
1873—Joseph Olds and S. F. Steele.
1874—T. M. Gray and S. F. Steele.
1875—T. M. Gray and S. W. Courtright.
1876-77—John Vanmeter and Thadeus R. Minshall.
1878-79—S. F. Steele and T. R. Minshall.
1880-81—S. F. Steele and Asa Gregg.
1884—T. A. Minchall, H. H. Huggins and Ace Gregg.
1886—W. E. Evans, H. H. Huggins and Ace Gregg.
1887—H. H. Huggins, W. E. Evans.
1890—William E. Evans, H. H. Huggins.
1891—H. H. Huggins, C. Newby and William E. Evans.
1893—C. Newby.
1895—H. B. Maynard.
1896—H. B. Maynard.
1900—F. Walters.
1903—S. W. Durflinger, W. H. Wiggins.
1904—Charles Dershbach.
1906—Cyrus Newby, O. H. Sams.
1908—J. W. Goldsberry, F. G. Carpenter.
1910—C. Curtin, Charles Dresbach.
1912—H. F. Morrow, Cyrus Newby.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1824—Norman F. Jones.
1828-33—Norman F. Jones.
1833-41—James Hinton.
1841-42—Jared Plumb.
1842-50—James Pursell.
1850-58—Henry Robinson.
1858-61—John Sanders.
1861-70—James P. Robinson.
1870-73—Abel McCandles.
1873-77—James P. Robinson.
1877-80—Thomas J. Lindsey.
1880-86—James P. Robinson.
1886-1900—T. J. Lindsey.
1900-04—John Craig.
1904-08—H. D. Chafin.
1908-12—A. E. Henkle.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

1810-31—Jesse Milliken.
1831-33—Robert Robinson.
1833-35—Samuel Millikan.
1835-37—Samuel Loofborrow.
1837-38—Samuel F. Kerr.
1838-39—S. F. Loofborrow.
1839-43—Samuel Millikan.
1843-53—Nelson Rush.
1853-61—John Douglass.
1861-64—N. B. Coons.
1864-66—Joseph C. Plumb.
1866-81—Z. W. Heagler.
1882-92—J. R. Sutherland.
1892-96—H. V. Rodgers.
1896-02—J. A. Dick.
1902-10—J. M. Sturgeon.
1910-14—T. E. B. Brown.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1828-36—Benjamin Hinton.
1836-39—James Webster.
1839-50—Z. W. Heagler.
1850-54—W. McElwain.
1854-57—Jesse Burnett.
1857-59—Robert Stewart.
1859-60—William McElwain.
1860-61—Richard Tarokes.
1861-62—J. S. Bereman.
1862-66—A. T. Silcott.
1866-70—A. C. Johnson.
1870-72—J. W. Sayre.
1872-76—Eli Craig.
1876-78—C. Garis.
1878-82—Eli Craig.
1882-86—L. W. Rowe.
1886-90—James F. Cook.
1890-94—E. W. Welsheimer.
1894-98—G. W. Patton.
1898-02—Samuel Cockerill.
1902-06—John Anders.
1906-11—P. E. Rothrock.
1911-14—R. S. Quinn.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

1810-35—Jesse Millikan.
1835-42—Joseph Bell.
1842-44—Elam Hinton.
1844-50—Samuel Millikan.
1850-54—J. S. Bereman.
1854-67—Richard Millikan.
1867-75—Mason Blanchard.
1875-76—Joseph C. Plumb.
1876-87—Elmer W. Welsheimer.
1887-96—Frank M. Allen.
1896-02—O. D. Smith.
1902-08—E. J. Light.
1908-12—G. H. Hitchcock.
1912-14—E. W. Durflinger.

SHERIFFS.

1810-12—Mr. Clark.
1812-22—Robert Robinson,
N. F. Jones.
1822-28—Aaron Johnson.
1828-32—Joseph Bloomer.
1832-34—W. S. Williams.
1834-43—Joseph Bloomer.
1843-44—Robert Cissna.
1844-48—Joel S. Bereman.
1848-51—James Vance.
1851-55—John C. Jones.
1855-56—William H. Blakemore.
1856-61—William Burnett.
1861-65—William Smith.
1865-69—James Starley.
1869-73—Conrad Garis.
1873-77—John Millikan.
1877-81—Oswell Smith.
1881-84—James Cook.
1884-88—A. B. Rankin.
1888-94—George W. Patton.
1894-96—Solomon Loofborrow.
1896-1900—S. O. Wilson.
1900-04—S. C. Phillips.
1904-08—John A. McLain, Jr.
1908-12—Samuel Nelson.
1912-14—O. S. Nelson.

PROBATE JUDGES

1852-56—S. F. Kerr.
1856-65—L. D. Williard.
1865-68—Manfred Williard.
1868-71—S. B. Yoeman.
1871-82—J. B. Priddy.
1882-88—Thomas N. Craig.
1888-96—T. D. McElwain.
1896-02—H. M. Blessing.
1902-08—J. L. Zimmerman.
1908-12—A. C. Patton.
1912-14—Rell G. Allen.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1810-18—Wade Loofborrow.
1818-19—Samuel Buck.
1819-22—Wade Loofborrow.
1822-23—Benjamin G. Leonard.
1823-24—Wade Loofborrow.
1824-27—Benjamin G. Leonard.
1827-31—Wade Loofborrow.
1831-33—H. Phelps.
1833-34—Wade Loofborrow.
1834-35—Robert Robinson.
1835-42—Col. S. F. Kerr.
1843-47—Bereman Martin.
1847-52—Nelson Rush.
1852-54—David M. Jones.
1854-56—Robert M. Briggs.
1856-60—Mills Gardner.
1860-62—M. Williams.
1862-64—M. Pavey.
1866-68—M. Williams.
1868-70—J. B. Priddy.
1870-72—H. B. Maynard.
1872-74—M. Pavey.

1874-80—A. R. Creamer.
1880-82—Ace Gregg.
1882-84—Frank Carpenter.
1884-92—Robert C. Miller.
1892-96—Nye Gregg.
1896-02—Charles A. Reed.
1902-08—E. L. Bush.
1908-10—P. Gregg.
1910-12—Thomas S. Maddox.

CORONERS.

Since 1880 the county coroners have successively been Samuel Hooker, T. H. Knott, S. C. Roberts, L. F. House, J. M. Edwards, E. M. Burgess, T. J. Grove, S. E. Boggs and L. P. Howell.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Since 1880—T. M. Perdue, F. M. Kennedy, D. R. Jacobs and Thomas J. Groves.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

This office was created by the Ohio Legislature in 1913 and Frank M. Allen was the first to hold such office in Fayette county, having been elected in 1914.

DISTRICT ASSESSOR.

This is another new office created in Ohio in 1913, and J. C. Dunn was the first to hold the office. His headquarters are in the basement of the court house. He has charge of the fourteen deputy assessors in the county. The office is one of much importance to taxpayers. Already this officer has discovered much more property that has not been taxed for a third of a century, the taxes on which is enough to pay his salary a long time. In the state there will be millions of dollars of taxes brought to light and paid through this new system.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

This office was created by act of the General Assembly of Ohio, February 14, 1804, and stands substantially as it was first made.

1810—Jacob Jamison, James Brooks and John Harrold.
(Owing to loss of records those down to 1828 cannot be given.)
1828—Thomas Burnett, Jacob Jamison and Mathew Jones.
1829—Jacob Jamison, Mathew Jones and James Woods.
1830—Jacob Jamison, David Creamer and Joseph Parrott.

1831—Samuel Sellers, David Creamer and Joseph Parrott.
1832-33—Samuel Sellers, Merit Jamison and John Stilt.
1834—John Stilt, Samuel Sellers and James Kirkpatrick.
1835-36—Samuel Sellers, James Kirkpatrick and George Mantle.
1837—Samuel Sellers, George Mantle and Isaac Jenkins.
1838—Isaac Jenkins, Merit Johnson and Samuel Sellers.
1839—Merit Johnson, Isaac Jenkins and James Shivers.
1840—Isaac Jenkins, James Shivers and John Hays.
1841—James Jenkins, William Limes and William Limes.
1842—Isaac Jenkins, William Limes and Isaac Cook.
1843—William Limes, Isaac Cook and Joseph B. Creamer.
1844-46—Isaac Cook, J. B. Creamer and James Shivers.
1847-48—Isaac L. Cook, J. B. Creamer and Joseph Mark.
1849—Joseph Marks, Isaac L. Cook and Jacob A. Rankin.
1850—Isaac L. Cook, Jacob A. Rankin and Robert Eyre.
1851-52—Jacob A. Rankin, Robert Eyre and Micajah Draper.
1853—Jacob A. Rankin, Alfred Bruce and William Knox.
1855—Alfred Bruce, William Knox and M. Draper.
1856—Jacob A. Rankin, M. Draper and John H. Parrott.
1857—Jacob A. Rankin, M. Draper and Benjamin Burnett.
1858-59—No record.
1860—Jacob A. Rankin, M. Draper and Thomas B. Thornton.
1861—Jacob A. Rankin, Thomas B. Thornton and Ira Yoeman.
1862-63—Ira Yoeman, B. H. Burnett and Jacob A. Rankin.
1864—No record.
1865—Jacob A. Rankin, B. H. Burnett and B. F. Thomas.
1866—B. H. Burnett, B. F. Thomas and William H. Jones.
1867—William H. Jones, Allen Haegler and William Clark.
1868—Allen Haegler, William Clark and Enos Reeder.
1869—William Clark, Enos Reeder and Curan Millikan.
1870—William Clark, Enos Reeder and George S. Fullerton.
1871—George S. Fullerton, A. C. Johnson and Abram Bush.
1872—George S. Fullerton, Abram Bush and E. L. Ford.
1873—Abram Bush, E. L. Ford and R. S. Sutherland.
1874—Abram Bush, E. L. Ford and H. Ellis.
1875—Same as above.
1876—R. S. Sutherland, Abram Bush and H. Ellis.
1877—H. Ellis, R. S. Sutherland and W. J. Horney.
1878-80—W. J. Horney, R. S. Sutherland and J. Mahan.

1880-86—R. J. Sutherland, R. S. Eyre and W. J. Horney.
1886—Same as above.
1887—R. S. Eyre, Henry Mark and Thomas Parrott.
1888—Henry Mark, T. P. Parrott and L. C. Mallow.
1889-93—T. F. Parrott, L. C. Mallow and Henry Fulton.
1893—L. C. Mallow, Henry Fulton and E. L. James.
1894—Henry Fulton, E. L. James and E. T. Cockerill.
1895-99—E. L. James, E. E. Cockerill and N. B. Hall.
1899-01—E. E. Cockerill, N. B. Hall and E. L. James.
1901-02—E. L. James, R. W. Vincent and Charles Sollars.
1902-07—Robert Vincent, Charles Sollars and Clark Rowe.
1907—Charles Sollars, Clark Rowe and James Ford.
1908—Clark Rowe, James Ford and John M. Jones.
1909—James Ford, John M. Jones and Clark Rowe.
1910—J. M. Jones, S. C. Phillips and Add Hays.
1911—James Ford, H. F. Brown and Edwin Weaver.
1912—James Ford, H. F. Brown and Edwin Weaver.
1913—H. F. Brown, Louis Perrill and Edwin Weaver.
1814—H. F. Brown, Louis Perrill and Edwin Weaver.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In 1914 the following were the justices of the peace serving in Fayette county, by townships:

Concord—None qualified.
Green—S. M. Roush, Washington C. H.
Jasper—John D. McMahon, Milledgeville.
Jefferson—U. G. Creamer, Jeffersonville.
Madison—Fred Halvey, Madison Mills; J. W. Lewis, Pancoastburg.
Marion—Joseph Andrews, New Holland.
Paint—E. W. Rumer, Jeffersonville; H. A. Pinkerton, Bloomingburg.
Perry—J. N. Fetherlin.
Union—J. B. Koontz, Washington C. H.; T. N. Craig, Washington C. H.
Wayne—R. J. Nelson, Good Hope.

CHAPTER VII.

TRANSPORTATION BEFORE AND AFTER RAILROADS CAME.

In the settlement of early Ohio counties there were no railroads. Transportation was by freight wagons and by boats of various types. The pioneer was working at a great disadvantage in comparison to what the "first settlers" in the far West are. Now the steam horse goes through and scatters circulars broadcast, advertising the quality of land, the chance in town sites, corner lots, etc. Immigration is thus set in operation. The train bears the family and the household belongings, together with teams and farm implements, all ready to go to tilling the virgin soil with. Not so fifty and a hundred years ago in Ohio and Fayette county!

With all that may be said concerning the "soulless corporations" (railways), the fact still remains that the railroads have been the great and all-powerful agencies in developing what was once a wilderness into a garden spot that has come to blossom like the rose.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

During the session of the Ohio Legislature of 1849-50 the member from this senatorial district, Mr. Linton, introduced a bill which authorized the granting of a charter for a railroad, to be constructed from Zanesville to Cincinnati, via Wilmington. The member of the House from Fayette requested that the name of Washington C. H. be included in the charter, but this the gentleman from Wilmington refused to do. The Washington people became indignant and employed Judge Daniel McLain to go to Columbus and work up their interest, and he eventually succeeded in securing the desired change. The company was organized and Judge McLain elected one of the directors. The county commissioners were importuned to issue bonds to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, and took action on the matter as follows:

"Washington, Saturday, July 12, 1851.

"On this day the commissioners met. Present, Isaac L. Cook, Jacob A. Rankin and Robert Eyre.

"And upon examining the act of the General Assembly of the State of

Ohio, passed March 5, 1851, entitled 'An Act to authorize the commissioners of Fayette county to subscribe to the capital stock of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company,' and being fully satisfied that the preliminaries required by said law, in order to the taking of said stock by said commissioners, had all been fully complied with, they thereupon did proceed, for and in behalf of said county, to subscribe to said capital stock of said railroad company the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in all respects as by said act they are authorized and required to do, as by their subscription upon the books of said company, this day made, will fully and at large appear."

A question arose as to whether bonds could be issued on a railroad before it was constructed and the commissioners of Clinton county refused to sign the bonds. Meanwhile the contractor, Mr. DeGraff, demanded some assurance that the money would be forthcoming at the proper time, before he would begin operations. He was fully assured on that point and in the fall of 1852 the road was completed from Zanesville to Morrowtown. Judge McLain took a number of trips to the East and purchased iron, which had been manufactured at Sweden. The terminus of the road being Morrow, instead of Cincinnati, the earnings of the road were insufficient to meet the expense. The road went through various hands until the present time, being now known as a part of the Pennsylvania line.

An historic work published in 1881, touching on the subject of Fayette railway systems, said: "Several roads have been projected through this county, and at this writing there are three in active operation. A number of years ago the construction of a road from Dayton running to Belpre was agitated, and the line surveyed through Fayette county. Bonds for money to assist in the work were issued by the commissioners and a number of people subscribed liberally to the general fund. The grading was nearing completion, when, for reasons known best to those interested, the project was abandoned.

"In 1874 Dayton capitalists conceived the idea of building a road from that enterprising city to the coal fields of southern Ohio. Great interest was taken in the matter, work was begun and hurried to completion, and, in spite of financial troubles, the desired end was reached in 1879. This road was constructed as a narrow gauge and did an immense business after its completion to the coal fields. In the spring of 1881 it was purchased by the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad Company, who connected it with their extensive narrow gauge system through Ohio and Indiana, and will extend on to the Ohio river shortly.

"In the meantime, Springfield capitalists determined to construct a narrow gauge to Pomeroy, Ohio. Work was commenced and in 1875 the road was finished to Jackson. It was first known as the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, but was sold under mortgage in 1879 to a Springfield syndicate, who changed it to a standard gauge, and changed the name to that of the Springfield Southern. This last company operated it until the spring of 1881, when the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Company purchased the franchise and changed the name to the Southern Ohio."

For near a half century the good citizens of Jefferson township worked for a steam railway through its territory. When the county took a vote to determine whether the taxpayers should aid in the building of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad, Jefferson township liberally voted "Yes." The Dayton & Southeastern project was defeated, while the question of voting a certain amount in bonds to aid in the construction of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy railroad was decided in the affirmative; however, the bill authorizing the township to issue bonds was declared unconstitutional and for the time being the project was abandoned.

In the winter of 1874-75 the matter was again taken up by William Blessing and C. W. Gray. Meetings were called, speakers secured and thirty-five thousand dollars was quickly raised. The land owners came to the front most willingly. In the spring work was commenced on the proposed railroad, which road was finished in the autumn of 1877. This line did a fair business, but the following year the road went into receiver's hands, who sold to the Springfield Southern Company.

PRESENT RAILROADS.

In 1914 the railway lines of Fayette county were as follows: Baltimore & Ohio, with twenty-one miles; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, with twenty-three miles; Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, with twenty-eight miles; Pennsylvania (old Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley line), with seventeen miles; the old "Grasshopper" line, now a branch of the D., T. & I. road, with twelve miles. This gives, in main track in this county, a mileage of one hundred and one miles, in round figures.

CHAPTER VIII.

EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

Fayette county may properly be classed among the purely agricultural sub-divisions of the state of Ohio. Its wealth has come from the soil through its annual crops, either sold as harvested or fed to live stock, and of later years largely to swine. On account of the small per centage of loss by cholera, until recent years, and the higher prices which have obtained, it has been a profitable thing to raise swine in the county.

The soil, as has been shown in the chapter on geology, is far superior to that of many sections of the commonwealth. At an early day both fruits and grains were converted into various kinds of distilled and malted liquors, but for many years the farmer has not depended on this source of revenue—indeed has not been permitted to use his grain for this purpose. The days of distilleries have forever passed here. The great products of the soil are demanded in more legitimate and useful channels—that of feeding the nations of the earth.

The leading industry in all ages has been that of agriculture. The products of the ground, by proper tillage, have fed and will continue to feed the teeming millions of earth's inhabitants. Some countries are better suited for the profitable production of the great crops of wheat and corn than are others. Then the country where these grains are best grown must be the center of agriculture and wealth. The United States census a decade and more ago disclosed the fact that in this country seven out of every twelve persons were engaged in farming pursuits, directly or indirectly. This, of course, included stock raising, dairying and horticulture. The first thing, then, to make a profitable country in which to farm is to have the gift of good, lasting soil. The best of soil will wear out and not many decades since Ohio farmers paid but little attention to keeping the land provided with proper productive elements, by fertilizing. But the time came when it was found that the native soil would no longer produce well, and then it was that, from a self-protective standpoint, men began to husband the soil and take proper care of it. Fayette county has been fortunate in having an original good soil, and also in having intelligent farmers, who have kept the land in suitable

condition. Hence we hear it spoken of as one of the banner counties in Ohio. In 1862, over a half century ago, this was listed with fourteen of the best counties in Ohio in the matter of corn production. Fayette was third in rank among these fifteen counties, and produced two million sixty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine bushels of corn that year.

Corn and live stock, horses and cattle, have been, together with the immense droves of hogs in more recent years, the source of this county's great wealth.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The 1910 census reports give the following figures on Fayette county, and may be relied upon as correct:

The total number of farms in the county was 1,846; farms operated by owners, 1,080; operated by tenants, 742; operated by managers, 24.

These farms were run as follows: 372 on share rent; 80 on share cash rent; 273 cash rent; not specified, 17.

The classification of farms as to size was: 3 to 9 acres; 112; 10 to 19 acres, 101; 20 to 49 acres, 226; 50 to 99 acres, 410; 100 to 174 acres, 520; 175 to 259 acres, 275; 260 to 499 acres, 159; 500 to 999 acres, 39; 1000 acres and upwards, 4.

The total land area is 264,320; land in farms, 249,140; timber land, 12,464; per cent in farms, 94.3; average acreage, 135; average value of farms, $14,494; average value per acre, $84.93.

The number of farms free from debt was 718; number with mortgage debt, 354; number not reporting condition, 8.

The amount of fertilizer used in 1910 was $52,254.

The total of crops was: Corn, 3,841,506 bushels; wheat, 792,023 bushels; oats, 157,869 bushels; rye, 8,015 bushels; barley, 591 bushels.

Total cattle, 15,350, valued at $524,263; total horses, 11,639, valued at $1,137,724; total swine, 93,560, valued at $521,064; total of sheep, $24,025, valued at $105,299; total goats, 15, valued $45; total of poultry, 180,394, valued at $95,186.

In 1911 there were 226 acres of alfalfa grown and from it 540 tons produced.

DRAINAGE.

Many years prior to the settlement of the territory now including Fayette county it was a favorite hunting ground for roving bands of Indians, who occupied the country lying between the old town of Chillicothe, in Greene

county, where they had their council house and headquarters, and the Ohio river, and who each year burnt off the grass, which, in some places, grew to a height of six feet. However, as the white settlers gradually came in and the Indians withdrew, the rank vegetation was permitted to grow unmolested, fall down and decay, year after year, until the deep accumulation of vegetable matter producing miasmatic infection to such an extent that the county, during the years from 1818 until 1824, was rendered almost uninhabitable and all who could possibly leave the county did so. On Lee's creek, or between Lee's and Rattlesnake, in the early history of the county, a settlement was formed by the Yocums, Bursons and others which, on account of the extreme unhealthy condition of the same, was totally abandoned and the empty cabins were seen standing as late as 1820. These cabins, it is said, were superior in their structure to any in the county, having been hewn smooth on the outside and the corners neatly dovetailed and carried up straight and square. To such an extent did malaria exist that the county was in danger of total depopulation in some regions, especially north of Washington C. H., in Jasper, Jefferson, Paint, Madison, Marion and the northern part of Union townships, while those south of Washington C. H. were level, but the beds of the streams being deeper better under-drainage was provided.

The problem of drainage and tiling them came into prominence as a means to combat the unhealthy conditions and the failure of nature to provide aid. The pioneers in this enterprise were Judge D. McLain and several others, who cut a few open ditches in the wettest lands, one of which, cut by McLain, emptying into Vandeman's run, was visited by people from a distance as a great curiosity. In about 1840 the open ditches were improved by having wood placed within them and filled in with dirt. These, in turn, were replaced by the tile ditch.

The first effort in this direction was made by Judge McLain, who conceived the idea of placing brick on end, closed at the top, and apart at the bottom a distance of six inches. These, however, when the dirt was thrown in, sank into the ground and proved worthless. A kind of tube was then manufactured by hand, which, though a very slow process, was a great improvement upon the open ditch, the wood-covered ditch or the brick.

As the feasibility of tiling was established and the great advantages perceived, the Judge erected a power tile machine, said to have been the first in the United States. In 1856 or 1857, J. W. Penfield procured a patent for a horse-power tile machine and exhibited the same at the state fair in Cincinnati. Judge McLain saw the machine, finally bought it, set it up on his farm and burned a kiln of tile. Prior to the introduction of this invention

tile were pressed by a large lever operated by hand. There was much prejudice against the tile, owing to the belief that water could not get through it. This had to be refuted by the actual experiment of placing a closed tile perpendicular in a bed of mortar and filling it with water and not until the water was seen oozing through and running away was prejudice disarmed and the true value of tile established.

In the beginning Judge McLain manufactured tile for his own use alone, but, in order to introduce the article and to persuade others to improve their lands, he made some for others, in small quantities, to test their value. In about 1850 he began tiling his wettest lands on a systematic basis. The tile was laid about three feet below the surface, so that water when reaching the tile would be completely filtered and all sediment removed.

This fortunate system of land drainage has reached a wonderful stage of development in Fayette county today. Hardly a farm is without tiling and systematic drainage of the crop land. A farmer now has little to do with stagnant pools in his land. The water sinks quickly after a heavy rain and is carried off in proportionate quantities. Crops are practically doubled on this account.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Of agricultural societies there has been no end in Fayette county. They began to exist in an early day, comparatively speaking, and for a time were successful. Then the state fairs interfered with them, and the local societies began running largely to horse racing at the fairs and this soon displeased the better, more practical type of farmers and they did not bring in their exhibits as before, hence the county fairs went down. Then within a few years more enterprising men took hold of the matter and formed other county societies and held creditable annual exhibits again.

A new agricultural society was formed in Fayette county January 11, 1901, and its officers and directors were as follows: Jacob Cockerill, vice-president and from Perry township; Samuel Zimmerman, Green township; S. L. Sollars, Concord township; James Ford, Jasper township; Howard Hagler, Jefferson township; J. M. Kleever, Paint township; John Salmon, Madison township; Charles Persinger, Marion township; Capt. T. F. Parrott, Wayne township; Benton Garinger, Union township; Dr. E. M. Boggess, Washington; H. S. Sanderson, president; Solon Loofborrow, vice-president; Frank M. Kennedy, secretary; H. Jones, treasurer.

The present society holds its annual fairs at Washington C. H., which

are usually largely attended. The exhibits of the products of the soil, the array of fine blooded stock and the races draw large crowds. The present officers of the society are: R. G. Jefferson, president; Mart L. McCoy, vice-president; James Ford, treasurer; W. B. Rogers, secretary. By townships the directors are: M. L. McCoy, Union; James Ford, Jasper; B. L. Sollars, Concord; Howard Hagler, Jefferson; J. M. Klever, Paint; R. G. Jefferson, Madison; H. Wilson, Marion; Oris Hagler, Wayne; E. E. Cockerill, Perry; Jesse F. Cross, Green.

The fair grounds are located about a half mile from the court house, are well improved and furnished with all that makes a successful annual exhibit.

HOG CHOLERA EPIDEMICS.

During the last few years Fayette county has been scourged by hog cholera, perhaps as much as, if not indeed more than, any Ohio county. Tens of thousands of valuable swine were lost by this dread animal disease. In 1913 so alarming was this trouble in Ohio that the Legislature, prompted by petitions from farmers and stock men, appropriated twenty thousand dollars to experiment with certain suposed remedies, and Fayette county was selected as the location in which to make such tests. This is all under state supervision and in this county, where cholera was the worst, the treatment is free. In three townships there were twenty-nine thousand hogs being treated with this specific, and the results the present season (1914) are very satisfactory, scarcely no hogs having died, and still the work goes on. The test commenced in December, 1913, under state direction.

CORN SHOWS AND INSTITUTES.

Fayette county has long been noted for its excellent farmers' institutes and its annual corn shows, held in various parts of the county. The agricultural extension schools have accomplished a wonderful work in advancing the science of agriculture in these parts of Ohio. At the seventh annual corn show held at Jeffersonville in 1913, one hundred and fifty farmers received instructions. Enthusiasm was great and the corn contest was spirited. The best corn in the county was exhibited and was greater than ever before in the county's history. There were one hundred and seventy-seven entries of high grade corn. H. W. Bussert made many winnings, and carried off four "firsts" and won out on "sweepstakes." F. E. Eichelberger came in close behind with three "firsts" in the various classes of corn exhibits.

CHAPTER IX.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Banking is not among the pioneer institutions in any new country, at least such was not the case in the settlement of countries a half century and more ago. Barter was the rule, and it was a time when the per capita of money in this country was very low. Money, as a real true circulating medium, was indeed scarce. We had to depend upon Spain, with her Spanish-milled dollar, on England for her smaller silver coins, and on "red-dog," "wild-cat" and other cheap paper notes or scrip, put in circulation from various sections of the country, for what money we did possess. This all went for taxes and hence there was little use for banks or banking in Fayette in those years.

Though in her very infancy, Fayette county, during the War of 1812, sent many supplies to the American army during its operations in the Northwest. Especially was this true in live stock. A good deal of money was put into circulation as a direct result of this medium of exchange. In these transactions the government paid partly in specie, but mainly through the banks of Cincinnati, the Miami Exporting Company, Bank of Cincinnati and John H. Piatt's bank. Piatt was a heavy army contractor and his notes obtained an extensive circulation during that last war with Great Britain.

A peculiarity about the money put in use in the Miami and Scioto valleys before and after the War of 1812 was what was termed "cut money." This kind of medium originated, it is believed, in Kentucky, the object being to keep silver in home circulation, where it was current at par in most transactions, though not receivable for public lands or merchandise outside of the county. The Spanish milled dollar, or quarter, was taken to the blacksmith, who, placing it on his anvil, with a cold chisel cut it into two, four, and sometimes five pieces, keeping the fifth for toll and yet having four quarters left. Occasionally it was cut smaller and the names of the parts were quarters, bits and fips. Again one would then often hear the terms, eleven-penny bit and five-penny bit, hence eleven-pence, fip-and-a-bit—undoubtedly derived from the English custom and brought into this country from Pennsylvania. After 1812 this was prohibited.

The name "Sharp-shins" arose from the sharp edges exposed after cutting on the anvil. Sharp-shins could not be well carried in the pocket, hence were carried in a leather bag or sack.

Shortly after the beginning of the War of 1812 state banks were established in Ohio and shin-plasters (paper money) became the general medium of exchange, all other kinds of circulating mediums soon disappearing.

FIRST BANKING IN THE COUNTY.

The first bank established in Fayette county, at Washington C. H., was known as the Fayette County Bank, with James Pursell as its cashier. Its books were opened for business in October, 1858—fifty-six years ago. It was located on the north side of Court street, near the western corner of Fayette street. It was housed in a small, one-story brick building, which stood on ground east of and adjoining that upon which the People's and Drovers' Bank of today stands. Later it was changed to the south side of Court street, in the second story of the brick building west of and adjoining what was then known as the Kirk House, now the Arlington Hotel block. There its business was transacted until 1867, its assets then being transferred to the First National Bank, that concern having purchased all interests and holdings in the pioneer banking house.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

What was the First National Bank of Washington C. H. (now out of business as a corporation by that name) was organized by the election of a board of directors, as follows: Daniel McLean, Thomas B. Thornton, William McElwain, Anthony Allen, Curan Millikan, James Beatty and Charles Vanpelt. Afterward Daniel McLean was elected president and Thomas A. Claypoole was appointed cashier, he being the first really practical banker in the county. He had previously been connected with the old Fayette County Bank. The books of the First National Bank were opened for business in March, 1864, and hence it was one of the earliest in the country, as the act creating such banks was passed in January of that year.

At the date of its organization this bank carried a capital of $75,000. Its paid-up capital, however, was only $50,000. The following year, in January, the capital was increased to $100,000, and in July, 1871, the paid-up capital of the concern was $200,000. By consent of the stockholders, in November, 1875, the business of the Fayette County National Bank was

transferred and consolidated with that of the First National Bank, making its combined capital $300,000. In April, 1878, the First National was changed to a private bank, and its charter surrendered to the government. The newly organized concern was then styled, as now, the People's and Drovers' Bank.

BANK OF FAYETTE.

The Bank of Fayette (Pavey & Claypoole—Madison Pavey and Thomas A. Claypoole, special partners) commenced business February 1, 1867, in rooms located on the south side of Court street. Pavey purchased Claypoole's interest in this bank in February, 1870, and about one year later transferred the entire business to A. C. Johnson, who subsequently disposed of the same to the Fayette County National Bank.

THE MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK.

This institution was organized in January, 1872, by the election of directors as follows: M. Pavey, E. L. Ford, A. M. Stimson, J. W. Sayre, Henry Kirk, James Willis and George Dahl. M. Pavey was soon elected president, and Morris Sharp appointed cashier. This bank commenced business in April, 1872, on the north side of Court street, in the west room of what was known as the Wilson House.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY BANK.

This institution was established September 2, 1899, by William Worthington, with an original capital of $12,500, which has been increased to $100,000. The first officers were A. R. Creamer, president; W. E. Ireland, vice-president; William Worthington, cashier. The present officers are: William Worthington, president; Dr. W. E. Ireland, vice-president; Robert Howatt, cashier; Fred O. Cline, assistant cashier. This bank does business in a leased building. It is an unincorporated bank and has been very successful in its transactions. It has an individual responsibility of $2,000,000. Having the confidence of the people, it has grown from its first inception, and is looked upon as one of the county's safest and strongest banking houses.

THE WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

This financial institution was established in April, 1907, by Charles U. Armstrong, with a capital of $25,000, which has been increased to $50,000. The date of its charter was April 10, 1907, and was the first regular savings bank in Fayette county. It does business in a leased building. The first officers, as well as the present ones, are: George Jackson, president; Jesse F. Cross and Reuben Rankin, vice-presidents; Frank A. Chafin, counsel; Charles U. Armstrong, secretary and treasurer. One of its last statements (September, 1914) shows their resources and responsibilities to be $463,385.01. Of this amount there is $370,236 in loans and discounts; cash and due from other banks, $90,037. The earned surplus is $32,000, undivided profits, $3,420, and deposits, $377,889.01.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

This bank was established in 1883 and now has a capital of $50,000. A. S. Ballard was, until his death, October 13, 1914, its president. Its vice-presidents are H. B. Dahl and W. B. Sharp; its cashier is W. P. Barnes.

This institution is one of the county's solid financial houses, having in 1914 deposits amounting to over $500,000. Its surplus and undivided profits amount to $100,000, while its loans run high as $500,000.

THE PEOPLES AND DROVERS BANK.

Another of the pioneer institutions in Washington C. H. is the Drovers Bank, which was established as the successor to the old First National Bank, established in 1864. The Peoples and Drovers Bank dates its own history from 1878. The early history of its predecessor, the First National Bank, has already been given in this chapter. So it may truthfully be stated that the Peoples and Drovers Bank is the oldest banking house now doing business in the city or county. It is an unincorporated concern, but under the state laws is subject to inspection and regulation by the banking department of the state. No bank stands higher in this section of the commonwealth than does this pioneer institution. It is ably managed by safe, conservative business men who most thoroughly understand modern banking methods. Its stockholders are individually responsible in the aggregate of more than a million dollars. They now have a paid-up capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $30,000. One of the directors and stockholders, Frank Johnson, has

been connected longer than any man in the county with banking, beginning in this bank in 1873, and has never been absent for any length of time during all of these years.

The present directors are Humphrey Jones, Frank Johnson, E. O. McCormick, William H. Thornton, Norman McLean. The officers are: Humphrey Jones, president; William H. Thornton, vice-president; Roy T. McClure, cashier. The bank had for its home until 1867 the center of lot No. 18, facing Court (now Main) street, old National Bank site, and then moved to its present site, at the west quarter of lot No. 5, Court street.

THE MIDLAND NATIONAL BANK.

The Midland National Bank, at Washington C. H., is now the only national bank in Fayette county. It was organized in June, 1892, and has a capital of $50,000, with surplus and profits amounting to $56,662.67. It is the depository for Fayette county and the city of Washington C. H. Their statement for September 12, 1914, shows resources and liabilities to the amount of $709,098.39. There were then deposits amounting to $552,435; circulation of $50,000; cash on hand, $36,715.65.

The present officers are S. W. Cissna, president; Josiah Hopkins, vice-president; M. S. Daugherty, cashier; Scott Hopkins, assistant cashier. The directors were S. W. Cissna, Scott Hopkins, Josiah Hopkins, Viola Stuckey and M. S. Daugherty. This is classed among the best institutions doing a banking business within Fayette county today.

THE FARMERS BANK OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Farmers Bank of Jeffersonville is an unincorporated concern, organized or established in 1893, with a capital of $20,000, same as it is now carrying; the surplus, however, is now $20,000. The deposits amount to (in October, 1914) $207,850.53. The amount of loans were $197,232.65.

The organizers of this bank were Henry L. Hire, J. R. Vanorsdall, Ira D. Booco, Nathan Creamer, Eli Mock, James P. Font, Eli Smith, Jacob Bush, John A. Parrett, D. W. Kessler, A. R. Creamer. At first the officers were elected as follows: J. R. Vanorsdall, president; Ira D. Booco, vice-president; S. M. Taggart, cashier. The officers are now: Nathan Creamer, president; Eli Mock and J. R. Vanorsdall, vice-presidents; G. H. Garlough, cashier; Louis A. Kessler, assistant cashier. The banking house is situated on the corner of Main and High streets and is a brick structure. A few

years since it suffered loss by a fire, which destroyed the large plate-glass front windows. This institution is in a flourishing condition and has the confidence of the entire community, both in and outside the village of Jeffersonville.

CITIZENS' BANK OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Citizens Bank was organized at Jeffersonville in the autumn of 1906, with a capital of $25,000, the same as it now has. Its surplus is now $5,000 and its deposits amount to $175,000. It was the first banking concern in Fayette county to establish a savings department, which today is a prominent feature of its business transactions. This bank was organized by Ira D. Booco and Silas M. Taggart. The original officers were: Ira D. Booco, president; E. L. Janes, vice-president; Joseph Straley, vice-president; Silas M. Taggart, cashier. The officers in 1914 are: President, Joseph Straley; vice-presidents, N. C. Wilcox and Frank Snodgrass; cashier, Silas M. Taggart.

The latest report on this bank shows that it is flourishing and its commercial and savings departments are operated in an up-to-date manner. The efficient cashier, Mr. Taggart, has been engaged in banking at Jeffersonville for thirty years, and has trained several young men in the business who now hold excellent positions of trust in various cities of the country.

THE FARMERS BANK OF GOOD HOPE.

The Farmers Bank of Good Hope was organized as a state banking concern in 1910 by William Thomas Steers. Its first officers were: President, E. D. King; vice-president, Isaac Cory; second vice-president, S. B. Hoppes; directors, George T. Moore, W. T. Stears, R. J. Holdren, S. E. Boggs, A. H. Taylor.

The 1914 officers and directors are: E. D. King, president; William Thomas Steers, cashier; directors, S. B. Hoppes, H. D. Johnson, W. T. Steers, R. J. Holden, H. C. Smalley, S. F. Boggs.

The original and present capital stock is $25,000. It was chartered in 1910 under the laws of Ohio. It owns its own fine brick banking house, erected at a cost of about $3,700. The condition of the bank today is excellent. From August, 1913, to August, 1914, there were seventy-two new accounts opened in this bank. Safety deposit boxes are for rent.

Three per cent. per annum is paid on deposits left at this place for a stipulated time. The August 4, 1914, statement, as shown in the reports

made to the state banking department, shows this bank to have had at that date resources and liabilities amounting to $95,818.83. The loans and discounts amounted to $78,668.41; deposits, $65,069. 84.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE BANK.

The Milledgeville Bank, located at Milledgeville, Jasper township, was organized in 1903. Its first officers were: C. E. Ford, president; W. E. Smith, cashier. There were twenty stockholders, with a personal responsibility of $500,000. The officers at this date (fall of 1914) are: R. H. Fichthorn, president; W. E. Smith, cashier, with Fern Fichthorn, assistant cashier.

At first the capital was $4,125, which has been increased to $20,000. It is purely a private banking house. It suffered loss by a fire that occurred in the town April 13, 1912, but immediately resumed its business.

PEOPLES BANK OF BLOOMINGBURG.

This is a private concern, and did not see fit to furnish the author with data. It made a showing of resources and liabilities in 1912 of $110,196.

THE 1912 FINANCIAL SHOWING.

The reports of the various banks in Fayette county in 1912 made the following showing: Total amount in resources and liabilities, $3,487,712.40. This amount was divided among the banks as follows: Midland National Bank, $645,096; Commercial Bank, $557,275; Washington Savings Bank and Trust Company, $402,166; Fayette County Bank, $545,767; Peoples and Drovers Bank, $681,087; Farmers Bank of Jeffersonville, $206,112; Citizens Bank of Jeffersonville, $169,552; Peoples Bank, Bloomingburg, $110,196; Farmers Bank of Good Hope, $73,172.

CHAPTER X.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The newspaper press is universally conceded to be one of the greatest civilizing influences in the world. This is more especially true in modern years, since the daily papers and the magazines and all descriptions of class journals have so greatly increased in numbers. Today the farmer in remote portions of the country may have, and, if an intelligent, reading, thinking man, usually has, his daily paper delivered at his very door by the government's free rural delivery carrier system. By this means he is as much in touch with the great busy world about him as though he lived in the town or city. He keeps well abreast with the markets, the war news and important events in all parts of the world, for the telegraph, cable and wireless now send news from the furtherest parts of the globe. Things happening in China and Africa are printed in American newspapers the same day or the day following on which they occur. In the early history of Fayette county this was not possible. The weekly paper was lacking for a decade or two after the county's organization, and when one was established it was a far different sheet from the fresh, newsy paper that greets the eye of the present-day reader. Really, the news columns were very old and uninteresting, for events happening one month were not made known to the people on the other side of the globe until the month following, as such news had to be sent by sailing boat from one country to another in those days. But now the intelligence is flashed by electric current over the submarine cable, in almost a moment's time, and is then quickly put in type by type-setting machines and run off into printed pages by means of rapid steam presses, with paper-folder and mailer attachments. Vast has been the change in fifty years in the art of printing, especially as relating to the publication of newspapers.

Fayette county's first newspaper was issued Saturday, February 21, 1829, by Joel S. Bereman, who styled his pioneer journal *Freedom's Advocate*. Mr. Bereman came here from Highland county, where he had been taught the printing business, as known in those times. He conducted an out-and-out Whig political paper and thoroughly believed in the teachings of

that party, which later was superseded by the present Republican party. This paper would not be called much of a newspaper today, but at that time was welcomed with delight at the firesides of this county. Its subscription was usually paid in rags, feathers, bees-wax, tallow, flour, sugar, bacon, oats, wheat, and deer-skins, at the rate of two dollars per year. Thirty-odd years ago the only known copy of this paper (which was established eighty-five years ago, before a mile of railroad was built in this country, but in which paper the Baltimore & Ohio railway was being talked of) was in the hands of Mrs. M. V. Logan, a daughter of the proprietor of the *Advocate*. It had been preserved carefully under a glass frame, and of course was highly prized.

FURTHER NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

From old historical works of this county and from well-written accounts of the various newspapers by the ready pen of M. Hebert, a resident of the county, we are permitted to draw for an account of all the earlier publications in Fayette county, which here follows:

The second newspaper venture was that of the paper styled the *People's Palladium* (meaning "safe-guard of liberty"), which was launched some time in 1831, by Arthur Critchfield, who had purchased the pioneer paper of which mention has already been made—the Bereman paper. It now became a Democratic journal and nothing further is now known of its history, other than that in the autumn of 1832 the office was sold, passing into the hands of S. F. Yoeman and S. Lydy, who immediately commenced the publication of the *Washington Herald,* which was still a Democratic organ, Mr. Yoeman doing most of the editorial work. For a time the paper had the double name of *Herald and Fayette County Register*. The name of S. Lydy appeared at its head as proprietor, while that of William Hill appeared as printer and publisher. Its columns were very short of news items, but well filled with sundry kinds of advertising. In one of its issues an account was given of the exhibitions of the Siamese twins at Stockdale's inn, Washington C. H. In June, 1834, it was in the hands of Hill & Baird as publishers and they were champions for the Whig cause. It gave an account of big Whig mass-meetings at the old court house. In November, 1834, the *Herald* (third volume) was in the hands of Robert R. Lindsey, as publisher and printer. It was still a Whig organ. It continued publication until about 1835 and then suspended.

The *Genius of Liberty,* a Democratic paper, was established in Washington C. H. in 1834, by J. M. Morgan. Its issue in November, 1834, glorified the result of the fall election, the main issue being the re-chartering of

the United States Bank, which had been favored by the Whig party in that campaign. Papers of those days seemed not to think about local news, but lived on the political campaigns, and mourned when election was over because they were schooled to think politics was all the people cared to read about. In May, 1835, the paper bore the immense title of *Genius of Liberty and Democrat Republican* and had for its sub-head motto, "Unawed by the influence of the rich, the great or the noble, the people must be heard, and their rights vindicated." At that date the names of J. Jamison and W. Loofborrow are given as proprietors, and William Hill as printer and editor. Its tone, politically, was then Democratic.

A SPICY CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The *Political Hornet* was the name of a political organ established for campaign purposes in 1836, and supported Gen. William Henry Harrison for President. Robert Robinson and J. S. Bereman were editorial contributors. Up to 1836 Fayette county had always gone Democratic, but that year was changed to Whig, which party elected every officer.

The *Circulator,* another publication, printed its first number January 20, 1838. It was "published simultaneously in Washington C. H. and London, in the legislative district composed of Fayette and Madison," being delivered in London, by private express, on the same day of issue. It was then the only paper published within the limits of the district. Elisha Williams Sexton was its proprietor. While it was a Whig organ, it was quite independent and neutral in politics, generally speaking. This paper spoke of printers being so scarce in Ohio that many young girls were being taught to set type, including one in the *Circulator* office. April 14, 1838, there appeared an item concerning an "Act to abolish imprisonment for debt" in the state of Ohio. About that date this paper had the following notice: "No man, henceforth, can be heard through our columns unless he be a yearly subscriber. Some of these times we will publish a communication precisely as it is sent to us." It is not known how long the *Circulator* continued to circulate!

The *Fayette Republican* was established in December, 1839, by R. R. Lindsey and was published in Wilmington, Clinton county. It was a radical Whig organ. In writing of a new publication at Louisville, Kentucky, the editor of this paper remarked, "The publication of a new paper called the *Whiskey Barrel* is soon to be established at Louisville; its object is to make war upon all temperance laws and temperance societies." He then adds "Wesley Roberts & Co. will preside over the bung-hole and spigot."

The *Washingtonian* was established in July, 1840, under the editorship of J. S. Bereman and E. W. Sexton, who opposed the bill then before Congress creating two hundred thousand militia. The point was made that it was not democratic and must not be tolerated. It supported Tom Corwin for governor of Ohio, the ticket being surmounted by a log cabin, with a "hard cider'" barrel alongside. Later, this paper was edited by Harvey C. Blackman and he supported Henry Clay for President. It passed through several men's hands and was published from 1840 to 1847, and then suspended. John W. Poff was its last proprietor and editor.

The Star Spangled Banner was established in the autumn of 1846, by W. H. H. Thompson, who in its first issue mentions the then newly published work, Henry Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio." This paper plant employed much of the printing office material formerly used by the *Washingtonian,* above named.

John L. Scott published a newspaper in this county some years prior to 1849, but its name is now forgotten.

The Fayette New Era was established in the spring of 1850 by Editor George B. Gardner. Its local columns spoke of the first sewing machine ever brought to Fayette county, as having been the Wilson machine, brought to Washington C. H. in May, 1852, by Clarence Parin, a tailor. The *Era* was published until the spring of 1855, and was succeeded by the *Washington Register,* under E. B. Pearce and J. C. D. Hanna, who issued the first number of their paper March 15, 1855. It was "independent in all things and neutral in nothing." This was the first attempt, in this county, to produce a first-class local news page, and the files of the paper show how well the editors succeeded. Mr. Hanna sold the paper to his partner in 1857, and Pearce continued it till his death in 1864.

The Ohio State Register was established directly after the paper last named. It was established by Samuel Pike, who conducted it as a Democratic organ. After six months he sold to W. C. Gould, who continued to advocate Democratic doctrines until April, 1873. In 1871 the name was changed to that of *Register and People's Advocate,* with the motto, "That nation is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward." Its chief hobbies were oppositions to monopolies and middlemen. On April 24, 1873, H. H. Simmons and W. A. Beasley succeeded Gould, and they changed the name back to *Ohio State Register* and continued to run it as a Democratic sheet. In 1875 Beasley assumed sole management until October of that year, when he died at the old Shaw hotel. The administrator, D. I. Worthington, sold

the plant to H. V. Kerr, then a Democratic state senator, who suddenly died in 1881. At the date of his death he was state librarian. The publication of the paper was continued by his son, J. D. Kerr. Later it was owned by Oswall Smith, then by J. R. Marshall and Robert Palmer. In 1899 it was sold to Barrett & Terry. In 1902 it was sold to Joseph H. Harper, and in 1910 was taken over by the Herald Publishing Company. Its politics is now Democratic. It circulates in Fayette and adjoining counties and is known as an up-to-the-minute local newspaper.

The Fayette County Herald was commenced in December, 1858, by William Millikan, and on November 26, 1868, W. W. Millikan, his son, was admitted to partnership. This was the first regular Republican paper established in Fayette county, and has been influential with all the passing years in support of the party and the general local upbuilding of the county seat and county.

The News was established by W. C. Gould and Frank M. Jones in the second story of McLean's block, opposite the court house, June 3, 1874. It claimed to be "independent upon all subjects—opposed to all monopolies." Gould sold his interest to Jones in 1874, and Jones continued until March, 1876, then moved the plant to Mount Sterling, where, after four months, it suspended publication. After the material of the office had been moved to various points, it finally landed at Jeffersonville, this county, where, in October, 1880, A. Voigt established the *Chronicle,* which was the pioneer paper of that place. It suspended publication about 1890.

The Church of Christ Advocate (for the Primitive Christian Union), published at Washington C. H., was established in September, 1907, by J. H. McKibban. It was originally published at Spring Valley, Greene county, Ohio, but removed to its present location in 1909. In 1912 a company was formed known as The Church of Christ Advocate Publishing Company, which is an incorporated concern. It is a six-column, four-page paper, run by electric motor presses. It is strictly a religious newspaper and is the special organ of the Church of Christ. It circulates in all parts of the United States. Its day of publication is Thursday. At this date its corresponding editors are Rev. H. C. Leeth, Rev. G. C. McKibban and Everett A. Keaton.

The Washington Daily Herald was established in 1885 by William Millikan & Son. It was published by the Millikan family until 1910, when it was purchased by the Herald Publishing Company. The president of this corporation is W. W. Millikan; vice-president and general manager, Joseph H. Harper, with Charles H. Parrott as secretary and treasurer. It is independent in politics and is the only paper between Cincinnati and Columbus carry-

ing the Associated Press dispatches. It is a daily, six-column, eight-page paper, using electric motor power. Its job department is especially well equipped for all up-to-date work. It prints all the daily news of Fayette county, the state and the nation, so far as it relates to decent matter. It goes to the home fireside, and is welcomed each day as a real news-letter.

The Horse Journal, of Washington C. H., was established by a company and is a consolidation of the old *Kentucky Stock Farm* and the *Horse Journal,* the former of Lexington, Kentucky, and the latter of Jamestown, Ohio. The present journal is one of sixteen pages, issued each week in the year. It has a circulation in all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as in England. It is devoted to horse interests exclusively. It is printed at the *Record-Republican* office.

The Jefferson Citizen, a Democratic paper, was established in August, 1884, by Dr. L. A. Elster. He was succeeded in 1888 by L. C. Fults, and he was followed for a time by D. W. Callihan in 1896, and in 1903 it became the property of the Citizen Publishing Company. It is a six-column quarto, run on a gasoline-power press and circulates in Fayette, Greene and Madison counties. Its day of publication is Thursday and its annual subscription price is one dollar. A good, modern equipped job department is run in connection with this newspaper.

The pioneer paper here was perhaps the *Chronicle,* that suspended about 1890.

THE RECORD-REPUBLICAN.

The Record-Republican is a semi-weekly paper, published at Washington C. H. Its history runs back many years, and its connecting papers have already been mentioned in this chapter. For a time it was semi-weekly, then changed to weekly, then again went to a semi-weekly publication under its present management in 1913. From what was known as the Record Publishing Company, it was sold to a stock company, incorporated with J. H. Williams as president; A. P. Williams, secretary and treasurer, with other stockholders, E. R. Williams, S. A. Evans and D. E. Warren. This company took the property over in July, 1911. It is now published on Tuesday and Friday of each week and is a six-column, eight-page paper, which often runs twenty pages in busy seasons. Politically, it is Republican. It is run on power presses propelled by gas engines. Its job department is complete in every particular. It also prints the *Horse Journal,* for its publishers, each week.

THE ADVERTISER.

This is a daily journal devoted to local news and business interests of Fayette county and especially the county-seat town. It was established about 1905 by Joseph Gest, who, in 1913, sold to the Galvin Publishing Company, who made it a semi-weekly paper, and later a daily. In May, 1914, it was taken over by the Record-Republican Company, who still issue it daily. It was coupled with the *Daily News,* established October 11, 1913, by Mr. Williams, and hence is known as the *News-Advertiser,* and is published by the Record-Republican Company.

On September 17, 1879, T. F. Gardner established *The Fayette Republican,* as an organ of the Republican party. In its opening announcement it stated, "As a journalist, it shall be the aim to chronicle all the local events of town and county, of which we may become cognizant, be they good or bad."

PRESENT NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

A recent newspaper directory gives the following on the Fayette county papers:

Washington C. H. papers—*Church of Christ Advocate;* established 1906; Rev. J. H. McKibban, proprietor. *Fayette Advertiser,* daily; Republican; circulation, 3,000. *Herald,* daily, established in 1885; circulation, 1,527. *Horse Journal,* Charles Allen, proprietor; established in 1907; circulation, 6,286. *Ohio State Register,* weekly; established 1836; Joseph H. Harper; Democratic; circulation, 2,000. *Record-Republican*; established 1879, a semi-weekly; circulation, 3,500.

Jeffersonville—*The Citizen,* weekly; established in 1884; L. O. Fultz; Democratic; circulation, 800.

NEWSPAPERS IN OHIO.

Number daily papers in 1909	184
Number of Sunday papers	25
Number semi and tri-weekly	60
Number weekly	699
Number monthly	152
Number quarterly	37
All other publications	24
Total in state (1909)	1,181

THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

In concluding the chapter on the press of this county, perhaps no better, more historic item can possibly be inserted than to give what a former history has published concerning the county's pioneer printing office, its press and material and how they were operated, showing as it will the great change in the "art preservative" that has taken place with the passing of eighty-five years:

"In the old *Register* office, which paper long ago ceased to be, there stood for some years, after Edgar B. Pearce took editorial control of that establishment, the first printing press brought to Washington C. H. It was shipped from Chillicothe, to which point it had years before been transported from Philadelphia. Its history was known to an old employe of the Franklin Type Foundry, of Cincinnati, who in 1858 happened to see it here while engaged in business pursuit. It was afterward shipped to that institution, and was there many years, possibly still held by their successors, as a priceless printing relic. It was a very quaint looking institution. Its frame was of mahogany. On it Judge Bereman printed and executed, for the time, much artistic work, and from its bed there rose and spread thoughts sarcastic and severe, and many truths which bore good fruit soaring therefrom. Glad tidings, and sad as well, emanated from its platen impress—yea, much of joy and woe, of mirth and sorrow, through its lever power, was scattered.

"On that first printing press used here, it required two pulls to complete the impression of one side of the paper, each page of the form being run under the platen separately. Then two hundred and fifty to three hundred sheets or impressions per hour was considered quite rapid work, but today, in the *Herald* office, with the power press facilities, one thousand sheets per hour can be printed. The size of the newspapers published here was eighteen by twenty-six inches; today they are twenty-eight by forty-four inches. Of reading matter one paper of today will contain as much as six did then; yet the subscription price was greater than now."

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized peoples, the medical profession has been in high esteem, whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the real science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who from actual experience has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots; honor has awaited them on every hand, while the life and death of every human has been virtually placed in their keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher, wait anxiously for the coming of the good doctor, who, upon his arrival, notes every physical indication or expression of countenance for a ray of hope. He administers what his knowledge of medicine tells him is best in the special case at hand. The work of the physician cannot be measured by dollars and cents, and the long years required in preparing himself are all necessary.

As to the progress of medical science, let it be stated that the last fifty years have seen vast changes in the treatment of diseases, and nowhere is this advancement more noticeable than in America. Our numerous medical colleges have sent forth men of excellence, and today we have, as a general rule, first-class physicians and surgeons in every community. Our hospitals vie with any in the old world. Especially in dentistry and surgery is this change very striking. The doctor is a necessity, and he frequently has many bad accounts on his books, but if he be a true physician he slights not the poorest in the community in which he practices. Should the science progress in the next half century as in the last fifty years, a wonderful degree of excellence will certainly exist at that date. All men must die, but many need not go to premature graves if medical aid be rendered at the proper time.

FIRST AND EARLY DOCTORS.

Thomas McGara, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Fayette county in the autumn of 1812 and was the first to practice medicine in this county. His family consisted of wife and two children, Joseph and Jane. Doctor McGara was a great favorite with the pioneer settlers; was elected to the

Legislature, serving in such capacity six years. He died at the age of eighty-eight years, his faculties holding out until almost his last hour. He was the uncle of Judge Daniel McLean, the latter being his sister's child. While singular in ways, he was a bright, deliberate and exceedingly popular man and doctor.

The second physician in the county was Doctor Baldridge (some place him before McGara). He came here about 1811. He was both minister and doctor of medicine. He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith. He had a wife and one child.

The third, or next, physician here was Dr. Benjamin Hinton, who was a man of rare ability. He came from Highland county in 1818. He married, in this county, Rachel Stimpson. He was an energetic and upright man, noted for his kindness. He was also a member of the Ohio Legislature from this district; also county treasurer (collector). In 1838 he moved to Peru, Indiana, where he died in the seventies.

Other early physicians were Drs. L. and B. Rush, sons of pioneer William Rush, of Union township.

OTHER PHYSICIANS.

Drs. A. Worley and A. W. Brown, with office in the drug store of Brown & Worley, announced that they were "fully prepared to treat diseases of all kinds, both chronic and acute, on either the botanic or mineral system."

Dr. O. A. Allen, druggist, was born in New Jersey, July 21, 1825. His parents and family moved to Ohio in 1831. The Doctor was a member of the Masonic order and of the Baptist church. He was clerk of the village of Washington C. H. at one time. He studied at Granville College, completing his course at the Cleveland Medical College in 1854, commencing his practice in the spring of that year.

Dr. Henry F. Coffman, druggist and physician, was born in Brown county, Ohio, August 4, 1823. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio about 1800 with a family of seven children, four sons and two daughters. The Doctor was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He successfully practiced medicine for many years at Washington C. H. He was an extensive druggist. It is said that he was one of the most careful and best posted druggists in all Ohio. He graduated from Starling College of Medicine, Columbus, in 1850. He first practiced medicine at Good Hope, this county, without horse, saddle or bridle, beginning with but twenty-five

cents in his possession. He had accumulated over forty thousand dollars by 1880, but in one deal had all taken from him; however, he set about to retrieve his fortune and finally became well circumstanced, having one of the finest medical and drug practices of any in Fayette county.

Dr. S. S. Salisbury, another physician of Washington C. H., was born in Georgetown, Ohio, in January, 1848, being one of nine in his father's family which came to Ohio in 1810. He was a member of the Masonic order and identified with the Odd Fellows. Both he and his estimable wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He obtained his education at Lebanon, Ohio, and at Peru, Illinois. He studied medicine with Dr. W. H. McGranaghan, of Maysville, Kentucky. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, at Hahnemann Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1873. He began his practice at Washington C. H. in May, 1873, continuing many years.

Dr. C. M. Wilson, physician at Washington C. H., was a native of Northampton, Pennsylvania, born in 1845. He enlisted in August, 1864, as a Union soldier in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was wounded in his first engagement, at Franklin, Tennessee, and in November, 1864, had his second finger of his right hand shot off; also received flesh wounds in his thigh. He was discharged in May, 1865. That fall he entered the South Salem Academy, where he remained until the fall of 1868, then commenced his medical studies under Doctor Looker, of Cincinnati, graduating from Miami Medical College in March, 1871. He began practice in Washington C. H. and followed the profession several years.

Doctor Hazen came to Plymouth in 1846, but his sojourn was brief on account of his bad character, living as he was with a woman not his lawful wife. The moral community would not tolerate him and he wisely removed.

Between 1863 and 1865 Dr. A. J. Gaskin located at Plymouth, and remained until 1868.

The next physician at Plymouth was Doctor Spangler, who came from Milledgeville in 1870, bought property and remained until 1881, then returned to Milledgeville.

Doctor Cully was the first physician in Milledgeville, locating there in 1863, remained three years and moved to Plymouth.

Dr. A. J. Gaskin, in 1865, opened an office at Milledgeville, but later removed to Plymouth, where he remained in practice until 1868.

At Martinsburg, one of the pioneer doctors was J. S. Jones, who was at one time engaged in mercantile business at that place.

Dr. Abraham Baker was a native of Kentucky, where he spent his youthful days. He attended Augusta (Kentucky) College, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Soon afterward he began practicing medicine at Dover, Kentucky; next we find him practicing at Hillsborough, where he remained nine years, then removed to Winchester, Indiana, spent ten years there, thence to Frankfort, Ohio. He remained in practice there six years, then settled at Good Hope, where he continued in the practice. In his younger days he was a traveling preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. James F. Wilson, who died in the seventies or early eighties, was an important factor at New Holland, this county, a part of which is within the borders of Pickaway county. He was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in October, 1808, his early years having been spent on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one years he was sent to Greenfield, Highland county, and there commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Daniel Robbins. He finally secured a diploma, and immediately settled at New Holland, of which town he was the first practicing physician. Later he entered Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating with a fine record. He then returned to New Holland, where he followed his profession the balance of his days. He had a large clientele and made friends on every hand. He succeeded in a financial way and was possessed of a handsome fortune. He had an enviable reputation as a fine surgeon. For a time during the Civil War he was located at Camp Chase, Ohio, in the capacity of surgeon. He was not a church member, but practiced every-day Christianity and was a liberal giver to all good causes. He gave free of charge his medical services to every member of the two companies that enlisted from his neighborhood to enter the Union cause. Their families he sacredly agreed to treat free while the men were at the front, and this he did. For a quarter of a century he was afflicted with heart trouble, and finally, on January 21, 1875, this malady caused his death. His son was Hon. John M. Wilson, so well known over Ohio as a brilliant lawyer and statesman. He was appointed by General Grant, while President, as consul to Bremen; later serving at Hamburg. After this experience, he was sent to Panama to represent the United States.

Concerning some of the physicians at Waterloo, let it be stated that Doctor Dilley was the first to practice in that place. He located there in 1842, but remained only a brief period.

Following him came Doctor Freeman, of London, Madison county, who continued there about four years.

Dr. Tobias Haskins came in about the same date of Doctor Dilley's de-

parture and remained until 1860, removing to Licking county. About this time Doctor Cleeve located at Waterloo, remained a number of years and then went to Illinois.

Dr. V. H. Gaskill commenced practice in Waterloo about the close of the Civil War and was still in practice in the eighties.

Other physicians of the past were Doctors Goldsberry, Harlow and Culy. Also Doctor Martin, the first to locate in Madison township, who was from New England. He opened his office at Yankeetown, remained five years, then removed to Bloomingburg, continuing until 1854, when he moved to McClain county, Illinois.

Dr. J. N. Clark came from Harrisburg, Ohio, in the spring of 1873, locating at Buena Vista, Green township. After one year he opened his office at Madison Mills, where in the nineties he was enjoying an extensive medical practice.

In 1881 these physicians were practicing in the county: Drs. A. and J. L. Worley, C. A. Foster, H. L. Smith, C. M. Wilson, S. A. Salisbury and O. H. Saxton.

Dr. Francis Marion Black, deceased, practiced in Washington C. H. from 1874 until within a few months of his death. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, studied medicine under Doctor Brown, of Circleville, and began the practice of medicine at a village in Pickaway county known as Darbyville, where he remained in constant practice for just twenty-five years, then moved to Washington C. H., where the remainder of his life was spent, dying January 22, 1902, aged about seventy-two years. For three years, while in Pickaway county, he had for a student and partner Doctor Boggs, now of Good Hope. Doctor Black was highly successful both as a physician and surgeon. He also had the gift of accumulating property. He was wise in that he invested in land and left an estate of some four hundred acres in Pickaway county, the same still being held by his widow, whose maiden name was Mary J. Zimm, a native of Columbus, who married for her first husband Silas Ambrose in 1851. She married Doctor Black in 1853. Doctor Black and wife had no issue, and Mrs. Black, by her former marriage, was the mother of one daughter who died young. Doctor Black was well up in Masonry, belonging to the thirty-second degree of that most ancient and honorable fraternity. Politically, he was a stanch Republican. He served his country during the Civil War, having been a captain in Company A, Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served one year and was honorably discharged upon his resignation. He served as acting colonel of his regiment at different times, in the absence of the regular colonel. Mrs. Black still re-

sides in the old homestead on North street, where the Doctor first located upon removing to Washington C. H. in 1884.

Dr. James Hinton, "the thumbless doctor," as he was known, for, besides his being a dwarf in stature and humped-backed, he had no thumb on either hand, was of the regular school of medicine and had good success here from an early day on to later years. He it was who originally owned the old Doctor Wilson residence property, now owned and occupied by Doctor Wilson's daughter, Mrs. Jarred Millikan, at the corner of North and Court streets. He was married and reared seven children. His wife became insane and was kept in a small room in the residence just named and many queer stories are related of her strange actions. It was an unfortunate case, in which the Doctor had the sympathy of the community. It was 1841 when he sold the property above mentioned, but he remained here several years after that; he finally went West, and was lost sight of to Fayette county people. It is stated by Mrs. Mary Millikan that he was a good doctor and was frequently associated with her father, Dr. J. G. Wilson. From a former history published for this county, it is learned that this Doctor Hinton was the brother of Benjamin Hinton, probably Fayette county's third physician. Dr. James Hinton, it is stated, removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he was still practicing as late as 1881. He was a success financially and accumulated a handsome competency, at one time owning fourteen hundred acres of valuable land in Illinois.

Dr. Felix H. Knott, physician and surgeon of Washington C. H., was born in this county, February 21, 1851, son of Ananias Knott, who was from Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio about 1845. Felix was married in 1871, to Samantha De Witt. He received his education in Cincinnati, at the Eclectic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1871. He had commenced the practice of medicine in 1869, at Monticello, Illinois, and there continued for about three years. After he settled in Washington C. H. he continued a regular practitioner. He really commenced the reading of medicine when twelve years of age, with his father, who was a prominent doctor of his day and generation, at Monticello, Illinois. He soon built up a large and respectable practice here and was widely known and very successful in his calling.

Dr. W. E. Ireland, now the oldest practitioner in Washington C. H., came here in 1887. He was born near Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. His parents removed to Fayette county when he was but a small lad. He was reared in Fayette and Ross counties. He obtained a good education and taught school for seven years, and finally chose medicine as his profession. He studied

under Dr. A. Ogar, at Sedalia, Ohio, and graduated from Starling Medical College with the class of 1882; practiced five years at Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, and moved to Washington C. H. in 1887, since which time he has ranked among the best, most careful and honorable members of the medical fraternity. He married, in 1882, Florence I. Carr, of Jeffersonville, Ohio, by whom two daughters and one son were born, all now married and settled in homes of their own. Politically, the doctor is a Democrat. He has held numerous non-paying offices, including member of the board of education, a place he has ably filled for about ten years. He is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is the present president of the board of stewards. In fraternal affairs, he is well up in Masonry, being a Knight Templar. In a financial way, the Doctor has succeeded and is the vice-president of the Fayette County Bank. He is placed in the list of best citizens and physicians in the county, where he has resided more than twenty-seven years.

Dr. S. A. Ireland, a brother of the above, was born in 1848 in Ohio, and died in Washington C. H. in January, 1911, of pneumonia. He never married; was a most excellent physician and had a faculty of winning the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His death was a great loss to the profession and the community. He taught school in young manhood twelve years and after graduating from Starling Medical College located at Martinsville, Ohio, then in Leesburg in 1887, coming to Washington C. H. in 1889. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Masonic order. There was no night too dark and stormy to deter him from making his professional calls, and really this extreme exposure was what finally caused his death. He was a man of honor, modest, retiring and studious. He was a wonderful worker and never lost sight of advanced theories in medicine and gave his patients the best that his reading and practice afforded.

From Dr. W. E. Ireland's memory, the following facts concerning men of whom he has had knowledge since his coming here in 1887, have been gleaned:

In 1887 Doctor Lowry was in practice at Washington C. H. He mardied a sister of Dr. S. S. Salisbury, moved West and has been lost sight of.

Doctor Ustick was also here in 1887, later sold his practice to Dr. Rogers, of Greenfield, Ohio. Doctor Ustick went from here to Boise City, Idaho, where he still practices medicine. Doctor Rogers moved to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Doctor Moorehouse located here about 1887, remained a year or two and removed.

Dr. O. H. Saxton moved from here to Topeka, Kansas, in 1887, and died there a few years later.

Doctor Teeters, father of Dr. Charles Teeters, located here in the eighties, and died here.

Doctor Roberts came in prior to 1887 and practiced until his death. He was an excellent physician and an honored citizen of the city.

Doctor Hall came here from Good Hope in the eighties, and died years later of consumption.

Dr. Joseph Williams and his father practiced medicine in Washington C. H. many years, and were eminent in their profession.

Dr. J. W. Hughey practiced in the city many years and died in 1912.

Dr. J. Morton Howell practiced here in the city a few years, then moved to Dayton. When he had no real calls in the country, it is related of him that he frequently run his fast team over the rural roads as if he had urgent calls and had no time to waste, but ever drove on, thinking to create the opinion that he had a large practice.

Dr. John G. Wilson was another physician and surgeon of earlier days in this county, who had a very large and successful practice. He was an excellent man and was loved and admired by legions within this county. He was a native of Ross county, born March 19, 1811, of parents who had emigrated from Pennsylvania. The forefathers were in the Revolutionary struggle, while his father was a soldier in the War of 1812. He studied medicine under Dr. James Robbins, of Greenfield, three years and in 1835 went to Dayton, where for more than five years he was associated with Dr. Henry Vantyne. He then spent a part of a year in Lockport, Indiana, after which he located permanently in Washington C. H., where he continued his medical practice until about eighty years of age. The date of his settlement in Washington C. H. was August, 1841. He died September 22, 1896, at his home. He married, in 1839, Lucinda Mackerley, of New Jersey. She died in 1875 and was the mother of two children, Martha, who died in young womanhood, and Mary L., who became the wife of Jerred L. Millikan and is now the only survivor of the Wilson family living. She occupies the old homestead where Doctor Wilson, her father, resided so many years and in which house she was born. It is at the corner of North and Court streets. Doctor Wilson was physician for the county infirmary for twenty-one years. Politically, he was a stanch Republican, and formerly a Whig. In his church faith he was of the Presbyterian denomination. There are still many within the county who readily recall the good doctor, when he used to ride over the county either in his cart or on horseback. He was absorbed and interested

in his chosen profession even until the end of life came. During the Civil war days he had a large practice, and agreed with many a brave man who went forth in defense of the flag that he would look after the health of their families while they were absent. This he carried out to the letter; some repaid him and others never did, but he felt he had performed a patriotic duty and thus cancelled the account.

Dr. Harry M. Jenkins, a young and very successful physician, of but few years practice, was born in 1880, and was reared in this county and city. He studied medicine and attended and graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He was married in Sandusky, Ohio, in October, 1914, and two weeks after his marriage ended his life by taking a quantity of carbolic acid, while seated in his own office late in the evening. This act shocked the entire community, for he was a bright, genial and exceptional promising young professional man, with seemingly many years of pleasure and usefulness before him. The motive for this terrible ending was made known by a note he penned the night of his death, in which he referred to the fact that, when twelve years of age, he met with an accident while crossing the Pennsylvania tracks in Washington C. H., by which his skull was crushed and his brain injured. A number of strips of metal were inserted at the time, and one of these seemed to him to have slipped and pressure was brought upon his brain, causing, at numerous times of late, a sudden mental aberration, or insanity, which he feared was fast becoming worse. He feared in his practice that he might administer dangerous drugs and take the lives of others, hence he took his own life. The accident mentioned was twenty-two years prior to his death. Doctor Jenkins was a favorite with very many in the county, and he held membership in several secret fraternities. His death caused a general sadness over this entire county.

PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY IN 1914.

In the early autumn of 1914 the following were practicing medicine in Fayette county:

In Washington C. H.—Drs. W. E. Ireland, L. L. Brock, G. W. Blakely, E. F. Todhunter, C. A. Teeters, George S. Hodson, Lucy W. Pine, D. H. Rowe, Paul Hilderbrant, C. A. Harlow, Howard Stitt, A. A. Hyer, L. M. McFadden, Roy Brown, P. E. Decatur, R. M. Hughey, Florence Rankin, C. A. Hazzard, L. P. Howell. These are all of the regular school of medicine except Doctors Hazzard and Rankin, osteopaths; Doctors Hodson and Hilderbrant, homeopathic, and Doctor Decatur, eclectic.

At Milledgeburg—Drs. J. A. Adams, A. N. Vandeman, Grant Marchant.

At Bloomingburg—Drs. E. H. McDowell and G. W. Holdren, and, until recently, Doctor Hyer, who is now on his farm.

At Jeffersonville—Drs. F. E. Wilson, J. H. French and H. V. Lusher.

At Good Hope—Doctors Boggs and Stemler.

At Buena Vista—Doctor Hooks.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

There have been several medical societies in this county with the passing years, but the present one is all that will here be mentioned on account of there being no data from which to draw, earlier than that of the present organization.

The Fayette County Medical Society was organized in May, 1903, and contained twenty-one charter members. There have been more and less at various times, the present membership being sixteen.

The original officers were Dr. G. W. Blakely, president; S. A. Ireland, vice-president; A. O. Erwin, secretary and treasurer. Those serving at present are: Dr. E. F. Todhunter, president; H. F. Kaler, vice-president; Lucy W. Pine, secretary and treasurer. Meetings are supposed to be held once a month, but really are not attended nearly so frequently. Physicians belonging to the county society may become members in the state and national society and association, but not otherwise. Hence the importance of these local societies.

CITY HOSPITALS.

The first regular hospital at Washington C. H. was organized and duly incorporated under the state laws, by local people, in the month of November, 1907. The by-laws specified that there be nine directors and the first were as follows: Mrs. Madeline Sharp, Dr. W. E. Ireland, Dr. R. M. Hughey, Col. B. H. Millikan, F. M. Fullerton, Mrs. Aus Hopkins, C. A. Reid, Mrs. F. L. Stutson and J. H. Dahl. For president, Doctor Hughey was elected; for first vice-president, S. A. Ireland; for second vice-president, Dr. Lucy Pine; for treasurer, Colonel Millikan. The name was given in the articles of incorporation as the Fayette County Hospital Association. It is now conducted solely by Dr. L. M. McFadden.

The next hospital was the one still in operation, in the city's very center, the Hodson Hospital, established in 1911 by Dr. George S. Hodson, in memory of his deceased son. This is a well appointed, finely equipped hospital which usually has all the patients it can care for.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE JUDICIARY.

On April 15, 1803, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act establishing the judiciary system of that time. It determined that the supreme court of the state should consist of three judges, chosen in the manner directed in the constitution, that is, they were to be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and they were to hold office for the term of seven years. This court was declared to have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the title of land was in question or where the sum in dispute exceeded the value of one thousand dollars. It had exclusive cognizance of all criminal causes where the punishment was capital, and of all other crimes and offenses not cognizant by a single justice of the peace; it had cognizance concurrent with the court of common pleas. By this act also the state was divided into circuits. A president of the court of common pleas was to be appointed in each circuit in the same manner that the supreme judges received their appointment. The president, together with three associate judges, appointed in a similar way, for each county in the state, constituted the court of common pleas for such county.

It has been recorded that the first court in Fayette county was held in the log cabin belonging to John Devault, a little north of the present site of Bloomingburg, and was presided over by Judge John Thomson. It appears that chairs were scarce articles and Mrs. Devault's bed was pressed into service by the Judge, for which he received a severe lecture by the lady. Sometimes a stable, and again the adjoining hazel thicket, accommodated the grand jury in its sittings. Judge Thomson was known as a man of puritanical morality and distinguished himself by the long and tedious moral lectures he invariably delivered in court to the prisoners.

According to the best authorities, the year 1811 was the date of the holding of the first court in the town of Washington C. H. A double round-

log cabin was standing on the corner of Court and Main streets, fronting on Court, consisting of two independent rooms, probably ten or twelve feet apart, with the roof meeting in the center and covering the space between. In the room nearest Main street the first court in Washington C. H. was held. The jury retired to the hazel brush nearby to hold their deliberations and whenever the presence of the sheriff or prosecuting attorney was needed their names were loudly proclaimed from the thicket. It is stated that while justice was solemnly dispensed in one room, whiskey was as hilariously sold by the owner of the cabin, Valentine Coil, in the adjoining room. It is not certain just how many terms of court were held in this cabin, but it appears that the court house was ready for occupancy at least as early as the spring of 1814; also that court was held in the cabin during the latter part of the year 1812, and by good authority it is stated that court was held in the Coil cabin a much longer period than elsewhere. It is surmised that the cabin served as a court house from 1812 until the latter part of 1813, then was removed to the Melvin, afterward Vandeman, corner, and from there to the first court house.

FAYETTE COUNTY LAWYERS.

The attorneys practicing here in 1836 (three in the entire county) were Wade Loofborrow, Robert Robinson and Samuel Kerr, all long since deceased and their names forgotten, save by the families they represented and a few of the older citizens of the county. They were all excellent men and good lawyers for those days. Robert Robinson died in the fifties.

Another whose name should not be omitted is Robert M. Briggs, who died in 1869, aged less than forty years of age. He was a splendid type of American manhood; was unusually eloquent and had a promising future before him. He was judge at one time and had a state-wide reputation.

The attorneys practicing in the county in 1861 included these: Madison Pavey, Horatio Maynard, George B. Gardner, M. J. Williams, Nelson Rush and Mills Gardner.

In 1880 these were found in active practice here: R. C. Miller, O. T. Gunning, Mr. Barclay, T. N. Craig, M. Willard, J. B. Koontz, Thomas D. McElwain, Gregg & Chambers, W. T. Tanzey and Maynard & Hadley.

Another attorney was Col. S. F. Kerr, of a pioneer family, who was born in Kentucky October 5, 1805, came with his parents to Ohio in 1809, settled in Ross county, where he remained until 1811, then removed to Jeffersonville, Fayette county. He studied law under Attorney Phelps,

was admitted to the bar in 1835 and continued in active practice in this county until his death, in the early eighties. He was a public-spirited man, held the office of state representative and was probate judge.

All but five of the above 1880 lawyers are deceased now, some for many years, others more recently.

Of Samuel Buck, the second attorney in the county, C. A. Palmer, a native of the county, later of Indianapolis, relates the following:

"Samuel Buck was later a resident of Greene county, where he resided on his farm. He was a man five feet and six inches tall; was stocky built and very stout. At the time he began his practice in Washington C. H., Peter and Jesse Funk (of the famous Funk family) were known as the bullies of this county. They were probably not bad men, but the times and customs, with environments, made them what they were, dangerous and undesirable characters in the community. It was the custom then to meet in town on general muster day of the militia, and fight just to see which was the best man. At this the Funks were counted the 'cocks of the walk.' This seemed to render them immune from prosecution for crimes of which they were suspected. Samuel Buck announced himself a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney, and in this he promised, if elected, to prosecute the Funks and thus break up their terrorism.

"A short time afterward Peter Funk—at least one of the boys, the worst one—came into town and, hearing of Mr. Buck's proposition, announced that he would whip him on sight. They met between the present Arlington hotel and the Trust building, and immediately the fight was on! The result was the little lawyer whipped the big bully to a frazzle. This resulted in the election of Buck, who at once proceeded to cause the arrest of the two Funks. One of the brothers, fearing the outcome, went away from the county, while the other remained and barricaded himself in his cabin home and resisted the sheriff and his posse. During the night he made his escape, left the county and state and never came back. There was no attempt to capture them and all were too glad to be without such citizens. This cabin of Funk's was what gave rise to the phrase 'Battle of Funk's Cabin,' so much heard about in this county. The log house stood in the present Klever-Tway settlement."

MISCELLANEOUS LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

Through the kindness of Hon. H. L. Hadley, we are permitted to give a list of lawyers, as remembered by him, as having practiced in the county at

one date or another. Some of these have already been given, while many more have not, for lack of sufficient data. Mr. Hadley's list is as follows:

S. F. Kerr, Judge H. B. Maynard, Judge M. J. Williams, Hon. Mills Gardner, Hon. Madison Pavey, Judge T. M. Gray, J. B. Priddy (probate judge), C. A. Palmer, T. D. McElwain (probate judge), Manford Willard (probate judge), Humphrey Jones (arrived here in April, 1870), Judge Ace Gregg, Hon. A. R. Creamer, H. L. Hadley (who came in 1874 to practice), C. M. Jones, Willis M. Pine, Nye Gregg, Pope Gregg, C. Thompson, W. A. Paxon, M. S. Creamer, Mr. Mudd, Mr. Hixon, J. N. VanDeman, C. A. Reid, C. W. Russell, J. D. Post, T. N. Craig, J. H. Patton, Judge Carpenter, H. H. Sanderson, John Logan, Mr. Kimball, C. E. Baughn, Lee Rankin, H. Rankin, Judge Joseph Hidy, E. L. Bush, F. A. Chaffin, J. L. Zimmerman, Rell G. Allen, D. L. Thompson, Fred B. Creamer, C. W. Spangler (deceased), George Hitchcock, Nathan Creamer, Thomas S. Maddox, W. B. Rodgers, P. E. Dempry.

Some of these lawyers never practiced long and did not make much of a record, but have been members of the Fayette county bar. Others have moved to other parts of the country, while very many have died with the passing years. Many of these have brief sketches in this work, while others have none. The list of names, at least, should here appear as a tribute to their memory, and some as connecting links between the long-ago years and the active practice of the present day.

Ace Gregg, former judge of the court common pleas, was born in Washington C. H., Jefferson township, this county, the son of John F. Gregg and wife. He was married in 1871 to Amelia J. Jones, of Bloomingburg. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum societies. He read law at Washington C. H. under Hon. M. J. Williams, took a law course at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and commenced law practice in 1870, under the firm name of Gregg & Cochran, continuing until 1880. During his practice he was prosecuting attorney for six years. In the autumn of 1880 he was elected judge of the common pleas court. Mr. Gregg died in about 1893.

Hon. Horace L. Hadley, now retired from the legal practice, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire (see biographical sketch). He married S. Lizzie Emerson, of Massachusetts. He enlisted in 1862 as a soldier in the Union cause in the Civil War, having commenced the study of law before that date, and resumed the same after the close of the war. He read law with Hon. Sidney C. Bancroft before he entered the army, and finished his

studies at Salem, Massachusetts, with Perry & Endicott, both celebrated lawyers and authors. Mr. Hadley was admitted to the bar in September, 1863, and first located that year at Danfers, Massachusetts. He remained there until April, 1870, then came to Ohio, and since 1874 has been engaged in the practice of law at Washington C. H. He was of the firm of Maynard & Hadley, and in 1881 was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives from Fayette county. He has accumulated a good property and in his advanced years is leading a retired life, enjoying the hard work of former years. He was one of the substantial members of the Fayette bar many years and now is beloved and highly esteemed by everyone in his district, county and city.

Joseph Hidy, another Fayette county attorney of considerable prominence, was born in this county in 1854, son of Urban and Mary A. Hidy. Mr. Hidy was a member of the Jefferson Masonic Lodge. He received his education at the common schools, after which he took a philosophical course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, took a collegiate course in the University of Michigan, graduating in the spring of 1878, and was admitted to the bar that spring, and commenced practice the following May, under the firm name of Savage & Hidy. He has been in the law practice at Cleveland many years and is now just retiring. He was judge a number of years, filling the position with credit.

Horatio B. Maynard, Washington C. H., was born in Holden, Massachusetts, October 12, 1826, the son of John P. Maynard and wife. He was married in 1856 to Kesiah Blakemore. He entered the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment in August, 1862, and resigned February, 1863. He was prosecuting attorney of Fayette county for 1868-69, and was later a member of the well-known and strong firm of Maynard & Hadley. His early education was obtained at Ludlow, Vermont, but he passed his youth in New Hampshire. He was for two years assistant superintendent of the Black River Academy, of Vermont. He died in 1908, greatly mourned by the bar and the community in which he had lived so long and been so true to good citizenship.

Thomas McElwain, lawyer at Washington C. H. for many years, was a native of this city, but of parents who emigrated from Kentucky to this county. He attended school here until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, First Ohio Cavalry, with which he served three years and was honorably discharged. He returned

home and in 1867 took up the law practice. He died at the State Soldiers' Home in 1912.

R. C. Miller, a native of Fayette county, Ohio, was born in 1853, the only son of Robert and Marie Miller. In 1881 he married Eva J. Parrett, of the pioneer family of this county. He received his education in Washington C. H., sttudied law under Gregg & Creamer, and was admitted to the bar December 7, 1880. He began law practice in April, 1881. Politically, he was a Republican. He spent a few years in the West, variously engaged, but finally settled down as an attorney in this county. He served as prosecuting attorney at one time here. He died several years ago.

J. H. Patton, attorney at Washington C. H., was born in this county in 1849, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Patton. He was united in marriage December 3, 1870, to S. E. Durnell. He received his education at Lebanon, at South Salem Academy, and commenced the study of law with Hon. M. J. Williams, of Washington C. H., and in 1869, when only twenty years old, commenced the practice of law. He passed from earth's shining circle in 1893.

John N. VanDeman, formerly of the firm of VanDeman & Russell, at Washington C. H., was born in that city in 1845, the son of John L. VanDeman and wife. He lived there, attended the village school, until February, 1858, then moved with the family to Frankfort, Ross county, Ohio. His father was a merchant and when the son was twelve years of age he commenced clerking in the store, where he soon acquired a liking for the affairs of commerce and trade. When seventeen years old he attended Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then went to Miami University, remaining there until twenty years of age. His father then gave him a one-third interest in his large mercantile business. On March 1, 1865, he began business for himself and bought the stocks of merchandise. A wholesale department was soon added to the business, and the former twenty-five thousand dollar sales increased to eighty-five thousand dollars per annum. In 1872, however, he turned to the study of law at leisure hours, not thinking he might ever practice, but for the general information he might thus obtain. He had also taken a commercial law course while at Pittsburgh. By 1876 he had become infatuated with the law and decided to enter into the real profession and quit the dry goods trade, which he did. Three months later he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court and immediately opened a law office at Washington C. H., where he soon acquired a large, paying practice at the Fayette county bar. Mr. Van Deman is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and identified with the Odd Fel-

lows order. He is now practicing law at Dayton, Ohio, and is very successful at the bar.

Gen. Stephen B. Yeoman was born in Fayette county, Ohio, December 1, 1836, the son of Alvah and Elizabeth Yeoman. The father came to Ohio in 1806 and the mother in 1815. When fifteen years old young Yeoman shipped as a sailor, visiting New Zealand and points in South America, Asia and Africa. After much experience, observation and adventure abroad, he returned to his native land. His great-grandfather served with much credit in the Revolutionary struggle, while his grandfather served in the War of 1812-14. When the civil conflict broke out in 1861, he immediately volunteered; was under General Rosencrans, with whom he continued as a private in the Twenty-second Ohio Regiment, Company F. He served his first term, returned home and raised Company A of the Fifty-fourth Regiment. He was ordered by General Sherman to take ten picked men and penetrate the rebel lines to learn their strength, if possible. While in service he received the following wounds: Slight wounds at Shiloh; battle of Russell House, shot in the leg, arm and abdomen; again wounded in 1863 in his right arm, entirely severing the member below the elbow. For gallant bravery he was promoted to major of his regiment. Being one handed, he concluded to resign, which he did. In May, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him colonel of this regiment, and he was detailed by the department to Camp Caley, Virginia, a recruiting station. In November, 1864, he took active command of his regiment and was in all the actions of the same. He was finally breveted brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1866 he was elected probate judge of Fayette county and later took up the law practice. He was not a highly equipped, or even a natural, lawyer, but did some business, from time to time, aided by other members of the bar. He is now deceased.

Hon. Marshall J. Williams, son of Dr. Charles Williams, was born February 22, 1836. He was ever a close student and at the age of nineteen graduated from Wesleyan University, soon afterward beginning his legal studies at Washington C. H., with Nelson Rush. He finished when twenty-one years of age and opened an office at Sigourney, Iowa, remained one year, then returned to Fayette county and at once entered his active law career. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1870 and was re-elected in 1872, serving through both sessions with credit and honor. He still kept his law practice, in which he was highly successful and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was elevated to the supreme bench and was its chief justice a number of years. Few men in Ohio stood higher in his profession, or as a

man, than did Judge Williams. In fact, he is said by many to have been "a famous lawyer."

Hon. Mills Gardner was born at Russellville, Brown county, Ohio, in 1830. He was married in 1851 to Margaret A. Morrow. He came to Fayette county in 1854. He received a common school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1855 and followed his profession ever afterward. He was prosecuting attorney for Fayette county four years; was an honored member of the State Senate in 1862-64; presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket, in 1864; was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, 1866-68; member of the state constitutional convention, 1873; was elected to a seat in the fifty-fourth Congress of the United States, as a Republican member. He died in 1910, at Washington C. H.

Col. S. F. Kerr, another bright light in the legal profession of Fayette county, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, October 21, 1805, and in 1811 removed with his parents to Fayette county, Ohio. Here, midst the rural and romantic scenes of farm life near the village of Jeffersonville, his youth was spent. He wanted to possess knowledge and worked hard to secure a suitable education. He finally succeeded and became not only a scholar, but a scientist as well. As an astronomer, he was proficient; also in chemistry and philosophy did he excel. Having a military spirit, he took much interest in militia and training days. At the age of twenty he was elected captain of a company of militia and later rose to the rank of colonel, from which he obtained the title he ever afterward went by. In 1848 he was elected and commissioned brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade, Tenth Division of the Ohio militia. Having chosen law as his profession, he studied hard and was admitted to the bar in 1835, the same year being elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held a number of terms. By one well acquainted with his career, both as citizen and attorney, the following was written of him: "He had the highest sense of professional dignity and honor. His compeers were the old lawyers of renown of southern Ohio. Among these were Thomas Ewing, Hunter, Allen G. Thurman, Bond, Dickey, Douglas, Nelson, Barrere, Robert Robinson and their contemporaries. With such associates he learned the law, and from them the duties and amenities of the lawyer. He was eminent in the profession, particularly in land law and land litigation. In this department of the law he was a mine of information and knowledge.

"Upon the adoption of the constitution in 1851, he was elected the first probate judge. Later he was elected to the Legislature twice to fill terms,

and once to fill a vacancy. The code that followed the adoption of the 1851 constitution retired from the active practice many of the older attorneys. Colonel Kerr, however, left the practice for a place on the bench, and then was sent to the State Legislature. In his day in court, and this, too, in the days of Loofborrow, Willard, Dickey and Robinson, he was the acknowledged leader of the bar." Another associate of his said upon one occasion: "Sometimes, as usual with attorneys, I have for the moment felt that he was harsh in his rulings; yet, after mature reflection and more careful inquiry into his motives and reasons for his decrees, I have always found, as I do now, in looking back over his life, a golden cord of integrity and honesty of purpose encircling all his official acts and decisions, which, in my memory of him, will always be bright. I have represented the cause of the rich and the poor in his courts, and I have always found that the poor oppressed who appealed to him for redress of wrongs, or supposed grievances, suffered at the hands of the more independent oppressors, found in him a tender and sympathetic regard for their causes; and if the scales of justice, as they stood poised in his hands, were swerved one hair from the stern rule of the law and right, it was always on the side of mercy."

FAYETTE COUNTY BAR.

In the autumn of 1914 the following were the attorneys of this county and entitled to practice in the courts. All resided in Washington C. H. with the single exception of U. G. Creamer, who resided and had his office at Jeffersonville: J. F. Adams, Frank M. Allen, Rell G. Allen, T. L. Barger, Carey E. Baughn, E. L. Bush, Frank G. Carpenter, Frank A. Chaffin, A. R. Creamer, U. G. Creamer (Jeffersonville), F. B. Creamer, Nye Gregg, Pope Gregg, H. L. Hadley, Joseph H. Harper, G. H. Hitchcock, Humphrey Jones, A. J. Kearney, J. B. Koontz, John Logan, T. S. Maddox, Thomas W. Merchant, A. C. Patton, J. D. Post, Harry M. Rankin, Lee Rankin, Charles A. Reid, W. B. Rogers, H. H. Sanderson, W. C. Tranzey, D. L. Thompson.

JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS.

Hon. James I. Allread, Greenville; Hon. H. L. Ferneding, Dayton; Hon. Albert H. Kunkel, Springfield.

JUDGES COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hon. Cyrus Newby, Hillsboro; Hon. Frank G. Carpenter, Washington C. H.; Hon. James F. Goldsberry, Chillicothe; Hon. Clarence Curtain, Circleville.

OTHER COURT OFFICERS.

E. W. Durflinger, clerk; Oliver S. Nelson, sheriff; Stella D. Hendricks, court stenographer; James Clark, court constable; T. S. Maddox, prosecuting attorney; Rell G. Allen, probate judge.

HON. H. B. MAYNARD.

Judge H. B. Maynard, who located in Fayette county in 1854, died at the ripe old age of eighty-one years, in September, 1907. He was born in Holdren, Massachusetts, October 12, 1826, and commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts. When about twenty-eight years old he came West, that being in the autumn of 1854. He finally decided to locate permanently in Washington C. H. Soon after his arrival he was engaged to teach the school on the corner of Market and Hinde street. Two years later he formed a law partnership with Judge Briggs, which business relation continued until the death of Mr. Briggs.

After the Civil War came on, Mr. Maynard volunteered as a member of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment and soon rose to be lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, serving with marked distinction. During the famous Morgan raid through Ohio, he re-enlisted as colonel of the regiment raised for home defense against the rebel raider. After the war had closed he resumed his legal pursuits, and was elected as proscuting attorney, which position he held until 1869. About that date he formed a partnership in law with Hon. H. L. Hadley, and the firm took a conspicuous part in the many cases brought about by the great 1873 panic. In 1894, upon the death of Judge Ace Gregg, Governor William McKinley appointed him to fill the vacancy on the bench. At the next election he won out for the judgeship by a majority of two thousand four hundred. He was president of the board of education a number of years and was the gentleman who named Sunnyside school building. He was also a member of the board of trustees for the County Children's Home.

HON. JOHN JAMES HARPER.

Judge J. J. Harper, ex-judge and eminent lawyer of southern Ohio, was a man of more than ordinary ability and prominence in the county and state in which he spent his life. He passed to higher realms October 21, 1906, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 6, 1834, and was educated in the common schools and saw many early hardships in securing his coveted education, but finally obtained an excellent English education in all branches. Before he had reached man's estate he taught several terms of district school in both Pickaway and Fairfield counties. In 1858 he located at Portsmouth, Ohio, as a law student under Hutchins & Gabby and was admitted to the bar April 25, 1860. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Emily Jones, of Portsmouth, Ohio, by whom four sons were born: John Ellis, who practiced law in Denver, Colorado; William A.; Samuel G., of Portsmouth, Ohio; John H., of Washington C. H., a partner with his father in the law firm of Harper & Harper. The wife and mother died in 1874, and in 1875 Mr. Harper married Anna Eliza Robinson, of Washington C. H., Ohio. She died the same week of the Judge's death, and before him.

On being admitted to the bar, Mr. Harper began his practice in Portsmouth. In 1863 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Scioto county, Ohio, and was re-elected in 1865. In May, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Infantry Regiment, and served during the balance of the Civil War. In 1868 he was presidential elector and cast his vote for U. S. Grant. In 1871 he was elevated to the bench of the court of common pleas in the second sub-division of the seventh judicial district of Ohio. He was re-elected in 1876, serving in all ten years, retiring in 1882. He was an able, industrious and very popular judge. After his retirement from the bench he formed a law partnership with Hon. John K. Richards, and subsequently was associated with John C. Milner and also J. C. Searl, continuing till 1891. He moved to Washington C. H. in 1886 and there spent the remainder of his days, practicing law. During that time, for three years he was a law partner of T. W. Marchant, but in 1892 his son was admitted to a firm known as Harper & Harper.

The Judge was a strenuous worker, a great student, a clear thinker and a profound lawyer. He had no other business, his whole time being directed to his chosen profession. He thoroughly prepared his papers and was never taken by surprise by opposing lawyers, for he knew both sides of his cases.

He also had a high sense of professional honor and was a man of much integrity. He always honored his profession as a lawyer of dignity and character. As a citizen, he was a model American and a true gentleman. His funeral was largely attended by members of the southern Ohio bar, and also by his comrades, members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Hon. Mills Gardner read a befitting memorial at his funeral, and to this we are indebted for much in this sketch of his life. Rev. D. H. Jones, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. C. Arbuckle, of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, had charge of the services.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

War has always been a dreadful thing for any country or any people, yet this has always been the means of settling great national difficulties, and not until after the close of the Civil War in the United States of America did it receive its logical name, when Ohio's honored military chieftain, Gen. W. T. Sherman, said "War is hell." And still the world is at war, for at this very hour (September, 1914) Europe is aflame with the conflict of great contending armies which threaten the destruction of a once great and happy people. Even America looks on with a shudder, fearing that in some manner she may be drawn into this bitter European conflict.

Fayette county was organized too late (1810) to have had a very important part in the last war this country had with England—that of 1812. She furnished a considerable amount of provision for the American cause, and, in proportion to population, probably had as many enlisted men in the military service as any county in the state to do battle for the flag she had learned to love so well. Before passing from this subject, it should be related as a matter touching locally on Fayette county, that in the month of December, 1813, while the War of 1812 was still going on, Major Samuel Myers, of Fayette county, was employed by the army contractors to superintend the transportation of about eight hundred hogs from Urbana, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana. These hogs had been bought in Madison and Fayette counties, the Funk families furnishing the majority of them, hence the swine were raised in Fayette county. John Funk was to accompany Major Myers with the hogs. In the latter part of December, under guard of twelve soldiers, under Ensign Gilmore, a number of cattle and about forty pack horses and a few assistants, the party set out on their march from Urbana, through the thick forests to Fort Wayne. Although Indians were plenty, they passed on quietly, occasionally stopping to allow the hogs to feed on the nuts and acorns in the heavy timber.

The St. Mary's river and Shane's prairie were covered with ice, upon which the men and hogs crossed in part, but not altogether. The day before reaching their destination, being bright and sunshiny, the pack-horses were

allowed to crop the tall bear grass that stuck up above the ice, while Myers and the soldiers, with Funk, of this county, remained, and the hands drove on the hogs. They had not gone far before they discovered a band of about fifty Indians—painted warriors,—not over a hundred yards distant. The Indians took in the situation and went back for supposed report to the other braves, while the frightened swine drivers hastily retreated to where Major Myers was and reported to him. The soldiers wanted to flee for the fort, fifteen miles away, but Myers ordered them to obey him and remain until attacked. They then moved a short distance and cooked supper and put out a heavy guard, having their horses' heads near them. There they remained all night, but not to sleep. At about ten o'clock there arose a fearful snow storm and this Myers believed would deter the Indian band from making an attack, which proved to be the case. In the morning the Major rode swiftly to the fort and secured a heavy guard to aid in getting the hogs and other supplies into safe quarters. Thus ended what might have been a disastrous trip for men and stock.

MEXICAN WAR IN 1846.

The War with Mexico was fought between 1846 and 1848, and it did not require a very large army of men to quell the disturbance, hence no one state had to furnish a large number of soldiers. Ohio sent forth her full quota and did so willingly. Some of her brave sons lost their lives and are now resting beneath Mexican skies. Fayette county furnished a few men in that war, but not many.

This county has taken part in two great wars since the War with Mexico —the Civil War of 1861-65 and the lesser conflict of the Spanish-American War in 1898, but before going into the details of the support the county gave to these wars, it may be of interest to the present reader, as well as to those of the future who shall look upon these pages, to note something concerning the preparations made in this county for war when it might come, by the training and drilling of her able-bodied male citizens.

MILITIA MUSTER DAYS.

In early times, throughout this country, there was no national guard system, but nevertheless all males between the ages of sixteen and fifty years were subject to military training and had to drill at "general training days." The law in Ohio establishing a militia of this type was dated at Marietta July

25, 1788, and was approved by Governor St. Clair. It provided that all within the above named ages (if able bodied) should perform military duty, be armed with a musket and bayonet, cartridge box and pouch, or powder-horn and bullet-pouch, one pound of powder and four of lead, priming wire, brush and flint, six in number.

They were supposed to meet at ten o'clock on the first day of each week, armed and equipped, adjacent to the place of public worship, and at all other times and places as the commander-in-chief should direct. For failing to appear on the first day of the week, they were fined twenty-five cents, and for failure on the days designated by the commander, fifty cents; for refusing to do guard duty, one dollar, and for refusing to serve in case of an invasion, they were considered guilty of desertion and court martialed.

By the amended law of 1791, all commandants of companies were to drill their men two hours on the last day of the week, and inspect their arms, ammunition, etc. All who attended the drill on Saturday were excused from church or drill on Sunday. Also if they attended church armed and equipped, they were not required to drill on Saturday. This law was in force until the close of 1799, when the whole was revised by the Territorial Legislature, which fixed the ages at eighteen and forty-five; men were to be armed and equipped in six months, officers to have a sword or hanger, with spontoon or spike arms, except for execution.

Companies had to muster once in two months, except December, January, February and March. This law was amended or superseded by statutory provisions when the state was organized in 1803, so that Quakers, Mennonites and Tunkers were exempt from military duty on payment of three dollars each year. In 1809 all previous laws concerning the militia were repealed. Only two company musters a year were required—April and September. They were commissioned to meet in August each year for two days' exercise according to Steuben's tactics. Many were the changes down to 1844, when it was decided that public drill of militia was a failure and did not promote patriotism or good morals, and should not be required further.

On the prairie north of Oldtown, and also at Washington C. H., were favorite places for drilling in Fayette county. This event was looked forward to with delight by both old and young. While "stand at ease" was the order of the commander, the sergeants passed along the lines with a pail full of whisky, tin cup in hand, to which every one helped himself. "At officer muster," says one writer who had many times witnessed the scene, "the men swelled out with war-like pride and 'set the teeth and stretched the nostrils wide,' and 'gave the eye a terrible aspect' and as sable—save the blue coats

and brass buttons—as knights of old, they pranced upon their pampered steeds, with the glitter of the polished saber, the waving white plumes, the brilliant sash and flashing epaulet, the proud recipients of many admiring smiles from fair ladies; while the stolid anti-bellum Quaker, looking on, exclaimed with the sentiment of the frogs, 'It may be fun for you, but it is death to us.' "

From the muster-roll of the Third Company, odd battalion, Third Brigade, of the militia of Ohio, we give a few of the names, which will be of local interest to many still residing in this county, being, as they are, from well-known families for the most part: David Allen, lieutenant; George Allen, Elijah Allen, Larkin Asher, James Allen, John Alexander, Thomas Barton, Jesse Barton, George Basick, Peter Coon (fifer), Henry Coon, Abraham Coon, Michael Coon, Adam Coon, Armstead Carder, Thomas Cook, Robert Corbet, Isaac Dickason, Isaac Dickason, Jr., Enoch Harvey (ensign), James Harvey, James Henderson, Amos Hankins, Daniel Hinkle, John Herrod, Michael Hawk, Amos Harris, Samuel Herrod, Michael Hornbeck, George Jamison, George Kyle, James Kerr, Richard M. McCafferty, William Morgan, John McIntire, Thomas Nolan, Solomon Parker, Aaron Parker, James Rozell, Arnold Richards, I. Rankin, Jeremiah Riley, Jesse Stretch, Jonathan Smith, William Sawer, John Sowers, Moses Stein, Joseph Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Jeremiah Thomas, John Thomas, Charles White, Horatio Walker, James Wilson.

FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In the Civil War Ohio was notably loyal. Her sons had descended from brave sires of the Revolution and the War of 1812-14 with the mother country. She was for the Union, first, last and all the time! The fire of patriotism was lighted in every loyal heart within the limits of the county. The total number of men from Ohio who enlisted during the Civil war was 319,659, while the total number of enlistments during the entire period of the war was 425,147. Not alone did her brave sons and fathers go forth, taking their lives in their hands, but also the women—the mothers and sisters —did their part heroically, and urged their fathers and brothers and sons to rush immediately to the rescue of the Stars and Stripes, then being trampled in the dust by Southern traitors.

Early during the year 1861 recruiting was being carried on in this county. The echo of Fort Sumter's thundering shots were heard from ocean

to ocean, a part of that sound reverberating over the hills and valleys and plains of Fayette county.

The first events in Washington C. H., connected with the opening of the Civil War transpired on April 18th, four days after Fort Sumter was fired on. The county commissioners appropriated the sum of forty dollars, with which to purchase a United States flag to be unfurled over the court house. The same day was announced the first call for troops by President Lincoln, who believed, with others, that seventy-five thousand for three months would be a sufficient number of soldiers to quell the rebellion at the South.

One paragraph in the *Herald,* on April 18th, read: "As to the flag of the Union—it shall proudly float over 'the land of the free and the home of the brave' at any sacrifice of blood."

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

April 18, 1861, the *Herald* published the following Presidential proclamation: "Washington, Dist. Col., April 14—Whereas, the laws of the United States have been, and are now opposed in several states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I therefore call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to every loyal citizen to facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the laws and integrity of the National Union and the perpetuity of popular government and repress wrongs that have long been endured. The first service assigned to the forces will be to re-possess the forts, places and property that have been seized from the Union.

"The utmost care will be taken, consistent with the subject, to avoid devastation and destruction or interference with property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date. I hereby convene both Houses of Congress, for the fourth day of July, 1861, to determine upon measures which the public safety and interests demand.

(Signed) "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.
"By W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

GREAT MASS MEETING.

On April 20, 1861, there was held an immense mass-meeting at the court house. Two thousand citiens met to organize for the equipment of volunteers who should respond to the President's call for seventy-five thousand men. Major Mathew Jones was chairman; John P. Blue, David Miller, Jesse Rowe, Alexander McCoy, Mathias Vandeman and Isaac Jenkins, vice-presidents; James P. Robinson, secretary.

J. J. Worthington made a thrilling speech, after which the following befitting resolutions were offered and passed:

"Resolved, that a subscription paper be now circulated for the purpose of raising money to equip and forward the volunteers of the company now required from this county to aid the government.

"Resolved, that a committee of five from each township be appointed to solicit subscriptions to a war fund, for the purpose of sustaining such volunteers as may be required of this county by the government and for the sustaining of their families who may need such support.

"Resolved, that Peter Wendel, Sr., James Pursell and William McElwain be appointed a committee to receive such contributions, and pay out the same as necessity may require."

The war proceeded and after the great battle of Pittsburg Landing the patriotic citizens of Washington C. H. sent two men, with donations of sixty-five dollars, to care for the wounded on that battlefield who were soldiers from Fayette county.

Ladies' aid and soldiers' relief societies were promptly organized. The work performed by such societies bespoke the genuine patriotism and loyalty, as well as liberality, of the citizens of this county. The ladies were fully as enthusiastic as the men. With the poet, they declared,

> "Then take your gun and go!
> Yes, take your gun and go,
> For Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
> And I can use the hoe."

The record shows that up to March 10, 1864, there had been sent from the various townships of Fayette county men as follows: Jefferson, 397; Paint, 261; Madison, 187; Marion, 123; Union, 489; Wayne, 223; Concord, 155; Jasper, 270 Green, 134; Perry, 191, making a total of 2,430, and still there was a call for more men from the county and it required 214 more to

fill up the quota to that date, according to the requirements of the proposed draft set for March, 1864.

Up to May, 1864, there had been raised by donations, etc., in this county the sum of $2,495 toward the bounty fund.

In 1864 a beautiful sword was presented by the good citizens of Bloomingburg and vicinity, through Mrs. James M. Edwards, to Col. C. Garis, of the Sixty-seventh Regiment. It was presented at the fair grounds and was responded to by the gallant Colonel in truly befitting words.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The official records at Washington, D. C., show that in 1840 the following Revolutionary soldiers were on the pension rolls in Fayette county, Ohio:

Union Township—Felix McElhaney, aged ninety years; Ralph Boon, aged ninety-five years; Charles Sexton, aged seventy-eight years.

Concord Township—John Newlin, aged ninety-seven years; Thomas Crawford, aged eighty-seven years.

Jefferson Township—Adam Allen, aged eighty-one years; George Rupert, aged eighty-four years.

Green Township—John Priddy, aged eighty-two years; Jesse Rowe, aged eighty-six years.

MEMORIAL HALL.

Ohio cares for her defenders, and one instance is the fine Memorial Hall erected on East Court street, at Washington C. H. A few years ago the matter of erecting a soldiers' monument in this city was discussed by the county authorities, but finally it was decided to spend the money in erecting a structure in which the remaining Civil-war veterans, the Sons of Veterans, and the auxiliary Relief Corps might have a comfortable resting place and assembly home in their declining years. Monuments are good to show the true spirit of a county, but much more so is the building of such a hall, for it is more useful and practical, both today and in the future. This property, which was erected by Fayette county, is the second and third stories of a beautiful, modern brick block. The first floor occupied by the soldiers is divided into a large front room, used for a "rest room" for soldiers of any American wars. It fronts the street, is well lighted and the whole building is heated by steam, at a cost of four hundred dollars per year. The room just named has easy chairs and lounging places, free to all, and its walls are

artistically decorated with military pictures, including an heroic portrait in oil of Gen. Phil Sheridan. This was donated by Charles Allen, of the city. Then there are shelves and cases in which quite a military library is kept for public use.

On the same floor is the spacious Grand Army room, which is well furnished, being one of the best in Ohio. At the rear of the building (on this floor) is one of the largest halls in the state. It is really the "Memorial Hall" itself, for here one finds on either of the four walls pure white Italian marble tablets, set permanently in the walls, and these number in all forty-one, and cost (duty taken off by Congress) laid down by the contractors, one hundred and twenty-one dollars each, making almost five thousand dollars for all. On these tablets are inscribed the names, regiment and company of 2,662 Fayette county soldiers. This hall is about sixty by eighty-five feet, with self-supporting ceilings. It is seated with six hundred opera chairs. This is the meeting place for all military gatherings, including the memorial and decoration services. The boys who "wore the loyal blue" meet here, march to the cemetery and, after decorating their comrades' graves, return and are served with a dinner by the Relief Corps ladies. This occurs with each annual return of this sacred day.

Going to the third story of the structure (second of the soldiers' rooms), one finds a hall sixty-five by eighty-five feet, with a splendid hardwood floor, designed, originally, for the drill service of the National Guard. Here the men generally gather for any public purpose which comes up in the county. Here, also, the Relief Corps assemble and do their work, including cooking and serving meals. All in all, this memorial is superior to almost any in the country, and is duly appreciated by the old soldiers and those of the Spanish-American war as well. The Sons of Veterans have the use of the Grand Army hall and are very strong in Washington C. H. and Fayette county, generally, as is also the Woman's Circle.

When the marble tablets were ordered, it was intended by the committee to use a few for the surviving Confederate soldiers who were then residents of this county, but a better judgment prevailed and they are to contain the names of county officers. In fact, the Confederates themselves did not care to advertise themselves as having fought in the "Lost Cause."

The following are the inscriptions on these memorial tablets:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

James S. Buzick, sergeant major; William H. Boyer, hospital steward.

Company B—Thomas S. Shipley, corporal; privates, Daniel Bales, George Foy, John Sammons, William Roberts.

Company K—Christian Reichart, private.

TWENTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

James M. McCoy, captain; Conrad Garris, Robert J. Irwin, second lieutenants; George M. Ustick, Henry W. Still, Warfield S. Ball, sergeants; George A. Short, Lineaus McClure, James F. Sheets, John Patterson, Benjamin W. Tuttle, William Miker, Charles J. Hammond, William T. Highland, Henry Casey, corporals; Emanuel Ott, musician; privates, John K. Barnett, Harrison Bennett, Charles T. Careter, Isaac Dyer, John W. Friend, Henry Garris, John A. Judy, Henry Kelly, Robert Laff, William H. Marion, John R. Noral, Strawder Rosebone, John L. Stitt, King B. Stockman, Thomas D. Thacker, Hiram Varner, Guy L. Ball, William R. Bryant, John H. Cesler, W. A. Darby, William W. Dickey, Abraham Friend, James W. King, John M. Larrimer, David J. Laff, James Mitchell, George E. Paugh, Leander W. Reed, Howard A. Stitt, Arthur B. Strom, William Strope, Sanford M. Thomas, Alfred H. Steel, Isaac T. Ball, Thomas J. Carle, James C. Cesler, Samuel Darby, James Eskridge, Benjamin Gear, Peter Garris, Albert S. Jones, Andrew J. Kelley, Robert D. Lane, John A. Marion, John Mitchell, Samuel Patterson, John A. Shackelford, James R. Stewart, Perry Stothard, Perly Varner, Alexander Webb.

TWENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company F—John M. Bell, captain; Charles A. White, first lieutenant; Jeremiah Houser, second lieutenant; Stephen B. Yeoman, first sergeant; Edward M. May, James Squier, John S. Wells, sergeants; John C. Allen, David Hopkins, Michael Herbert, Joseph McLellan, corporals; privates, William C. Allen, Francis L. Blackmore, Ezra O. Brown, Milan Burk, William H. Catlin, John C. Degroot, Alfred Dyre, Starling East, Sanford Fullerton, Robert Hardwick, John W. Hedrick, George V. Isenhutt, Newton Kimnle, Ezra J. Lathan, William McLellan, William Miller, Garrett Neff, Granville Plumley, Frank C. Ankney, Jacob Beals, Samuel Bryant, David N. Bush, George W. Coark, Simon Devore, Cornelius Dyre, James W. Ellis,

Rinaldo Gauzle, Christian Hass, Charles W. Hyer, Daniel Jones, Charles Kruse, Josiah B. McCoy, Jonathan Marshall, Edmond Millikan, George W. Patton, William Priddy, Charles C. Blakemore, Levi Brakefield, James E. Buckner, Martin P. Bush, John Crone, Harrison Doster, William Eastman, John Foley, Peter Garris, William Hatfield, David Jones, Hugh C. Larimer, Thomas McGee, William W. Merrill, Thomas J. Mooney, Spencer Pharis, Leander W. Reid, John Reynolds, Luther W. Saxton, John C. Sillick, Freeman A. Stewart, Clinton Wimer, James W. Richardson, Albert Smith, Joseph M. Sims, John L. Stitt, James P. Wyatt, Benjamin F. Young, John A. Sanders, Jacob Smith, William Squier, John Webb, Joseph N. Wilson.

FORTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(This regiment, in part, was later known as the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment). Silas F. Edgar, hospital steward.

Company K—John M. Bell and John C. Allen, captains; Benjamin F. Jacobs, Hazael C. Creamer, first lieutenants; Joseph M. Sims, second lieutenant; Alfred H. Jenkins, Abraham Crispin, first sergeants; Lewis B. Hyer, Joel A. Allen, Elijah Mills, Samuel Edwards, William M. Carr, William W. Allen, Thomas A. McKinney, Joseph McLellan, Adam W. Allen, John Morris, John J. Myers, sergeants. James H. Hogue, Lorenzo D. Crow, William H. Mills, James Briggs, Titus Shearer, Joseph B. Straley, James Hanawalt, James Penner, James S. Wright, Lewis W. Fent, Able McCandless, John Crumrine, William C. Allen; Isaac Allen, Frederick Mader, Thomas Patton, buglers; Garrett V. Neff, farrier; William B. Gilmore, saddler; privates, Adam Allen, Francis M. Allen, Joseph Allen, William Barber, Charles E. Blake, Jeremiah Brakefield, Martin L. Carr, Henry W. Clay, John M. Collins, John W. Curtis, William Diffendorfer, Samuel Dixon, James Ellis, David H. Fox, David A. Glass, John F. Greenstead, Allison Grim, John Harper, Batteal Harrison, Henry Hamilton, Samuel W. Herrald, Robert J. Hogue, Samuel Houser, George W. Hurley, William C. Jenks, David Allen, Isaac Allen, Albert Allison, Edwin P. Barrett, Henry Bool, Samuel Bryant, Jesse Bryant, John W. Carter, Richard M. Corbin, James R. Creamer, Scott Cumpston, Joseph Dixon, Lafayette Dodds, John Fanning, George Frizell, William Grant, Elias J. Griffith, William F. Grim, Thomas Harper, Charles W. Hortpense, Augustus H. Hains, John W. Herald, Daniel H. Horney, William Hurless, Henry A. Jenkins, George Judy, Elijah Allen, Alexander Baggs, Jerome Black, Levi Breakfield, Peter L. Byers, Absolom Cheney, Warren D. Cole, Lewis H. Creamer, James L. Day, Samuel R. Dixon, John Edge, Wyatt

Ferrell, Samuel Gilliland, Charles Gorsuch, John A. Gray, Cyrus Harper, John A. Harper, Elijah Hatfield, Elijah Herrald, Jesse E. Hogue, Benjamin R. Houser, Harrison J. Hurless, James E. Jenkins, Peter Keelan, Elias Kelly, Henry K. Landus, David M. Linn, Theodore McLellan, William A. McGinnis, Senia Mills, Joseph Milburn, Samuel Morris, Edward Neff, James G. Patton, Philip Planger, Joseph Reid, John D. Runnells, Theodore Sanders, Thomas Sharp, John Smith, James Spears, Thomas Stubbs, Hiram Taylor, Frusten Thompson, William M. Webb, John Kennedy, John A. Large, Maynard C. Linn, Daniel McDonald, James Maddux, John Mitchner, Thomas Mooney, Samuel J. Myers, William C. Newland, John Patton, James Powell, Jesse Richardson, Elijah Sanderson, Henry Shackelford, John Shermer, John E. Smith, Archibald Stinson, Woodbury Talffero, William H. Thomas, Abraham Tobin, William A. Wilson, Walter S. Wright, Thomas A. Kinney, Aaron S. Linn, William A. McCarty, Francis McKinney, Chesterfield Manning, Henry C. Mitchner, Charles C. Morris, James A. Mills, Clinton Nott, Joshua Peck, Henry Richardson, Nicholas Robinson, William Sanderson, Jesse Shackelford, Franklin D. Smith, Benjamin Sodders, John Street, Henry Taylor, Cassie Thompson, Andrew J. Webb, Elijah J. Wood.

FIFTY-FOURTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company C—Charles A. White and John S. Wells, captains; Jeremiah Houser, first lieutenant; John Enoch, second lieutenant. Edmund B. Updegrove, David Jones, Leopold F. Mader, first sergeants; Charles W. Craig, David Hopkins, Robert Wells, Thomas C. Doster, Michael Holland, Harrison Doster, John A. Kuhl, James P. Wyatt, sergeants; Albert P. Coyner, John Reynold, James M. Doster, Isaac N. Rowe, Thomas M. Dowden, Levi Ross, corporals; Edmond Millikan, musician; privates, John Adams, Francis L. Blackmore, John Chaplin, Francis M. Doran, James Duey, Thomas S. Edmundson, Anthony Frickers, Thomas C. Heller, Patrick Kervin, William Miller, Robert Nixon, Stephen N. Rowe, Jonathan Sollars, Isaac Smith, William Starr, John Tammany, Henry Whitner, William Adams, James M. Boughn, William Coffee, Dennis Dorman, Andrew J. Dowell, John R. Duey, Mathias Engle, James M. Goldberry, Joseph Hyer, William D. Keith, Hugh McNeal, John N. Peacock, Leonard Sahm, Isaac Shields, Israel Smith, Samuel Sever, Anthony Tucker, Charles Willson, Erastus Barkell, M. Burk, John C. Connor, John W. Dorman, Otho Dowden, William Eastman, Joseph Fountain, Henry M. Grove, Timothy Hixon, Edward King, Fergus Nixon,

William Priddy, Samuel Sollars, Albert Siddons, Silas M. Smith, Peter Tammany, Oliver VanPelt, Joseph Wilson.

Company I—Jeremiah House, captain; David Jones, first lieutenant. Luther W. Saxton, second lieutenant; Joseph Dolan, John P. Mercer, sergeants; Jacob Bales, corporal; privates, Eber C. Allen, Andrew Bales, Joseph Driscoll, James G. Greaves, Peter Henderson, Jacob Ibes, Usual Kibbal, Isaac Lytle, Thomas Siddons, William Allen, Michael Boney, John Drury, William H. Groves, John High, Z. T. Johnson, John Kilmartin, Willis Parker, Albert W. White, Henry Belt, Richard W. Campion, Jacob Dumond, Jonathan Garrison, John Ibes, Thomas Jones, John Lovell, Archibald Stitsworth, John D. Vince.

Company A—Joseph Morris, chaplain; Stephen B. Yeoman, Luther W. Saxton, Edmund B. Updegrove, captains; James Depoy, Judson McCoy, first lieutenants. Henry C. Wimer, Norman Shellers, first sergeants; Harrison Cline, Ezra J. Latham, Peter Ulmer, Walter L. Hill, William Sick, Henry Johnson, Elias Tracy, Samuel E. Hamilton, sergeants; James K. Ayers, Harvey Rogers, James T. Emery, William Feagins, Thomas Hagne, John Fitchorn, corporals; David Wright, musician; John Shoemaker, wagoner; privates, Isaac Abner, James Calkins, Nahum Chesley, Ruphus Degroot, George Eberheart, James Henry, David Ibes, Samuel Kern, Adam Krant, Thomas J. Lindsey, William Micham, Jacob Mistler, John N. Offill, John Piggott, William Radtkey, Calum Rumer, John A. Sanderson, Charles P. Smith, Simon P. Spangler, John Staley, John White, James Wimer, William D. Wood, John Baker, Jefferson Sedle, John Coil, Patrick Driscol, Joshua Furgeson, James Heffley, Paul Jones, Simon Kalter, Fielding Latham, John D. Long, Thomas J. Miller, Levi Murphy, Benjamin Offill, George Peppenger, James W. Richardson, William D. Rumer, John Servis, Ignatius H. Smith, Levi C. Star, Sanford Tucker, Joseph White, Elijah Williams, Robert D. Blue, Michael Cedle, Simon Coil, William Ducy, David Hedrick, William Holcomb, Martin Joice, Karl Kranter, David Lindsey, Levi Morrow, John H. Miller, Lucian McCullom, John Petry, Jacob C. Rankin, John W. Rhoads, Simon P. Sanderson, Henry Sherer, John H. Smith, Henry S. Steel, Davis Turner, Nathaniel White, Levi Wright, Peter Yager.

SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company C—George B. Gardner, captain; Robert Stewart, first lieutenant; Frank C. Ankney, Samuel Trumper, second lieutenants. Joseph N. Wilson, first sergeant; Wilson B. Logan, Newton Kimble, Samuel Ayers,

James S. Dowden, sergeants; Robert Mackey, Miles Merritt, William T. Alexander, Otho W. Bostwick, Otis B. Messmore, David M. Clarridge, Joseph B. Blackmore, Benjamin F. Tanquary, James W. Horney, corporals; Ralph J. Smith, James C. Stewart, musicians; privates, Charles H. Ankney, James Babb, Porter Berman, Wyatt D. Blakemore, Isaac Bromfield, Jackson Carmean, William Corkwell, Samuel P. Dail, Isaac Depoy, William H. Dodds, James W. Duffee, Michael Fisher, Elin B. Archer, Thomas Bedford, James Blair, Eli Bereman, James B. Bush, John S. Clark, George Coffman, James Davis, Joseph Dixon, James H. Drain, Nicholas Eskew, Nathan J. Foley, Henry Babb, William C. Benson, Thomas Brannon, Thomas J. Brakefield, Jacob Carder, Jasper N. Clark, Jonas Crawford, Joseph Daugherty, Andrew Dittman, George W. Duffee, Isaac Fisher, Benjamin F. Ford, Zebulon Ford, Robert Giblin, Augustus H. Hains, Mathew J. Larkins, Adolphus Malone, Myers Mitchell, Hugh McNeal, Vespian Phoebus, Marcellus Racobes, John G. Scott, David Shaw, George H. Sites, Edward Smith, James A. Sitsworth, Thomas J. Wadsworth, James S. Wright, William C. Wright, John A. Fulton, Charles M. Goodlander, Simon L. Hidy, Daniel Leguire, James E. Marine, George Mees, Cornelius O'Driskill, Alexander Price, George J. Rodgers, Francis M. Selsor, John W. Shepp, Joseph Eidons, James Smith, Ezra C. Taylor, Henron Wells, Jacob J. Wood, Henry Gano, Albert Grim, Arthur Latham, Samuel Longnecker, Nathan Miller, William D. Myers, Brantny B. Ott, Emanuel Purnell, Lycurgas P. Saxton, Able Seymour, James N. Shoop, Robert L. Silcott, Samuel M. Smith, Isaac J. Vance, William Wells, John Wood.

Company H—Manfred Willard, captain; James M. Vance, Edmund S. Young, first lieutenants. John J. Myers, second lieutenant; James W. Morris, first sergeant; Leander C. Hicks, Thomas Rankin, Benjamin F. Cook, Edward Fowler, sergeants; William McDaniel, Henry B. Clemens, Abraham Wagoner, Nathaniel Morris, Madison Kirk, David C. Howell, Ralph J. Treman, Joseph Holmes David J. Jones, Daniel Ryan, corporals; Robert A. Robinson, Henry H. Bailey, musicians; Charles Stafford, wagoner; privates, Joseph W. Allen, George Baney, John Betts, Milton Burnett, William H. Catlin, Oliver K. Corbit, George Dewey, Patrick Flinn, Samuel W. Garnett, William McGlenn, George Glenn, William H. Grimes, Emanuel Hardin, James Hicks, Charles W. Hyer, Daniel J. Janes, Evan Jonrs, Rayborn Kirk, Lewis Leveck, George Leveck, James McDonald, George McMicken, John W. Noil, Noah Parrett, Evan D. Perry, Solomon D. Phyfogle, Edward C. Reynolds, James Baker, Platof Bailey, Rolland B. Brewer, John Bush, George Church, William Criss, William McDurham, Edward Ford, Alfred

E. Garnett, William G. Gillespie, James H. C. Graham, Jacob Groves, Batael V. Harrison, Samuel A. Holmes, Milton Hyer, Abel H. Janes, Allen Keller, Samuel Levick, Benjamin Lingo, Samuel Maddux, Donald McDonald, James M. Newland, James Orr, James Q. Pearce, William Pope, Daniel Radley, Daniel Redding, Henry Baker, Jacob Beck, Charles Bryant, Martin Bush, Joseph Church, Alexander S. Cross, James Evans, Arthur J. Fry, John Gates, Abraham Gossard, John Gray, Isac Hallam, Francis M. Hicks, Enoch Hutchison, John G. Jamison, Jenkin Jones, John H. Kellerman, John Leveck, Jesse Lister, Isaac N. Mark, Thomas McKee, William C. Newland, Thomas F. Parrett, Thomas Peple, Alexander Prose, William C. Reynolds, Alexander J. Rodgers, John W. Roebuck, James P. Smith, Thomas M. Sulser, John Tucker, Jabez Thomas, Ripley M. Waln, Oliver Wilson, James Smith, Samuel Septer, Ransom Sears, John M. Thompson, David Tupes, Stephen T. Warden, Noah W. Wood, George Smith, Benjamin F. Rodgers, Curtis M. Shoemaker, George W. Treman, Robert White, George Zimmerman.

SIXTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company B—Franklin Flee, first sergeant.

Company E—Milton Blaze, private.

Company F—Obediah Ackley, private.

Company I—William A. Brown, John L. Reed, privates.

Company K—Edward Cupp, Charles W. Barnes, Theodore Garner, privates.

SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company B—William S. Mathews, private.

Company C—William H. Hughes, sergeant; privates, Abraham Anderson, Franklin H. Bloomer, John Ray.

Company D—Samuel Nelson, private.

Company E—William B. Davis, captain.

Company G—David L. Griner, first lieutenant; Edwin M. Furry, Jasper C. Briggs, William H. Limes, Henson C. Irion, first sergeants; John D. Stuckey, William B. Griner, Elmer W. Welsheimer, William Hundell, James Zimmerman, corporals; Andrew J. Borden, George Borden, musicians; privates, Charles E. Aber, Joseph Horsman, Henry Miller, Jonathan Painter, Anthony Ross, John M. Elliott, George Hudnell, William H. Orr, Henry Painter, James E. Todhunter, Isaac Sperry, Cyrus Ellis, Henry H. Mark, Lewis Painter, Strawder Priddy, Isaac Smith.

Company H—Thomas M. Gray, James Sanderson, lieutenant and sergeant, respectively; Samuel Sanderson, Thomas C. Wallace, corporals; privates, Wellington Doddridge, Jacob Fetherling.

Company I—Josiah Bryant, first sergeant; Robert Scott, sergeant; James Withgott and Jacob Eckle, corporals; privates, William W. Doster, Norman Hyer, Robert W. Scott, Silas Doster, Thomas J. McLellan, Simon P. Vanpelt, Nelson Withgott, John Harper, Sylvester Sampson, Joseph F. Vanpelt.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Robert N. Adams, brigadier-general; William B. Rush, adjutant.

Company C—William W. Merrill, Charles Depoy, Henry Depoy, sergeants; John Q. Adams, James Rigdon, corporals; Nathan W. Crooks, musician; privates, Lewis R. Barr, James Dill, Randolph Milburn, Joseph H. Bennett, Benjamin Rigdon, Isaac Rife.

Company I—John B. Schum, first sergeant; George A. Buchanon, Thomas N. Ghormly, Joseph Schum, corporals; privates, Charles J. Bell, James Crawford, Junius Hudnell, Henry Long, James N. Beatty, Jonas Crawford, John W. Kneedler, David R. Crawford, Isaac Hudnell, John W. Griffith, Alexander Long.

NINETIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Samuel N. Yeoman, colonel; James F. Cook, major.

Company C—Robert D. Caddy, Alonzo W. Black, Samuel W. Stuckey, captains; Jacob Bush, Archibald M. Rodgers, John W. Harper, second lieutenants; Burgess Watts, first sergeant; James P. Fent, Jacob S. Cockerill, George T. Haskins, George W. Powell, Charles Caddy, Martin L. Mock, sergeants; Jacob Krebbs, George Miller, David Mock, Isaac J. Dennon, William Beatty, Leroy Wilson, Daniel A. Janes, John C. Fifer, Evan L. Janes, William M. Boughn, John C. Murphy, corporals. Alexander B. Creamer, Louis F. Stoltzenburg, Cyrus B. Lakin, musicians; privates, Aaron Allen, William Allen, Albert Bonecutter, Medrith Bowen, William Bonecutter, John W. Cahill, David C. Conner, Jahu Creamer, Jacob T. Doster, Hiram G. Duff, John W. Engle, Phillip N. Fent, George N. Groves, William Hidy, John C. Hogue, George W. Horney, Marshall Hosier, Thomas A. Jenkins, Newton McGinnis, John H. Mahoy, Marion Myers, George Richardson, Marion Russell, Solomon G. Snowden, George P. Straley, Ephraim Allen, Harvey S. Barney, Ferdinand Bonecutter, John W. Boughn, Biglow Brown,

David Calhoun, George W. Conner, Lewis Creamer, John N. Doyle, John J. Duff, Otho Engle, Samuel lFax, William Hammond, Robert J. Highland, William A. Holston, Oliver E. Horney, William H. James, Moses C. King, Harmon McIntire, Benjamin Miller, James N. Parrett, Paris Robinson, Charles J. Sharrett, Jesse Spurlock, Westly F. Straley, William H. Allen, William C. Benson, Martin Bonecutter, Joseph H. Boughn, John Burton, Samuel H. Carr, George H. Creamer, Wesley M. Creamer, Edward C. Duff, John W. Ellis, James Feeney, Daniel Gordon, Lewis Hatfield, Amzi Hyer, Ferris Horney, James Horney, Oliver B. Jeffries, William A. Lynch, Harvey LeValley, William J. McVey, John S. Parrett, Daniel Rupert, Jackson Smith, Milton Spurlock, Leander W. Taylor, Elon Thornton, Phillips Tumblin, Henry Wiley, Eli Wood, John S. Tracy, Andrew Ulmer, Samuel W. Williams, Benjamin Wooley, William Wybright, Joseph Tracy, Gideon Vesey, Thomas C. Williams, William W. Wood.

Company A—Francis M. Black, captain; John McDonald, private.

Company F—James C. Todd, sergeant; James W. Lloyd, corporal; privates, Alfred Britton, Ashton Briggs, James Briggs, James D. Chafin, James W. Ramey, Robert Chittum.

Company G—Bruce F. Green, private.

Company K—Morris B. Rowe, captain; Edward A. Elliott, Jonathan Ellis, first lieutenants. Lewis W. Reahard, second lieutenant; John M. Gibson, first sergeant; David Cameron, Henry C. Larimer, Harvey Culberson, John W. Silcott, Thomas Finnegan, sergeants; John W. Kinney, George B. Carle, William H. Weller, William Miller, Henry Harper, Jonathan Richardson, Michael Kleber, David Defenbaugh, John C. Core, Samuel S. Stover, James P. Mills, Benjamin E. Orr, corporals; John W. Craig, David Throckmorton, musicians; John Foster, wagoner; privates, Phillip C. Adams, George Anderson, William Bennett, John T. Burk, Anthony W. Clarridge, George W. Downey, James W. Fitchorn, William Gifford, Randolph Green, John C. Grim, George M. Hampton, Frederick Horning, John W. Johnson, Henry S. Kleber, Charles Long, Isaac McKeever, James Morgan, Edward R. Ott, Richard Parker, Jonathan Powless, John Propts, George W. Rowe, Simon Shiflet, Lafayette Strope, Isaac Thompson, Richard Venemon, Jonathan D. Williams, William Adams, Thomas E. Armstrong, William Bonewright, Robert M. Christy, Lewis O. Cline, Benjamin F. Elliott, James Gibson, John W. Godin, Elijah Griffith, William Grim, John Hemphill, Daniel Johnson, Bazil A. Jones, Samuel R. Lambert, Benjamin D. McArthur, James D. McMahan, Samuel Moyer, Joseph H. Ott, James H. Parris, Ami Propts, John G. Reif, Solomon Salmon, William Smith, John Stumbaugh, Hugh Tumil-

son, William H. Wrenburg, Henry Albert, Charles E. Barnes, Jesse Bunker, William Clabaugh, James Culberson, Solomon W. Ely, James Gifford, William A. Goings, Albert Grim, Henry Grubb, Andrew Henlin, Elijah Johnson, William Keyser, David Lively, Thomas S. McDonald, Henry Mitchell, Patrick Murphy, Douglas Owens, Nathan Pearson, George Propts, Benjamin Robey, Harrison Shiflet, George Streets, Thomas Summers, Frederick Turner, Howard Wimer, Shadrack C. Wroten.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company B—Enoch A. Needles, private.

Company F—Leander Pancoast, corporal.

Company G—Alvan L. Messmore, captain; Jeremiah J. Riggin, sergeant; John W. Beal, corporal; privates, John J. Bishop, Henry Gillenwaters, George Hartinger, Elijah Robey, Isaac Timmons, William C. Bostwick, Perry Girard, Andrew Miller, Elias Streets, Benjamin F. Bostwick, Levi Griffin, John W. Rodgers, Henry Strawbridge, William H. Timmons.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company D—Scott Harrison, first captain; Allen Hegler, second captain; Jess Johnson, Aurelius Messmore, first lieutenants; Lemuel Dyre, second lieutenant; William H. Crow, Algred Dyre, Allison M. Ware, John J. Harrison, Ellison Dewitt, Andrew V. Orr, sergeants. Armannus Cockerill, Robert V. Anderson, John McMicken, Noble P. Mouser, John Alkire, J. G. Doster, corporals; Valentine Tharp, wagoner; privates, Peter Adams, Edward N. Bailey, William Blizzard, John Collihan, Thomas Cockerill, Harrison Davis, Isaac T. Alfree, John Barker, M. Brantley Bryant, Robert Clark, Silas Compton, Samuel Davis, Thomas Alloways, Jackson Bryant, Joseph H. Clarridge, Joseph Daugherty, William H. Davis, Eli Durum, John P. A. Dickey, Harvey Evans, Thornton Feagins, James Fershee, Timothy Garner, James R. Groves, Timothy Hollihan, Thomas H. Howard, James L. Lanum, Charles A. Miller, James Pain, William Ramey, Emanuel Sites, Edward F. Sorrell, Lemuel Streets, William Toops, John M. Wildman, Felix Devore, Henry Draise, Samuel Eyman, Joseph Fleming, Robert J. Freshee, David Gilinwater, Emanuel Hardin, Orange S. Hopkins, Albert Jolly, Allen G. Mayo, Isaac M. Miller, Joseph Pain, William Reynolds, Joseph Sites, Elijah Streets, Solomon J. Syford, John Toops, William Devore, George Elwood, Samuel Fetty, John G. Freshee, John Fridley, George Grim, John Hartman,

William S. Hopkins, John Jones, Valentine Mayo, William Miller, Benjamin F. Peart, Benjamin F. Shepherd, James Sollers, George Streets, Fletcher Toops, Robert Vance, John C. Wood.

Company A—James Snyder, private.

Company B—John Pickering, captain; private, Nicholas Williams.

Company E—James E. Dunlap, captain; Alexander S. Thompson, first sergeant; Joseph Britton, James Murphy, corporals; privates, Samuel Coover, James Fulton, Tilman Hamilton, John Kelley, James F. Matson, George W. Parker, John Shannahan, John Tucker, James Crawford, Felix R. Hatfield, William Hess, Moses Koons, Thomas Murphy, George W. Sanderson, Ward Strope, Francis M. Vincent, Andrew H. Wilkins, William Daugherty, Albert Hause, John G. Johnson, Joseph P. McVey, David Parker, John Shannon, James W. Timmons, Harness Vincent.

Company I—William H. Grubbs, private.

Company H—William Caar, private.

Company C—James W. Cleveland, John C. Hays, captains; James M. Davis, first lieutenant; Joseph Knight, Reuben T. Kenedy, James Eskridge, second lieutenants; James A. McLean, first sergeant; James S. Robinson, Richard Hutchison, Henry L. Robinson, Nathaniel Tway, sergeant; John A. Paul, George W. Woodland, Allen T. Doran, James Ragan, Benjamin F. Kimberly, William H. Thompson, Robert N. Stuckey, Thomas Fleming, Henry Curran, corporals; Uriah H. Parvin, Joseph C. Cripps, musicians. privates, Charles Abbott, Rees Binnigar, William Butler, Joseph Crosby, Thomas M. Duff, William E. Evans, John Bay, Henry Bolin, Orin Chesly, Abner Davis, Zebulon Earle, John Flynn, William Bay, Andrew Bradon, David Cowling, Paul Dumond, John Eckle, Allen T. Garner, Lewis Brubbs, Simon C. Groves, Samuel Hay, Peter Ibes, John Judy, Bartholomew Long, Horace E. Lydy, Baldwin H. Millikan, John E. Morris, Samuel Reese, Andrew Saxton, James H. Smith, Jacob Stuckey, Patrick Smith, Charles Vanpelt, John W. Woodland, Samuel Zimmerman, William C. Goldsberry, Randolph Hammond, Elijah Hill, John W. Jenkins, Arthur Latham, James C. Long, John Melvin, Isaac Miller, John O. Ott, Allen R. Robinson, William Sexton, John L. Stitt, William Swaney, Jacob Tracy, William Watters, Henry Young, John S. Gordon, James Hanna, James Hughes, James M. Jones, David D. Lindersmith, Oliver Long, Michael Mungold, Jesse Morgan, Ambrose Paul, Joseph Ryan, Isaac Smith, Henry Stroble, James Thompson, Allen Tway, Leonodis White, Joseph Young, William Zimmerman.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A—Jacob Kelhofer, private.

Company B—Samuel Hartley, David Reynolds, William Plymire.

Company C—Lewis C. Mallow, sergeant; Jacob Light, Cyrus Patch, corporals; privates, William A. Allemang, Joseph Day, William W. Corey, Henry Peck, William W. Rine, Isaac P. Smithers.

Company E—Nathaniel Rout.

Company G—Marcellus J. McAfee.

Company H—Joseph Carman, William Jones, sergeants; Joseph N. Timmons, corporal; privates, John Nier, Eli Kise, Solomon Kimmey.

Company K—John M. Johnson, sergeant.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Conrad Garris, colonel; Edmund E. Wood, adjutant; William M. Blandin, sergeant-major; James R. Stewart, quartermaster sergeant.

Company C—William H. Hogue, captain; Samuel Ayers, first lieutenant; John L. Barnes, second lieutenant; Daniel L. Robey, first sergeant; Henry C. Wimer, William F. Hill, Thomas Riley, John M. Smith, sergeants. Jackson Powell, Alfred H. Mark, Isaac Teter, Russell B. Dobbins, William H. Steel, Charles P. Smith, Allen Latham, Jacob Smith, corporals; privates, Isaac W. Bennett, Joseph Blaser, Thomas Coil, Jr., George Devolt, Hiram G. Duff, Andrew Fannon, Jacob M. Gray, Allen Hartman, John J. Horney, Harvey Jacks, Robert Johnson, Elam Kittle, Thomas Lambert, Jacob Mees, William A. Rankin, Isaac Shockley, Robert C. Spurlock, Samuel Williss, John Zortman, Madison Tobin, John J. Blair, Walter Bush, Isaac Constant, Jahue Doan, Isaac Eastlack, Jacob Fannon, Henry Grant, Robert Henderson, David H. Jacks, Andrew J. Jenkins, John Keller, John Kittle, Bela Latham, William Peggs, George Rupert, William A. Smith, Henry Tobin, Moses Wright, Jacob Tobin, Robert H. Blair, Thomas Coil, Sr., John W. Davis, Harvey Duff, George W. Eibe, Bartholomew Fuel, Joshua Haines, James Hixon, Harmon Jacks, Henry C. Johnson, Henry Kettman, Smith Lambert, Ichabod Meade, John Perdam, William H. Rupert, Wells B. Sollars, James Williss, David Yarger, Joseph Tobin.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company D—Thomas F. Parrett, Abel H. Janes, James F. Robinson, J. W. Browning, captain, lieutenant and first sergeant, respectively as given; J. M. Creamer, Thomas McGee, Jesse Heglar, Noah B. Parrett, sergeants; Raybourn Kirk, Elon Thornton, M. K. Wright, Jacob Grove, Milton Miller, J. J. Wowell, Elijah Shoemaker, J. W. Miller, William G. Weimer, corporals; privates, L. F. Adkins, Timothy Bergin, C. L. Bush, George Clindince, Wesley Cox, J. W. Eddings, Jonas Geer, G. W. Gordon, John Hamilton, George Hines, Enoch Jeffries, C. S. McMillen, F. A. Moreland, L. E. Parrett, William S. Ried, J. M. Allen, J. R. Brady, C. A. Chaney, J. S. Clinlince, M. C. Creamer, G. W. Elliott, W. S. Glaze, A. W. Graham, J. C. Hays, W. T. Howard, Harvey Kimball, Robert Mackey, J. A. Parrett, Sr., John Reardon, Alexander Rodgers, Abel Armstrong, Henry Braithwait, W. B. Chaney, Martin Coin, M. S. Creamer, J. B. Fent, J. W. Godfrey, Smith Gray, Jacob Heavener, D. R. Jacobs, George McDaniel, J. S. Mills, J. A. Parrett, Jr., A. L. Reid, Isaiah Rotruck, Austin Sanders, Henry Shoemaker, William Smith, F. B. Taylor, Joseph Thompson, R. A. Wallace, J. F. Seaton, Jasper Shoemaker, William Stoughton, George Taylor, Jacob Ulmer, Daniel Weimer, Lycurgus White, John W. Sheley, John Shoemaker, David Taylor, Moses Thomas, John Ulmer, J. S. Whitcomb.

Company K—Edwin E. Retter, Lewis H. Mark, William Reid, Edwin O. Kershner, captain, first and second lieutenant, first sergeants, in order given; John Kruft, William P. Dick, Joseph Horsman, George W. Conner, sergeants; Henry S. Adams, Cornelius Wou, Harmon Rowe, William L. Wertz, George Niroud, John H. Ferguson, Jacob Coble, William C. Worthington, corporals. Alfred Mead, John H. Stahesel, musicians; privates, Henry Affleck, Frank Allen, Patrick Bilew, Frederick Bowman, James W. Cannon, Joseph A. Coffee, Solomon Depoy, Samuel L. Goldsberry, John C. Han, Henry Hidy, Francis Jelicer, Samuel Kirkpaterick, William Affleck, Ezra Barnzhof, George W. Bonecutter, William V. Bay, Cyrus Carey, Otho Davidson, Joshua Fisher, William Goldsberry, Christie Harris, Simon L. Hidy, Raymond W. Jones, William Kirkpaterick, Clement Allen, Walter Beebe, John H. Bought, Adam Brinkman, William Clark, Milton Depoy, Henry Fry, Samuel Hallan, Patrick J. Hickey, Samuel F. Hilderbrand, Nathaniel G. Kershner, George Lentz, Jesse L. Limes, William May, Amos D. Moffatt, John Neil, Elias Friddy, William H. Rowe, Emanuel Rumler, William C. Smith, Joseph Trussinger, Benjamin Walter, Thomas J. Lindsey, William C.

Mead, Hiram Mowen, James M. Newland, Isaac C. Printy, Levi Rowe, James M. Sollars, Mathew F. Stuckey, Noah Trussinger, James H. Wilson, Enoch Mann, Brady Myers, William O'Day, Jacob Ringwalt, Edward D. Smith, Charles C. Swope, Abner Vanness, Jasper Wright.

Company F—Ephraim Henkle, captain; Abraham Gossard, first lieutenant; Samuel Mark, second lieutenant; Edward Cline, first sergeant; Zebulon Smith, Charles S. Snook, Isaac N. Mark, Jefferson Moberly, sergeants; Hiram P. Wagoner, Daniel C. Bush, Elihu Burnett, Henry R. Arnold, Elisha H. Baughn, Curren W. Henkle, Andrew J. Cline, Nathan R. Johnson, corporals; privates, Albert Anders, Adam Blazer, Albert Bryant, Martin P. Bush, John S. Bush, Fielding Curtis, Henry Fanshier, Richard Gordon, George W. Henderson, Abraham Hizer, Milton Hyer, John Mason, Peter Moore, Jacob Parrett, Henderson Paul, Alpheus Arnold, George W. Brown, Jesse H. Burnett, Benjamin F. Bush, Philip Carr, Richard Draper, James Fanshier, Sampson Gordon, Samuel Henderson, Anderson Hyer, Thomas A. Lacy, John W. Milburn, John W. Newland, Charles Patton, Daniel Peterson, Charles W. Auld, Peter E. Brown, Austin Bush, Henry L. Bush, John W. Credit, Wesley Dye, Granville Freeman, Andrew Harrison, Simeon W. Henkle, Charles W. Hyer, John W. Mark, Henry H. Moon, Henry Parkinson, Enoch G. Paugh, Jesse Peterson, Andrew Pummill, William C. Schmitt, Walter W. Shoop, John M. Smith, Robert Tudor, N. G. Upp, Charles R. Williams, John W. Pummill, George W. Sever, William H. Shoop, John T. Taylor, Daniel Tupes, William Upp, Jacob Williams, Jeremiah Wood, Franklin Rowe, William T. Shelton, George Smith, John Tudor, David Tupes, Benjamin Webb, Howard Williamson.

Company G—Thomas Rankin, captain. William J. Horney, first lieutenant; Samuel B. Straley, second lieutenant; James Straley, first sergeant; Copesey D. Martin, Joseph Turner, Henry Huffman, Joseph Straley, sergeants; John G. Wimer, Horace Ballard, Jonas Coons, John Cole, James W. King, John V. B. Martin, Washington West, Jacob Mills, corporals; privates, Charles W. Allen, William Carnes, John D. Clidence, John S. Conger, Samuel Edge, George Allen, Oliver S. Carr, Henry Clousing, John Conner, John C. Fifer, John Baker, J. W. Chaney, Joseph A. Coffey, William R. Creamer, Mathias Flax, John M. Grant, Elijah C. Griffith, Thomas Harper, Moses L. Hawk, Francis Langen, Jacob Miller, John A. Patton, Smith Rankin, John B. Sanderson, John A. Shackleford, Jefferson J. Sodders, Andrew J. Taylor, Samuel B. Tobin, Edmund West, Henry B. Williams, Franklin Gray, Nathaniel L. Griffith, James W. Hart, Solomon Hidy, Alexander S. Lemon, Owen D. Mills, Phillip Powell, William Redding, Samuel N. San-

derson, John A. Sheley, Nathan W. Smith, Barnabus B. Thayer, William Tostett, William West, Jacob M. Gray, George W. Harper, Elias Hatfield, Murrell Hosier, Charles L. Martin, Patrick Murry, James Rankin, David Rotruck, Samuel Shafer, Andrew J. Sodders, William Snyder, Samuel Thomas, Charles Turner, Amos Whitehead, John W. Williams.

Company I—Lewis Painter, captain; William H. Orr, first lieutenant. Cyrus Ellis, second lieutenant; R. J. Yeoman, first sergeant; William P. Irion, Joseph Bonham, Joseph Waln, Edward E. Cockerill, I. N. Vanpelt, sergeants; Lewis Doster, T. G. McElroy, Morris R. Ellis, Milton Robbins, William C. Eyre, John F. Zimmerman, Thomas H. Dewees, corporals; A. W. Johnson, musician; Jonathan Jones, wagoner; privates, Samuel C. Adams, William M. Breakfield, James Cockerill, Samuel Crooks, James Devore, Henry Doster, Silas Edwards, Daniel H. Hadley, Cale H. Johnson, Isaac M. Johnson, Nathaniel A. Jones, James T. Kennedy, William H. Limes, Isaac Merchant, Hugh Pernell, Nelson Post, James W. Smith, Leander C. Smith, Watson D. Smith, Henry Sprunce, Charles Turner, Mannassa Borrer, James E. Bryant, Newton Cockerill, Hermanas Davis, Clayborn Doster, William H. Doyle, James E. Ellis, George N. Hompton, Davis Johnson, Joseph A. Johnson, Austin Jury, George W. Kinzer, John Lloyd, James N. Murry, N. L. Phillips, Starwder Priddy, John J. Smith, Levi Smith, Samuel Sollars, James S. Templeton, Bernard Waters, Armstead Brady, William Chalfant, William C. Coffey, Scott H. Davis, Harvey T. Doster, Lewis Dutton, Robert M. Fernour, James Holmes, Henry Johnson, William Johnson, Allen Kelly, John Kinzer, Samuel McDaniel, Charles Painter, John A. Pine, Jabez Smith, Josephus Smith, Peter W. Smith, Wells B. Solloars, John B. Templeton, Marmaduke Wells.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company D—John W. Shepp, James H. C. Graham, Ezra C. Taylor, sergeants; Wesley Quigley, David S. Morgan, Timothy Pancoast, Jacob Carr, corporals; James C. Stewart, Eli Bereman, musicians; George Logan, wagoner. privates, Nicholas Askew, David Clark, Samuel Hanson, Henry C. Shell, Othelo Timmons, James Blair, Abraham Colaw, Samuel A. Holmes, Edward G. Saxton, John W. Sawyer, John H. Vigor, Wesley Bybee, William Crabtree, Lafayette Nutt, Nathan Shobe, William Underwood.

Company A—George W. Butters.

Company E—George R. Pensyl, Warren E. Cole.

Company G—Joseph E. Walker.
Company H—John W. Weimer.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company F—Jerome Sherrette, captain; William H. Mitchem, first sergeant; Joseph Trussinger, corporal; privates, Henry Adams, John Bonecutter, John H. Cubbage, Jesse N. Goodson, Wesley Holcomb, George King, George Nevergall, James Propts, Wilson Reece, James W. Smith, Jacob Williams, George Bodher, James Butcher, Scott H. Davis, William Harner, Allen Highland, Joseph Luddy, Jacob Persinger, John H. Parks, Henry Silcott, James Spurlock, James Barker, John W. Cripps, David M. Doggett, John Holcomb, Henry P. Johnson, Reece M. Moon, Jacob Propts, George Rodgers, Jackson Stafford, Vernon Williams, Marcellus Wood.
Company D—Marcellus J. McAfee.

TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Company A—Privates, William B. Adams, Samuel Hamilton, Edward May, Lawson A. Parrett, Felix M. Drais, Francis L. Kirk, John Meyer, Harmon E. Parrett, Josiah B. Ely, George Judy, Josiah B. McCoy, Peter Pool.
Company G—John Coughlin.

FIFTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Company C—Danile Bales, Jasper Mantel, William W. Corey, John Souls, Edward Peasley, Socratees Lydy.

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Company C—Henry Dixon, M. G. H. Smith, G. Dixon.

NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Company K—William McCoy.

FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY (MEXICAN WAR).

Company C—Benjamin F. Jacobs.

FIRST OHIO CAVALRY.

Company A—John H. Robinson, Joseph A. O. Yeoman, Noah Jones, captains; Samuel H. Hooker, Albert E. Chester, John N. McElwain, Marcus T. C. Williams, first lieutenants; George P. Barnes, Sr., second lieutenant; Joseph Swamley, Henry J. Harrison, Robert W. Vincent, first sergeants. John Backenstoe, John W. McElwain, quartermaster sergeants; James Squire, Henry C. Denious, commissary sergeants; Abraham Thomas, Henry E. Kingman, Henry Keifer, George W. Tremain, Elihu Judy, Abner R. Riggin, George P. Barnes, Jr., Justice V. Ellster, William McMaster, John C. Ball, John Hidy, James A. Gunning, sergeants; Thomas J. Hoover, Madison Squire, John Bentz, Ripley M. Waln, Henry T. Resler, Stephen Ransom, Peter Getz, Samuel J. Robertson, William Tudor, Frank Foulk, Reuben S. Short, William J. Besler, Hiram B. Ferguson, William H. Baxley, Thomas D. McElwain, Samuel L. Gillespie, buglers; Paschal J. Johnson, Simon Doran, Thomas J. Mooney, farriers; Leonx Campbell, saddler; privates, Nathaniel Adams, Benjamin Allen, Joseph Bates, Francis L. Blackmore, Jesse M. Bloomer, Nathan C. Bolin, Harvey Britton, John C. Bybee, Edward N. Coleman, John B. Creachy, Joseph Devore, Lawson Drais, George W. Duffee, Thomas Fout, Thomas J. Gaskill, Monroe Goldsberry, George Gunkle, Josiah G. Hawk, Amos J. Herald, George W. Hughes, James H. Johnson, Abraham Aldrich, Frederick W. Brackenstoe, Joseph L. Boggs, Samuel Brindley, William Burns, Daniel B. Clark, John Collins, George W. Cummings, William Devore, William Draper, Archelaus Dyer, Richard D. Evans, Levi M. Friend, William J. Gatlin, Lorenzo J. Gordon, John G. Harley, Joseph Maymer, John M. Hill, Nelson B. Jenkins, John Allen, Frank J. Baldwin, Charles C. Blakemore, George W. Blair, Leroy Boggs, John Brown, Anthony Butts, William P. Cleveland, Isaac H. Cox, John Demon, John Dickey, Charles Duffee, Elisha Edwards, John Foley, Thomas F. Gardner, Michael Givens, William S. Gordon, Jacob A. Harper, Simeon Hanson, Joseph O. Jennings, Henry Judy, Mirion Judy, Abraham B. Larimer, Andrew J. Lewis, William Long, Andrew J. McGinnis, Thomas Martindale, William Mickem, Willis Parrett, William O. Phares, James Priddy, Samuel Rice, Charles B. Bozelle, Richard Saxton, Able R. Seymour, Anthony Schreckengaust, Morgan L. Smith, Anthony T. B. Terry, Jonas L. Thornton, Robert Tweedale, Collins Vincent, William Welsh, Daniel F. Williams, Daniel Kenalty, George King, Walter S. Leake, Henry S. Limes, George H. McCandlass, Jonathan McLaughlin, Jacob D. Miller, Robert

Nidy, George Phares, Granville S. Plumley, Hiram Reed, John Rodgers, Seth Ross, Lycurgas P. Saxton, Curtis M. Shoemaker, London Silcott, Benjamin C. Stover, Lewis C. Thomas, George W. Thurston, George M. Ustick, William Vincent, Henton Wells, John R. Knotts, James King, Samuel G. Lee, John C. Lively, William McLellan, Thomas Manuel, William Millikan, Henry C. Painte, Spencer C. Phares, John L. Reese, Samuel Rodgers, John A. Sanders, Ransom Sears, Francis M. Silcott, Jacob Smith, John H. Straley, Justice Squire, Amos Thornton, Henry Tidy, Albert C. Vincent, John D. Waln, John W. West, Henry W. Worrell.

Company B—William A. Davey, Daniel Taylor, Austin P. Williams.

Company E—Alexander Alkire, William VanWey.

Company G—Andrew Orahood.

Company H—Milton Barrere, Samuel B. Lemons, John W. Keesberry, John B. Smith, James Chafin, Charles D. Vincent.

Company M—Isaac Myers.

THIRD UNITED STATES COLORED REGIMENT.

Company C—Levi Prince, private.

FIFTH UNITED STATES COLORED REGIMENT.

Company A—Richard Thornton, sergeant; privates, Thomas Barnett, Tobias Hicks, Richard Redman.

Company B—Peter Ball, Sanford Lawrence, privates.

Company C—Joseph Gales.

Company D—Preston Gardner, Solomon M. Jackson, John Lyre, Edward Richardson, privates.

Company F—Alexander Burns, private.

Company G—Thomas Grimes, commissary sergeant; privates, Edward Ball, Alonzo Day, James Holland, John L. Rickman, George Upthegrove, Enamel Brown, George Dudley, David Quan, Nelson Spears, Isaac Miscal, Charles Chaves, James E. Dickerson, William Quan, Charles H. Upthegrove, Edward Wright.

Company H—Jeremiah Hargrave, Samuel Morgan, privates.

Company I—Clarence Powell, musician.

Company K—George Ikert, Robert Robinson, privates.

FIFTH UNITED STATES HEAVY ARTILLERY (COLORED).

James Hampton, private.

NINTH UNITED STATES HEAVY ARTILLERY.

John Powell, chaplain.
Company B—William Ecton, Clayton Jones, privates.

TWELFTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company B—Robert Martin, private.

SIXTEENTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS (INFANTRY).

Company C—John Taylor, private.
Company F—Joseph Freeman, Isaac J. Peterson.

SEVENTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company I—Harrison Delaney, private.

TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company C—John Luckey, private.
Company F—Nicholas Pettiford, private.

TWENTY-FOURTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company I—Charles Hall, private.

TWENTY-SEVENTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company B—John Boney, John Baker, James D. Gillis, Zubulon Kane, Hezekiah Stewart, privates.
Company C—Lewis Jackson, John W. Thompson, privates.
Company D—Thomas J. Brewer, private.
Company E—John Elder, George Harris, privates.
Company H—John Roberts, private.

Company I—Andrew Boon, William H. Brewer, George Mitchell, privates.

Company K—Samuel Evans, private.

FORTY-FIFTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company D—Alexander Anderson, James C. Anderson, King D. Anderson, George Anderson, Albert Bagley, Thompson Jones, Julius C. Sammons, Solomon Brand, James H. Cain, Edward Kelley, George W. Stewart, Isaiah Wright, William Bass, Benjamin Gillis, Charles D. Merritt, James L. Thornton.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company H—Robert Valentine, private.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Company B—Levi Burley, sergeant; James Martin, private.

TWELFTH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Aaron C. Johnson, captain; Joseph Billings, first lieutenant; Anderson Blue, second lieutenant; George W. Crawford, quartermaster sergeant; Nathaniel C. Osborne, Jacob H. Moon, Silas J. Davis, corporals; John B. Wells, John R. Smithson, buglers; privates, Charles Alwin, William Duff, John E. Jamison, William H. Latta, Albert G. Pierson, Samuel Richards, William S. Straley, William Underwood, John Crawford, Joseph Futgeson, Benjamin F. Jones, George Logan, William H. Rawlings, John H. Sherrett, William W. Townsend, Robert B. Compton, Thomas Grimes, Charles Latham, John W. Lydy, George Richards, Jesse D. Sherrett, Cyrus Underwood, James R. Woodall.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Company B—Harry V. Rodgers, Francis M. Gibson, first sergeant and sergeant, respectively; William A. Wells, Emanuel Purnell, Henry Venneman, corporals; privates, Joel Barrett, Charles C. Carey, George Crawford, Robert W. Lanum, Lewis Levick, Samuel C. Orr, Robert A. Robinson, Isaac N. Bonham, James Crawford, Jefferson Daugherty, Jesse Leveck, Nathan

Miller, James E. Pavey, Joseph Sidens, Merritt J. Sturgeon, Jarrah Boards, Henry Crawford, John Foley, George W. Levick, Benjamin F. Myers, William H. Powless, Jeremiah Smith.

Company G—Isaac J. Vance, captain.

Company H—John F. Dennis, private.

Company I—Joseph W. Rothrock, second lieutenant; Thomas L. Ellis, private.

Company K—Louis Baer, captain.

Besides the above names, are several hundred more who served, one here and one there, and hence were inscribed on separate tablets, besides two whose names were overlooked and not inscribed on any of the tablets. These two are George Whitmer, Company G, and Robert Parkinson, of Company F of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In 1898 a crisis in Cuban affairs, due to Spain's wretched and inhuman treatment of her colonists there, brought on war with the United States, known as the Spanish-American War, which, though it lasted only one hundred and fourteen days, was very decisive in its results. During that brief conflict the United States land and sea forces destroyed two Spanish fleets, received the surrender of more than thirty-five thousand Spanish soldiers, took by conquest the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and Manila, on the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, and so convinced the Spanish government that further prosecution of the war was unwise that terms of peace were asked for. President McKinley demanded the independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and Guam, one of the Ladrone islands, to the United States, and the retention of Manila by the United States pending the final disposition of the Philippines by a joint commission. By the terms of the final peace treaty, which was concluded in Paris, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to us her other West India possessions and the island of Guam, and transferred her rights in the Philippines for the sum of twenty millions of dollars.

The total number of United States troops engaged in this war was 274,717 and the approximate cost of the war was $150,000,000. The Americans suffered no loss of ships and but two hundred and seventy-nine lives, while two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine Spaniards were killed, besides the almost total annihilation of her navy.

Fayette county had a part in this war, Company E, of the Fourth Ohio

Regiment National Guard, and which was located at Washington C. H., being called into the service. Company E was sent to Columbus to drill, and was finally mustered into the service of the United States, all but sixteen passing the military test upon their government examination. The original officers and men in this company were as follows: Captain, William Vincent; first lieutenant, Charles O. Updyke; second lieutenant, J. M. Fugate; first sergeant, Charles Stugden; sergeants, O. E. Hardway, Elmer Vincent, Charles Sexton, Norman McDonald; corporals, L. A. Jones, Robert Bonham, Bert Creamer, D. R. Duncan, John Gillum; musicians, Walter Paul, William Eyer; armorer; Charles Jarnigan; privates, Allen Allebaugh, William C. Armstrong, Ed S. Bell, William L. Bird, William F. Becker, William A. Basley, William J. Carr, E. Conway, J. W. Cook, Mack Clayton, Johnson Cubbage, Mike Creamer, Scott Cook, N. W. Davis, Pete Dempsey, H. D. Fandall, Frank Ford, Charles E. Figgins, Willis S. Gray, Howard Harley, Ross Hart, A. J. Hardy, Birt Judy, Martin Judy, Wade Keaton, Cary Kimley, Frank Lee, Robert Marine, R. W. Marine, A. E. Marine, Arthur McKinley, Charles McCartney, Samuel Minshall, Harry McCormick, H. C. Marquett, J. H. Mitchner, John Nixon, Robert Pratt, Ellis, Lon Stevenson, Alex. Sharist, A. Shingles, Garland Slonaker, Frank Smith, Frank Sammons, E. L. Taylor, James Tincture, Jerome Taylor, Lawrence Updyke, John Vangurdy, Burton Vincent, Watson Walters, Sherman Wolf, B. F. Whited, A. W. Wilt, N. J. Coffman, Elwert Coffman, John Robbs, Sherman Reeder.

After being finally mustered into the United States service, this company was sent first to Chickamauga and later went to Porto Rico. On the conclusion of hostilities the company was discharged and welcomed home, being given a grand reception by the citizens.

HERO IN TWO WARS.

The only Mexican War soldier residing in Fayette county in 1913 was B. F. Jacob, aged ninety years, who lived with his son near Parrott's Station. In addition to having served in the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848, he was also a soldier in the Civil War for three years, and was lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment of Infantry. Up to the age of eighty years, he had never had a doctor call on him for medical treatment. In 1913 he took part in the encampment of Ohio soldiers at Washington C. H. and appeared hale and hearty.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

In no one particular has the advancement in higher attainments in civilization shown itself than in the matter of progress in the science of education—for now it is really considered a science.. Here in Fayette county, as in all other Ohio and Western sections, this change for the better is remarkable. While it is true that during the earlier years of her history this state produced many great men and women, who did not have the excellent advantages vouchsafed to the student of the common school and colleges of today, but who, perforce of their inherent will power and ambition to attain to great knowledge, were finally crowned with that ever-to-be-coveted acquirement, a good English education. It is believed by many educators today that the average man and woman, as well as the average school child, of this century does not begin to appreciate and utilize the mighty moving force which our public school system affords one who wills to be well and practically educated. Like the atmosphere we freely breathe from day to day, we forget to lift our heads and hearts and offer thanks to Him that giveth such great blessings.

In the matter of school houses, their sites, their grounds, their inner plans and equipments—all has been revolutionized within thirty years in this county. The standard of teachers, too, has been elevated until it is equal to any in the world. While there may yet be some question as to the equitable prices to be paid for schooling, and the remuneration given for competent teachers, in the main the public is usually pleased to give fair wages, both in the country and town districts, to those competent to properly instruct the young. In the matter of sex, the line is no longer closely drawn; we now have far more women teachers than men, and well it is. Woman is exceptionally well suited for the tedious task of bending the young mind in the way it should go, both intellectually and morally. The profession always has been called honorable, and it is none the less so today than fifty and a hundred years ago.

There is still room for better state school laws, and beyond doubt the new law providing for county school superintendents, a system long practiced in other and younger states, is a step in the right direction.

THE OLD AND THE MODERN SCHOOL HOUSE.

As one roams through one of the twentieth-century school buildings, and views their stone floors and marble faced hall-ways; their efficient heating and lighting plants; the excellent manner in which ventilation is obtained; the sanitary drinking fountains, conveniently arranged in every hall-way, and then reads descriptions of the early pioneer school houses, the wonderful contrast must be uppermost in the mind. For example, here are a few paragraphs concerning the old-time methods of obtaining a limited education in Ohio and Fayette county. We quote from Dill's history the subjoined:

"Following along a blazed path through the woods, we come to the log school house. We pull the latch-string, enter, a voice from the far interior says 'Come in.' At the request of the 'master,' we settle down upon a puncheon bench, the object for all eyes to gaze upon. The first thing we observe is that nearly the whole end of the house is occupied by a fire-place, within whose capacious depths the crackling blaze sends forth light, heat and cheerfulness. Our gaze being attracted to the outside, we look—not through French plate glass, but a hole made by sawing out a log and replacing it with paper greased with lard. Our attention is recalled by a shrill voice: 'Master, mayn't I git a drink?' The urchin goes to the bucket, setting on the bench near the door, takes the tin cup from the accustomed peg, dips it full, drinks a few sups, holding it over the bucket meanwhile, pours the balance back, looks around awhile, goes back to his seat and, with his dog-eared book close to his face, is soon lost in study.

"We observe the benches are made of flat rails and puncheons, with wooden pins in them for legs; backs they have none. The master has a table made by driving pins in the wall, and placing hewed puncheons on top of them. Under each window a similar contrivance accommodates the scholars.

"While examining these unique writing desks, we are again startled by a cry, of apparent agony: 'Master, please mayn't I go out?' Consent is given, and the boy hurriedly moves toward the door, pausing to take down a stick crooked in shape and carries it out with him. Our curiosity is excited, and while the master's back is turned, we ask a big, white-headed boy near us what it is for, who, upon opening his mouth wide and staring at us in blank amazement, says: 'No other boy don't darst go out while that stick is gone.'

"As incentives to close application to study, we observe a rule of about

a pound weight, and a formidable-looking beechen rod, whose acquaintance every boy in school has long ago formed.

"Dilworth's Arithmetic, Webster's Spelling Book and the Testament were the usual text-books. It seemed to be an expressed settled fact, that during the recitation a boy could get up a better spirit of inspiration by stentorian competition with his fellows; and in the spelling class, the boy that could spell the loudest should stand at the head. It was interesting to see these boys at the end of the bench standing on tip-toes, with every muscle in a quiver, waiting for the master to say 'Noon,' in order to get out first and raise the biggest yell."

SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON C. H.

The first school in Washington C. H. was taught in 1813 by Samuel Loofborrow, in a double log house, one part of which he used for a dwelling, on the corner of Paint and Hind streets. The school, as was common in those days, was made up by subscription and could not have continued more than one or two terms, for in 1814 the first building intended for school purposes in the village was built and James Webster installed as teacher. This was a rough, round-log structure, sixteen by eighteen feet, with a clapboard roof, fastened with weight poles, and was minus a floor. The door was also made of clapboards, arranged horizontally and secured by wooden pegs. One side of the frame extended above and below some inches, the lower end resting in a notch cut in the sill, or bottom log, and the upper end was fastened by pins, driven obliquely into the log above on each side and served as a hinge to the door. The sill mentioned above was more than two feet in diameter and it was with difficulty that the smaller children got over it into the school house. Of course the room was supplied with the customary greased-paper windows and was heated by the huge old-fashioned fireplace peculiar to those primitive days.

The building was located on the northeast side of Market, between Fayette and North streets, on in-lot No. 47, now in possession of Col. H. B. Maynard and occupied a part of the present situation of the old frame Methodist Episcopal church. Webster was followed as teacher in this building by James Clark, an Irishman, who taught here until the house was abandoned in 1816, when school was held in the old court house for several years.

James G. Gray taught in the court house first and was succeeded by Hiram M. Parish and he in turn by Erasmus Grovesnor. About the close of the latter's services a log school house was erected on the corner of Market

and Hind streets and was occupied first by a man named Pearson. The house was built of round logs, which were scutched after the building was erected, and was located where the mill later stood on the southeast corner.

Norman F. Jones was Pearson's successor here and continued until the house was abandoned. After this school was held in the old court house, and in unoccupied buildings in different parts of town until 1828, when a small, one-story brick house was erected on Market street, between Main and Fayette streets, but on account of some legal technicality concerning the levy or appropriation made for the building of this house, it was thrown on the hands of the school trustees, but was afterward rented and occupied for school purposes principally until 1845, when a two-story frame school house was built on the site of the old log building, on the corner of Market and Hind streets. This house was used until the union school building on North street, between Temple and Paint, was completed in 1856, which originally was two stories high, sixty-five feet square, and contained eight rooms, four above and the same below, with a ten-foot hallway leading through both floors. The house and the site of three acres of ground cost about fourteen hundred dollars. In 1872 another story and a steam heating apparatus were added at a cost of eight thousand and three hundred dollars. The following is a list of some of the early teachers: Henry Phelps, James Latta, Smith Latta, John A. Pledge, William Westlake, Alvira Gordon, William H. Shim, Zeno Wilcox, Mr. Rawlings, Elam Hearts, A. K. Eaton, S. F. Kerr, L. D. Willard, A. S. Dickey, Dr. Donohue and Harvey Jones.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In Jefferson township, none but the very aged will recall the old fashioned school houses, with huge fire-places and greased-paper windows and the hardness of the slab or puncheon seats, and the position used by the master in teaching penmanship with a self-made quill-pen, dipped in soft-maple ink. But these all obtained in Jefferson township "when my father was a boy."

The first teacher here is remembered as David Creamer, who taught three months each year in a log cabin on the farm of Jacob Jenkins. The subscription school became very popular in a short time after the settlement of this county. On March 18, 1826, the township trustees divided this township into seven school districts. After a number of years, the log buildings gave place to better structures of frame. Later the number of school districts was increased to thirteen, and then substantial brick school houses were constructed—a great innovation in educational facilities. The county superintendent's last report will show what the condition of schools is there today.

In Jasper township the early children had very little of what even then was considered good school facilities, and not until 1816 was there a school house erected in the township. This was a round-log structure, with puncheon floor and seats, and was lighted with greased paper stretched over openings in the log walls. It was built by the settlers in the dark, dense woods, on land belonging to Richard Ayers, in the Coil-Bush neighborhood. There Thomas Powell was first to instruct. He commenced in 1816, almost a hundred years ago. He received but a mere stipend, sufficient to keep the wolf from his door. This building was soon replaced by a better example of log school house and it was located a mile to the east, on the Richard Smith farm, then the property of Abraham Bush, John S. Burnett, later county auditor, taught the first school in the last mentioned building in 1818. Another school house was erected on the Coons property, a mile south of Milledgeville, early in the settlement of Jasper township. This served until 1837, when it was no longer sufficient for the increasing demands. The good citizens of the township assembled and determined to improve in the matter of a school house. They could not agree on a common site, so built two houses, one being on the John Rankin farm. Here Joel Starbuck was first to teach; he was from Clinton county. This was still in subscription school days, remember. The other building was located three miles south, on the old State road, now Washington and Jamestown pike.

It is also related that in 1828 there had been a school house built on the old Persinger farm. It was of round poles, with desks running along each side, to be occupied by pupils only, while writing. Here John T. Powell taught the first term, receiving ten dollars per month, payable in produce. Two years after this it was burned and never rebuilt.

In 1845 a school house was built on the land of Williamson Ferguson, in the center of the neighborhood, Ferguson donating the land. The house was erected by the settlers, and Miss Mary Jane Blystone, of Jeffersonville, was the first to teach there. This was a subscription school. The common or public school system, while in force in Ohio as early as 1837, was not adopted here until much later. The people were slow to adopt it and still stuck to the subscription plan, which they believed to be cheaper, but in fact was not, all things being counted.

In Concord township, as in all parts of the new country, the children of school age were forced to remain at home and help clear the land of timber and brushes, as well as till the garden patch, in place of enjoying the schools in which, otherwise, their parents would have been pleased to see

them attend. But within a few years this all changed for the better, and parents then awoke to the fact that their own loved ones must secure at least a practical education—sufficient to enable them to read and write and "add sums" correctly. Therefore, the families making up the several neighborhoods commenced to start private and subscription schools. They erected log cabins and did all in their power to suitably fit up the structures that they might be warm in winter time, for that was the popular part of the year for schools—a season when the children could do nothing else! Several years since, when an attempt was being made to search out and record the school history of Fayette county, Levi Rowe made the assertion that "the first school house in this township stood on the banks of Sugar creek." The first teacher was William Sweet. He was followed by J. D. Moon. Five families, living east and west of the Randolph survey, erected a small cabin in the center of this survey, either in 1824 or 1825, and this served for school purposes. This was followed by numerous other buildings and as time went by frame, and finally brick, school houses might have been seen here and there throughout the township. Men and women of rare attainments were then secured to teach and the educational facilities were speedily taken advantage of.

In Green township, it was a matter of deep regret to the pioneers, most of whom had come in from some one of the older, better developed Eastern or Southern states, that they had to keep the children at home to work, instead of sending them to school, as they had been in the habit of doing. Money was scarce and taxes had to be paid and when that was accomplished there remained but little to pay "subscription" to a school teacher, hence many in this township grew to be young men and women without having the proper chance to attend school. Finally, some of the better educated ladies commenced teaching in their own cabin homes. They had a lot of scholars who walked as far as five miles, in order to attend these "home schools." Twenty-five pupils was a sufficient number to establish a "subscription school" with and as soon as times admitted the settlers did this. Where parents were too poor, be it said to their credit, those of better financial standing paid the sum in addition to their own shares in such schools. One dollar and a half was the amount usually paid for the term.

The first school house here was a very rough affair erected of poles, had a puncheon floor, a mud chimney, seats of poles split in two with the flat and sometimes "slivery" side up. Where the chinking was out the most, there the greased paper was applied for windows, as that allowed light, at the same time keeping out the rain and wind. This fearfully and wonderfully-made

building was erected on the Little Wabash in 1819, where in later years the heirs of 'Squire Clay resided. This subscription district was six miles square, and in the winter of 1819 was in charge of Ebenezer Christy, a good teacher —when sober! Another early teacher was a Mr. Bradshaw. Today the township boasts of good buildings and modern furniture and fixtures in keeping with advanced ideas.

In Perry township existed the same trouble as in most other sections of Fayette county. The lack of money, need of the children's help at home, and a sparseness of settlement—all worked hardship for those who would otherwise have had their families in school, at least part of the year. But as it was, fate seemed to order otherwise for a quite a number of years. Finally, times were better and the clearing up of land had put the parents in a position to handle the work at home better themselves, and then school houses were soon found in the township.

The Ayers schoolhouse, built in 1810, was probably the first within Perry township. It was built on lands owned by Mr. Ayers, in the Center survey. Charles Cox was the first teacher in this pioneer building. Five or six years later there were two more added, one near the present Wabash school house, on Robert Scott's land, where Rev. W. A. King lived later. This was doubtless erected for both school and church uses, as many of the earlier buildings were erected with both objects in view. The other building was erected on land owned by Judge James Crothers. Mrs. Crothers had a school in her own house prior to the erection of this building.

In 1822 a round-log school house was built on the Isaac Henderson land near the Cochran Methodist Episcopal church. Hugh Painter taught the first term here and Jackson King the second, and these two ended the schools for that house.

Early in 1815 the Tom Ellis school was built. It was just at the close of the War of 1812-14. It stood at the very edge of Martinsburg, and Isaac Woods was among, if not the first, to teach there. John Moon was one of the later teachers and he forbade the burning of sassafras wood at the school from a superstitious belief quite common then, that it would be followed by evil results. These fears, it is known, did not extend to the use of whisky, or prevent him from resorting to his bottle for "inspiration." Old men tell us that they, while attending this school, frequently saw the master sneaking away to a place where he hid his bottle and come back with a smile stealing over his face. In 1828 this building was removed to the Todhunter land. It was known as the "Quaker school house" and there, as teachers, presided Messrs. Barnett, Joseph McLure, Samuel Banks and Jacob Todhunter.

In October, 1845, the township was divided into seven sub-districts, and later still two more districts were created, one being used exclusively for the colored children. Long before 1877 brick school houses were the general rule in this township, and today every modern facility is employed to make good the education of the rising young.

In Marion township the first school was taught by James Webster, father of Bryce Webster, in the winter of 1812, in a cabin built for dwelling purposes, on the southwest side of the Springfield and Chillicothe road. Near this, on the opposite side of the highway, a small log school house was erected in the summer of 1813, and in this Mr. Webster taught the winter term of school. It was then abandoned and in 1814 another was erected on land of Adam Turner, and there Webster taught five years.

In Madison township the first school was taught in the year 1809, a winter school, by Samuel Myers, in a log cabin near the site of the present village of Waterloo. He walked two and a half miles to and from this shack of a building. Probably the next school was that taught on William Morgan's land, in the Armstrong survey. In the winter of 1824 Thomas Johnson taught a term of school there as well as the winter following. The building was abandoned for such purposes about 1829, when a small house, eighty rods west of Yankeetown, was employed, and James Martin taught therein. Joseph Counts came as the next teacher (but few women were hired in those days). A Mr. McGary taught here three or four terms, and was followed by Julius Bicknell.

On the Urbana road, a mile and a half from Waterloo, land owned then by Jesse Barton was used for school purposes and a building was provided at Yankeetown about the same time. In about 1829-30 a building was erected in the W. Sanford survey, No. 13135. Clement Twifford, who had taught in the neighborhood before, was the instructor there. This building was burned, together with all the pupils' books. The school was then divided, one portion attending a term or two of school in an old unoccupied dwelling, then in a cabin of Richard Ciurson. In 1838 a building was erected at White Oak and occupied ten years, when a new building took its place. This was abandoned in 1877, when an elegant frame structure was built and the district was made independent.

Of schools in Paint township let it be stated that the pioneer here, in attempting to furnish his children with even an ordinary education, realized that he had a task before him. The common school system, as now understood, was not known at that date anywhere on American soil. Good teachers and buildings suitable were almost out of the question. Not until Fayette

county had been organized a number of years were there any regular schools. Samuel Robins has been claimed as the earliest to teach in Paint township.

On the Midway and Bloomingburg pike, a small log cabin went up about 1815—a century ago—and there the first school was taught by one Greenley. About 1820 Thomas Fullerton, father of George S., taught in an old building on the Sulzer farm.

In 1817 the neighbors round about hewed the logs necessary to build a neat cabin on the corner of Abraham Kirkby's land, and it is said a school was immediately started there. A Mr. Twilliger first taught the "young idea" there to shoot. Robert Burnett also taught and boarded around among his patrons.

In 1853 the township was divided into eight districts and the board of education was composed of Samuel Myers, James Larrimore, Perry Salmon, John Tway, A. F. Parrott, John Flood, John Carle and Hamilton Green. On May 14th, that year, the board met and decided to build a house for each district in the township, and to levy a tax of not less than three thousand eight hundred dollars and not more than four thousand dollars to carry out that project. This was a wonderful stride! Later it was decided that each district should have five hundred dollars to get a site and build a school house with.

On April 16, 1855 (mark the early date in talking of recent reforms), fifty-five young ladies, praying for the exclusion of tobacco from the school rooms of the township, were gratified by having such an order made and the same to go into immediate effect. Long skirts and tobacco spit were no friends even at that day!

The census shows that in Paint township in 1855 there were 439 white youth—225 male and 214 female—between the ages of five and twenty-one; colored youth, 9 males, 1 female; grand total, 449.

WAYNE CENTRALIZED SCHOOL.

At Good Hope there was erected, in 1913, a large two-story, red pressed-brick school building, known as the Wayne township centralized school. Its cost was about twenty thousand dollars. It is a modern structure, built by a public spirited township, the citizens of which have faith in the final success of this system of public schools, instead of having them scattered about over the township. Better results can be obtained. It is quite a step in advance of most counties, but ere long Ohio will be dotted with centralized schools.

The pupils are easily transported by hack to and from their homes. They are safer, and have better, brighter minds to do school room duty, than the students who travel in mud and dust, storm and sunshine, from half to two miles and more to attend school. The rivalry and general interest there manifest shows that ultimate good will come from this system. Its good effect is already seen here. The voters who at first opposed the system would not now vote against the measure, since they see the benefit to be derived therefrom. The actual cost is not much, if indeed any, more than under the old system. When the advantages to be gained are all counted in —a speedy and correct education, all the way up to eighth grade, in a school in all particulars equal to those found in the cities, the cost then is no more than the old plan and far better in many particulars.

It is believed that before many years the children will be hurried to and from school by means of automobiles, but at present are carried in hacks provided with comfortable seats, cool in summer and warm in winter; the little folks enjoy going to school in a fashion not hitherto known.

At Jeffersonville there is a school building costing four thousand dollars.

The class of buildings in the village and cities of Fayette compare favorably with other counties. The following items regarding the Fayette county public schools have been gleaned from the state records of 1913: Grand total enrollment in county was 4,781; number of school houses in the county in 1913 was 102; value of school buildings, $378,800; number of school districts in county, 76; number teachers employed in county, 163; the wages for men were fifty-three dollars per month in elementary schools; in separate district elementary schools, sixty dollars per month for men; for women, fifty-three dollars; in high schools men received eighty-six dollars and women received seventy-five dollars per month.

The number of volumes in library in the various schools of the county was one thousand four hundred and seventy-five.

Of the high schools of Fayette county in 1913, it may be said that at Bloomingburg there were fifteen boys and seventeen girls; two boys graduated and six girls; average age of boys, seventeen years, and of girls, fifteen years; total number graduates in whole history of school, one hundred and eighteen.

At Jeffersonville there were thirty-two boys and fifty-four girls; boys graduated, one, girls, eight; average age of boys, fourteen years, and of girls, fifteen years; total number graduated in the whole history of the school, one hundred and thirty-six.

In Washington C. H., William McClain received $2,500 as superin-

tendent of the high schools; the high school principal received $1,100; cost of new school house erected, $100,000; number school houses in city, seven; number seats or sittings in city for elementary scholars, 1,400; for high school pupils, 300; value of school property, $180,000; number teachers in elementary, 35; in high school, 8. The average wages paid for men in elementary, $60; in high school, $97; for women in elementary, $50, in high school, $74 per month. The number of weeks taught in one session was thirty-six.

THE THOUGHTFUL SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

[PUBLISHER'S NOTE—Despite the modesty of Mr. Allen, the supervising editor of this history, the following reference to him is considered entirely pertinent to this work.]

The first county school superintendent of Fayette county, Prof. Frank M. Allen, has started out in the right direction to make a very efficient and practical superintendent. He has original ideas and believes in interesting and instructing the young by means otherwise than from regular text-books. He has recently presented every school house in the county with a fine, large picture of Abraham Lincoln, his only requirement being that the teacher have the pupils donate a cent or two each towards providing these portraits with suitable frames, and suggests to teachers that a small flag of our country be fastened on the wall over the portrait. These portraits are received with great pleasure by the school patrons, for who does not revere the name of "Honest Abe?"

Superintendent Allen has also commenced distributing to the various schools in the county two significant cards, which are to be read in school and hung upon the walls. One of these cards carries on its face "The Prayer of a Horse," while the other is the late U. S. Senator Vest's eulogy on the dog, entitled "A Tribute to Man's Best Friend."

The prayer of a horse was written by a blacksmith and veterinary, and reads thus:

"To Thee, My Master, I Offer My Prayer:

"Feed me, water me and care for me, and when the day's work is done provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort. Talk to me; your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Bid me a kind good night. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you.

"Do not jerk the reins and do not whip me when going up hill. Never strike, beat or kick me when I do not understand what you mean, but give

me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding see if something is not wrong with my harness; it may be I need a new collar, or my mouth may be sore from a cold or old rusty bit.

"Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that you know is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position or take away my last defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail. Do not tie me out on the streets cold days and cold nights without a blanket. You know, master, it was never intended that we should be treated thus.

"And finally, O my master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner to be slowly tortured and starved to death; but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way, and your God will reward you here and hereafter!

"You may not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable! Amen."

CHAPTER XV.

SECRET AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

In almost every part of the civilized globe there are today secret orders and benevolent fraternities doing a work for humanity impossible to accomplish in any other manner. The old-time prejudice against secret orders has long since passed. While some church creeds still hold that it is not proper, and not in keeping with Biblical teachings, the number is indeed small. To be an honored member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows or Pythian orders is but to be engaged in the daily duty of helping one's fellow-man, even as did the Master when he walked among the children of men twenty centuries ago. The principles upon which these great fraternities are founded are derived from the Bible itself. There are unworthy members as well in lodges as in churches, but that is no argument against either institution.

It will be the aim of this brief chapter to mention something concerning the organization and present standing of the three great and world-wide fraternities, Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Fayette Lodge No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons, at Washington C. H., the pioneer secret body in Fayette county, was instituted and commenced work on December 7, 1839, pursuant to a dispensation granted by the deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Ohio, under date of November 29, 1839. The lodge was dedicated December 26, 1840. The charter members of this lodge were Joel S. Bereman, Samuel F. Yeoman, Samuel Millikan, Joseph Bell, Jacob Ott, Valentine Coil and Daniel McLain. J. S. Bereman was the first worshipful master; Jacob Ott, senior warden; S. F. Yeoman, junior warden; James Sharp, senior deacon; Daniel McLain, junior deacon; Joseph Bell, treasurer; Samuel Millikan, secretary; Valentine Coil, tyler.

The membership in October, 1914, was two hundred and thirty-one. Of this number there were fifty-one resident Masons. The present elective officers are: Worshipful master, Ernest E. Ellis; senior warden, Harry M. Rankin; junior warden, Ray D. Post; treasurer, William H. Dial; secretary, John L. McFadden; senior deacon, Amos Thornton; junior deacon, Omer F. Sturgeon; chaplain, E. B. Arbogast; organist, James Whelpley; master of ceremonies, Anda E. Henkle; tyler, Edwin D. Pine.

This fraternity suffered great loss in way of its hall and records in the great conflagration which swept so many valuable buildings away in December, 1911. It rebuilt and that structure is the present imposing Masonic hall, said to be fire-proof.

Fayette Chapter No. 103, Royal Arch Masons, was organized at Washington C. H. on July 1, 1867. The dispensation was signed by the following companions: John Turk, S. N. Yeoman, J. W. Cleveland, Mills Gardner, E. L. Ford, Lewis Cook, Addison Bybee, Benjamin F. Mouser and James F. Ely. The officers under the dispensation were as follows: John M. Turk, high priest; S. N. Yeoman, king; J. W. Cleveland, scribe; J. F. Ely, captain of host; Mills Gardner, principal sojourner; Lewis Cook, royal arch captain; E. L. Ford, master of third veil; Addison Bybee, master of second veil; Benjamin Mouser, master of first veil.

Garfield Commandery No. 28, Knights Templar, at Washington C. H., was granted a dispensation August 30, 1876, the following being the charter members: Mills Gardner, J. P. Ely, Benjamin F. Coffman, C. O. Stevens, A. C. Johnson, J. F. Hopkins, C. Garis, E. L. Ford, A. P. Kirk, E. B. Updegrove, A. M. Stimson and John R. McLain. The first knight created was Daniel McLain. C. Garis, J. F. Ely, A. M. Stimson, Mills Gardner, J. W. Woods, A. C. Johnson, A. B. Adams, J. R. McLain, B. F. Coffman were men appointed to the first offices. A charter was granted by the grand commandery on August 27, 1877.

This society is now in a flourishing condition. Its original name was "Eli," but was changed to Garfield in honor of the lamented President, James A. Garfield. The present eminent commander is Elmer A. Klever.

In the summer of 1914 the Masonic bodies in Fayette county were as follows:

Fayette Lodge No. 107 had a membership of two hundred and thirty-one; Bloomingburg Lodge, ninety-six; Jeffersonville Lodge, ninety-six; resident Masons, fifty-one; total Master Masons, four hundred and seventy-seven; Fayette Chapter, two hundred and fifty-seven; Fayette Council, sixty-four; Garfield Commandery, two hundred and seven; Royal Chapter, Order Eastern Star, one hundred and ninety-seven; Forest Chapter, Order Eastern Star, sixty-two; Jefferson Chapter, Order Eastern Star, ninety-five.

Bloomingburg Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized, under dispensation, September 30, 1870. Their first stated meeting was held October 7, 1870, there being but ten members at that date. The lodge was constituted December 23d of that year, under charter granted by the grand lodge of Ohio. Its charter members were John Brown, J. M. McCoy, Will-

iam Noble, V. M. Durflinger, Edwin Alexander, treasurer, A. B. Elliott, William M. Jones, John Ott, D. M. Haysand, C. D. Hays.

The lodge prospered and enlarged the small hall they had provided at first, on the corner of Main and Cross streets. At the close of 1873 the membership was thirty-three, which by 1881 had increased to fifty-eight, not including deaths and removals. The society was incorporated in March, 1881, by William Clark, J. M. Noble, Henry Fulton, Henry Casey and J. M. McCoy, trustees.

In October, 1914, this lodge enjoyed a membership of ninety-seven and was in a flourishing condition. It had the misfortune to have its lodge rooms burned and all their furniture destroyed in April, 1912. But, like true brothers, they went to work and by November of that year were holding lodge in their new and magnificent hall, which was the second story of a fine yellow pressed-brick, two-story building, all owned by the order. It stands on the site of the old lodge rooms and cost, together with furniture and value of lot, about eight thousand five hundred dollars. There are few, if indeed any, lodge rooms in Ohio in towns of much larger size that possess so fine, well-arranged hall. They have a large banquet hall, kitchen, lobbies and reception rooms in addition to a good-sized hall. The Order of the Eastern Star is exceptionally strong here.

The elective officers serving in 1914 are: Worshipful master, Forest M. Hains; senior warden, John N. Browning; junior warden, Allen P. West; secretary, G. W. Gordon; treasurer, Henry Casey; senior deacon, Claude Andrews; junior deacon, John Foster; chaplain, Robert G. Andrews; tyler, James W. Willis; master of ceremonies, J. Y. Stitt; stewards, Howard Foster and C. S. Edwards. The trustees are J. M. Klever, Nathaniel Roler, W. T. Elliott, J. P. Leavell.

The following have served as masters in this lodge: John Brown, 1870; J. M. McCoy, 1871-77; A. B. Elliott, 1878; J. M. McCoy, 1879-82; William Clark, 1883-87; Samuel N. Brown, 1888; William Noble, 1889; J. M. Klever, 1890; Charles D. Hays, 1891; Solon Loofborrow, 1892-93; Samuel N. Brown, 1901; G. W. Gordon, 1902-03; J. M. Klever, 1904; F. M. McCoy, 1905-06; J. P. Leavell, 1907; J. Y. Stitt, 1908-09; F. E. Whiteside, 1910; V. M. Durflinger, 1911; Claude Andrews, 1912; L. D. Exline, 1913.

Jeffersonville Lodge No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized January 31, 1873, by Col. C. Garris, of Washington C. H. The charter members were Mills Gardner, P. F. Johnson, James Straley, L. A. Elister, E. H. Bendle, Horney Robinson, J. C. Morris, William Wood, W. J. Horney, George Miller, Asberry Moon, J. W. Roebuck, W. F. Roebuck, G. L. Bush

and Urban Hidy. Of the present history of this lodge it may be stated that the records show that the present officers are: A. A. Allen, worshipful master; W. O. King, senior warden; L. A. Kessler, junior warden; M. E. Wilson, secretary; F. A. Chaney, senior deacon; S. C. Morrow, junior deacon; C. R. Marshall, chaplain; G. H. Brock, master of ceremonies; J. C. Todd, tyler. The membership of this lodge is ninety-eight. The blue lodge is the only degree of Freemasonry here represented.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Jefferson Lodge No. 454, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized July 20, 1870, with the following charter membership: J. M. Blessing, Joseph Hurless, R. Fox, A. J. Aldridge, O. W. Marshall, E. L. Jones, George H. Creamer and Lewis Bentz.

In June, 1879, a part of the membership, in the absence of other members, voted to surrender the charter of this lodge, sold the furniture and appropriated the proceeds to the Methodist Episcopal church of Jeffersonville. The other members returned and brought suit, but as the result a new lodge was organized, with officers as follows: Joseph Hurless, noble grand; W. C. Wilson, vice grand; George Miller, recording secretary; J. N. Yates, financial secretary; Richard Fox, treasurer; Jacob R. Hosier, Joseph Hurless, J. J. Thompson, trustees. At present this lodge is enjoying a membership of eighty-five. They occupy a leased hall. The officers in the autumn of 1914 were: William Higbee, noble grand; William Spangler, vice grand; L. Hay, financial secretary; A. W. Wright, recording secretary; S. M. Taggart, chaplain.

Initiatory, second and third degrees are here all represented.

An Odd Fellows lodge was instituted at Martinsburg by Grand Master William Slater, January 1, 1862. The charter members were these: Morris R. Ellis, Murry Wilson, J. A. Arick, C. Fortier, A. L. Snider, George Binegar and C. A. Kneedler. A beautiful hall was furnished and in 1880 this lodge had a membership of two hundred. The lodge is known in record as Wilstach Lodge No. 368.

Temple Lodge No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Washington C. H. was instituted in the hall in the attic story of the old brick building on Court street, northeast of Fayette, over the printing office, March 13, 1854, and the charter was given to the following: Capt. John M. Bell, Col. S. N. Yeoman, M. Livingston, William H. Lanum and John Backenstoe. Four persons, John Millikan, C. H. Bell, V. M. Ogle and Doctor Brown,

CASTLE HALL, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, WASHINGTON C. H.

were initiated into the order on the night of the institution. The lodge continued to meet in the old attic room for about two years, when they removed to the third story of J. F. Ely's frame building on the corner of Main and East street, where also they remained two years. They then secured the third story of a new brick building on Court street, built by Z. W. Heagler. This was unfinished, but the lodge finished and furnished it and made their home in this place for about sixteen years. In the spring of 1873 they organized the Odd Fellows Building Association, which bought a piece of ground on Court street, southwest from the Vandeman corner, and proceeded to build thereon a fine business building. In the spring of 1874 the lodge removed to their new hall, which was one of the best in the state. In the following October, on the night of the 13th, this handsome building was completely destroyed by fire. A meeting of the lodge was called and held in the Masonic hall on the night after the fire and it was resolved to rebuild the hall. In the winter and spring of 1875 a new building arose in the place of the old. The lodge moved in on November 6, 1875. During the building of the new structure the lodge met in the third story of the First National Bank building. The home of the order for ten years was in the building last named, having been built by the lodge after the fire had destroyed their former rooms. But while in the midst of lodge-room work, on that fateful evening of September 8, 1885, when Washington C. H. was visited by the tornado or cyclone storm, the lodge room and the building in which it was located were totally wrecked and most of the property within destroyed, save the records. After this the court house and Grand Army rooms were used for lodge meeting places, then the Williams building on Court street. After sixteen years there, the Katz building sheltered the lodge. Six years later and it was moved to the county memorial building. The present magnificent hall, on the corner of Fayette and Market streets, was erected in 1910 and its corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on November 29, 1910. The cost of lot and building was fully twenty-two thousand dollars.

In the beginning the lodge was very weak in numbers, but has steadily grown ever since. The first elective officers were: John M. Bell, noble grand; S. N. Yeoman, vice grand; M. Livingston, recording secretary; William H. Lanum, permanent secretary; John Backenstoe, treasurer.

The present membership of the lodge is four hundred and thirty. Its elective officers are: John Madison, noble grand; William Highmiller, vice-grand; Dr. C. V. Lanum, financial secretary; E. C. Hamilton, recording secretary; J. A. Edge, treasurer; C. F. Bonham, Wilson Bachert and S. A. Plyley, trustees.

Fayette Encampment No. 134, at Washington C. H., was instituted on May 17, 1871, in the Odd Fellows hall on Court street. The charter was delivered to L. C. Karney, S. N. Yeoman, C. L. Getz, O. H. Saxton, M. Blanchard, W. S. Stewart, J. C. King, William Wilts and Charles Duffee. There were eleven persons admitted on the night of institution. Its first elective officers were: L. C. Karney, chief patriarch; M. Blanchard, high priest; William Wilts, senior warden; Dr. O. H. Saxton, junior warden; William Stewart, scribe; J. C. King, treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGES.

This is one of the most recent fraternities in the list of secret orders. It was established about the close of the Civil War and Lodge No. 1, at Washington, District of Columbia, was the first of the order in the world.

The earliest body in Fayette county was Confidence Lodge No. 265, at Washington C. H., instituted December 7, 1887, with twenty-one members. The burning of the hall in 1912 caused the destruction of all records, besides a fine array of relics, books, charts and lodge room fixtures. The lodge held its first meetings in Midland block, then in Odd Fellows hall in the Williams block. Since 1900 they had occupied rooms in Masonic Temple, on the third floor of the building, but that fire of 1911 caused them a great loss. In February, 1912, they moved into their new castle, in the heart of the city, which property they had purchased and rebuilt, making their present hall a desirable one, valued at fifteen thousand dollars. In 1912 there were fully a thousand members in Fayette county belonging to this fraternity. Of this the pioneer lodge in the county of Knights of Pythias, it may be stated that in September, 1909, they had a membership of four hundred. Its elective officers were: Ray Maddox, chancellor commander; John Markley, vice chancellor; Richard Hays, prelate; W. J. Bevans, master of work; Fred Schmid, master of exchequer; L. J. Sherman, master of finance; H. M. Kingsbury, keeper of records and seal; R. A. Hyer, master at arms; Richard Elliott, inside guard; H. A. Highmiller, outer guard.

There are now lodges of this order in Fayette county as follows: At Washington C. H., Madison Mills, Jeffersonville, Bloomingburg, Buena Vista and Yatesville.

At Jeffersonville, Sunflower Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 19, 1892, and given the charter number of 541. Its charter members were J. H. Wilt, W. L. Boyer, Frank Carr, C. A. Teeters, Ira McKillip, H. L. Bendel, J. G. Boyer, T. Williams, J. H. Garlough, H. L. Clausing, C.

W. Davis, H. C. Hosier, D. C. Serbine, T. L. Hayes, J. H. Davis, L. O. Fults, L. E. Ellis, Charles Compton, Pope Gregg, C. W. Gray, H. W. Duff, Jasper Roush and C. S. Spengler. The present total membership is one hundred and thirty. They own a well-appointed lodge room, erected in 1906, and the order is now in a flourishing condition. Its officers in October, 1914, are: W. L. Robinson, past chancellor; J. B. Armstrong, chancellor commander; W. W. Rontson, vice chancellor; W. C. Coil, prelate; A. L. French, keeper of records and seal; J. H. Garlough, master of finance; J. W. Howard, master of exchequer; B. D. Smith, master at arms; Howard Haynes, outside guard; S. C. Morrow, inside guard.

At Bloomingburg, Lodge No. 744 was organized December 29, 1905, with forty-one charter members. Its present membership is one hundred and sixteen. It erected a handsome, substantial pressed-brick building in 1912, at a cost, including lot, of about seven thousand five hundred dollars. The Uniform Rank is also here well represented. The elective officers of the lodge here for 1914 are as follows: Chancellor commander, C. W. Larimer; vice chancellor, Grant Leach; prelate, Elmer McCoy; master at arms, Henry Elliott; master of exchequer, Nathaniel Ross; master of finance, L. D Exline; keeper of records and seal, Claude Andrews; inside guard, Robert Pummel; outside guard, Harrison Leach.

CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES.

Wherever the church spire is seen, in both town and country, there one feels that he is safe. The American-born population predominates very largely in Fayette county, and hence there are none but American denominations, to speak of. Among that rugged band of hardy pioneers who braved the dangers of a wild frontier life, away back a hundred years and more ago, there was a spirit of religion sprinkled in the communities from the first organization of the county, and as the years advanced steps were promptly taken to form churches, though possibly not as rapidly as in some other sections.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church of Washington C. H. was organized October 10, 1813, three years after the county was organized. There were thirteen members and James Clark, William Blair, Samuel Waddle, Anuences Allen and Col. James Stewart were chosen elders.

The Rev. Mr. Baldridge had charge of the church for a time. After him the pulpit was supplied by several different ministers, till Rev. William Dickey came to be pastor in 1817. The church had no house of worship and meetings could not be held very regularly.

In 1817 part of the church was set off to form a separate congregation at Bloomingburg, and Thomas McGarraugh and Henry Snyder were chosen elders. Mr. Dickey supplied the church at Washington C. H. and also the one at Bloomingburg, which was now the larger. Shortly after he seems to have given all his attention to Bloomingburg and there are no records of the Presbyterian church of Washington C. H. for fifteen years.

In 1834 the church took a new start. Nine of the old members were still on the ground, and seventeen were received. James Pollock, John Wilson, Isaac Templeton and Joseph McLean were chosen elders and S. F. Kerr was made clerk of the session.

About 1835 Rev. John C. Eastman took charge of the church and the society seemed to progress nicely. They undertook, for the first time, to erect a house of worship, and soon it was constructed and dedicated.

In 1840 Mr. Eastman left the church, after six years of faithful and successful labor. The next eight years passed with very irregular ministrations. Rev. James Dunlap and Rev. J. A. I. Lowes preached for a time.

In the winter of 1847-1848 the church was incorporated. About this time J. G. Hopkins came, as a licentiate, to supply its pulpit. James N. Wilson and Eliphas Taylor were chosen and ordained elders. Mr. Hopkins, some time after, was chosen pastor and ordained. A division in the church grew out of this. Robert Robinson and Joseph McLean, two of the elders, and others left the church, among them Col. S. F. Kerr. This was a great loss to the feeble church. Mr. Hopkins soon left, and in the spring of 1851 Rev. S. J. Miller was called to the pastorate, after which church affairs ran along more smoothly. A new church edifice was built about 1856. Rev. Miller continued pastor for fifteen years, leaving the church in 1866 with seventy-five members.

In January, 1867, the Rev. George Carpenter was called to the pastorate. He was succeeded, in order, as follows: 1884 to 1892, Rev. Samuel B. Alderson; 1892 to 1905, Rev. James L. McNair; 1905 to 1910, Rev. David H. Jones; 1910 to 1913, Rev. William I. Campbell; 1913 to present time, Rev. William Boynton Gage.

The membership is now about seven hundred and seventy-five. The present church was erected several years ago and is a modern edifice. The society also has a commodious, modern manse on the lot with the church.

THE CHURCH AT BLOOMINGBURG.

The Bloomingburg Presbyterian church is now ninety-seven years old, having been organized on November 22, 1817, with twenty-six constituent members. Fortunately for the author and reader, there still remains a good record of this old church, as it was carefully compiled during Centennial year by Rev. Edward Cooper, D. D., the third pastor, and from this the writer draws largely for the facts herein contained. At first there were four ruling elders. The first public service was held in a small barn and for some time this building and pioneer residences, which were but rude cabins, were the only places in which to worship. One of the earliest traveling preachers here was Rev. Dyer Burgess, who, in a letter in 1867 written to Rev. Cooper, said: "I distinctly remember my visits to Bloomingburg and the pleasant meetings we had, largely attended, in Colonel Stewart's barn. In January, 1817, they had invited Rev. William Dickey to preach for them, when I was in the habit of making missionary tours to that settlement; and afterwards I

visited Bloomingburg frequently, enjoying the Christian fellowship of Brother Dickey and the members of his congregation."

The first session of this church consisted of "Father Dickey," as all knew him, as moderator, Col. James Stewart, Judge James Menary, Robert Robinson and Elijah Allen, all earnest men, of rare ability. The first sacrament was administered in Col. Stewart's barn. Father Dickey was called to become the united pastor of the church at Washington C. H., formed in 1813 and the one at Bloomingburg, and preached his first sermon November 22, 1817, when the church was really formed. In the following December he brought his family on from Kentucky and resided for three years; then, having decided to remove to Bloomingburg, a sufficient force of men and teams were sent for him, bringing also the log cabin in which he had resided, which was placed about a half mile southwest of the present church, surrounded by a dense hazel patch.

In 1830 the old log church building gave way to a brick structure of larger proportions. This was often assaulted by whiskey and slave-power mobs, and discussions which brought people from a long distance were held in it. In 1871 a neat frame structure was built. The society is still flourishing and doing a good work in the vicinity where it was so long ago established.

The pastors who have faithfully served this congregation have included these in their order: Revs. William Dickey, Robert W. Wilson, Edward Cooper, John Woods, Clark Kendall, John Moore, Rev. Kruge.

METHODISM IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church at Washington C. H. was organized at the solicitation of John Bohran during the summer of 1817, by John Solomon and Thomas Carr, at the house of Robert Wilson.

The pastors who have served in this church have been: John Solomon and Thomas Carr, 1818; William P. Finley, 1819; Andrew McLain, 1820; D. D. Davidson, 1821; James Smith, 1822; John Summerville and James Smith, 1823; Benjamin Laurence and George Gatch, 1824; Andrew F. Baxter, 1825-6; Z. Westlake, 1827; James T. Donahoe and Jesse Prior, 1830; Augustus Eddy and William T. Snow, 1831; William T. Snow and Henry Turner, 1832 (name changed to Washington circuit in 1832); James Turner and E. M. Dailey, 1833; E. T. Webster and Lester James, 1834; E. T. Webster and John Rogers, 1835; C. C. Lyhand and J. A. Brown, 1836; S. Clarke and E. Estell, 1837; Eli Truett and Joseph M. Smith, 1838; James

Laws and Henry Wharton, 1839; James Laws and B. A. Cassat, 1840; Joseph A. Reeder and B. A. Cassat, 1841; John Fitch and O. P. Williams, 1842; Noah Hough, 1843; N. Hough and Martin Wolf, 1844; John W. Keeley and B. N. Spahr, 1845; Keeley and V. Beemer, 1846; J. B. Austin and Archibald Flemming, 1847; J. B. Auston, 1848; T. W. Chandler and S. Haines, 1849; Samuel Brown and M. G. Baker, 1850; M. G. Baker, S. Middleton and J. C. Reed, 1851; Barton Lowe and H. F. Green, 1852; B. Lowe and William Sutton, 1853; Moses T. Bowman and W. Sutton, 1854; I. P. Morris and J. T. P. Williams, 1855-6. It was constituted a station, with one hundred and sixty-seven members, and Thomas H. Phillips was pastor in 1868-9; Henry T. Magill, 1860-1; Isaac Cook, 1862-3; E. H. Dixon, 1864; E. P. Hall, 1865-6; J. B. Brodreck, 1867-8-9; G. F. King, 1870-1; Samuel A. Keene, 1872-3; A. C. Hirst, 1874-5; James H. Gardner, 1877-8-9; W. D. Chemingten, 1880; T. M. Leslie, 1880-83; J. W. Peters, 1883-86; W. H. Lewis, 1887-88; D. C. Thomas, 1888-91; Franklin McElfresh, 1891-96; A. E. Johnson, 1896-97; W. H. Lewis, 1897-99; A. H. Norcross, 1899-1902; J. C. Arbuckle, 1902-07; Thomas W. Locke, 1907-12; Frederick E. Ross, 1912 and still pastor.

Methodism is now one hundred and eight years old in the world—having started in 1734 in England, under John Wesley, of Oxford. And one hundred and twenty years ago it had its birth in America. The church now has forty-one thousand five hundred traveling ministers and almost seven million membership.

The Ohio Methodist conference was held at Washington C. H. in the month of September, 1914.

After the organization of the society in 1817 services were held part of the time at the old court house and a part of the time at the residences of some of the congregation until 1828. In that year the brick school on Market street, later a part of the residence of Richard Millikan, was completed and occupied by this congregation for church purposes till 1834, when the brick church on the north corner of Main and Market streets was built. This was an immense structure for a village like Washington C. H. in those days. As the walls of this building were not considered safe, it was never finished on the inside and on account of its unfinished condition it could be occupied in the summer months only and in three years was abandoned entirely. From this time until 1845 the society occupied the court house and the Presbyterian church, when a frame church was erected on Market between Fayette and North streets. This was used until 1866, when a brick church was built at the cost of fourteen thousand dollars.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The present beautiful church edifice of this denomination in Washington C. H. was erected in 1896, on the corner of North street and East Market. The entire building seats about twelve hundred. A pipe organ was purchased for five thousand dollars, and the bell used years ago in the old church is still in use. The church and parsonage have now an estimated value of eighty-nine thousand dollars. Wesley chapel, in another part of the city, is valued at five thousand dollars, making a grand total of church property of ninety-four thousand dollars. The membership in 1914 was reported at the conference at one thousand two hundred seventy-seven. The present church building is of a fine style and there are but few in Ohio any better, in large or small cities. The parsonage was erected in 1910. It is modern throughout.

Wesley chapel, above mentioned, is another Methodist Episcopal church of this city and is under the jurisdiction of Grace church. A good building was erected about 1904, in the outskirts of the city.

West Lancaster Methodist Episcopal church, of Jefferson township, was organized at the house of Joseph Straley, one and a half miles southeast of West Lancaster, in about 1850. After using a school house for some years it was decided best to build a log church on the Jamestown and Washington road, a mile and a half east of West Lancaster, where services were held until 1858-59, when a frame building, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, was constructed. On account of the coming on of the Civil War the building was not completed until 1863. The pioneer pastors stationed here were: Revs. Alfred Hance, Adams (who went to Texas), Joseph Tremble, T. W. Stanley, S. S. Stivers, Cartridge and R. I. DeSelm. Later this church was in the Jeffersonville circuit and London district.

In Jefferson township another Methodist church was formed in 1865, on the farm then, or possibly later owned by Milan L. Smith, military survey 1256. An organization was effected here and maintained for many years. The Protestant Methodists also held their services there.

In Jasper township the early settlers were of a remarkable religious tendency, and of the real practical type, too. It was in 1812, two years after the organization of the county, that James Brooks, a Methodist minister of Virginia, effected a church organization here in the Coile-Bush neighborhood, and served as pastor many years. No church building was provided for this active class until 1843. This was a rude, round-pole building, and served

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, WASHINGTON C. H

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON, C H.

well its purpose until 1864, when Mount Carmel church was erected one mile to the east of Jasper Mills. This cost one thousand two hundred dollars.

Another Methodist church was formed in 1840, in the township, on the Albert Mark land. One followed in 1843, on the Coons estate. These were both hewed-log buildings. In 1846 another society of this denomination was added to the township, a short distance from Plymouth. This building was in use until 1866, when a good brick building was built at Plymouth.

Another Methodist society was organized in the Center neighborhood in 1848. A school house was their place of worship till 1851. About this date a church was erected near the school house where they had worshiped, costing two thousand two hundred dollars. This was on the Allen pike. In 1878 the Harmony church, located six miles west of Washington C. H., on the Palmer pike, was established. The building cost one thousand five hundred dollars. Joel Dolby was the first minister.

In Concord township a larger portion of the early settlers were of the Methodist Episcopal faith. Meetings were held in numerous cabins. In 1830 there was no regular organized church of this denomination in the township. But between 1830 and 1832 a class must have been formed. Henry Turner is named as the first circuit rider in the neighborhood. He came over from Hillsboro and in order to meet his flock was compelled to travel over unbridged streams and without pikes, a distance of almost thirty miles each trip. He rode his horse twenty-seven days a month in order to fill all of his appointments. Other circuit riders were John Collins and William Simmons. In 1850-51 a neat and well constructed building was provided. In 1881 this church was reported to the conference as being in excellent condition.

In Green township the Buena Vista Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1831-2, on Rattlesnake creek, near present Buena Vista, in a school house where the voters of the township usually assembled to cast their annual votes. A small church was built in 1845, and ten years later a larger, better house was provided.

The oldest of all Methodist societies in this township was the Olive Chapel Methodist Episcopal church, which class worshiped in a rude log cabin for a number of years. Its history has faded with the passing of years. The last account we have is of the erection of a frame chapel about 1860.

In Perry township the first Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the home of Jesse Rowe, in 1816. Services were there continued until 1834, when Mr. Rowe built Rowe's chapel, on land of his own, David Garringer, a carpenter of the neighborhood, doing the carpenter work. After

long years, and the numerous changes in the settlement, this society went down.

Another church of this denomination was organized by Rev. John King, at his home, in 1820. Private homes and a school house on Sugar creek served as meeting houses until 1851, when Sugar Grove chapel, a frame structure, was erected at the cost of about nine hundred dollars.

The Cochran Methodist Episcopal church, of Perry township, was organized as an off-shoot from the Rowe church, and took place about 1820 at the house of Barnabas Cochran, who subsequently donated a lot on which the society erected a log church building, which was occupied until 1851, when a neat frame church was built at a supposed cost of one thousand dollars.

The next organization of a church was the one at Martinsburg, prior to 1836, by Robert Buck, services being held in an empty store room. In 1838 a log church was built, and a few years later a frame structure was built.

Good Hope Methodist Episcopal church of Wayne township was organized and received as a mission by the Staunton circuit in 1857. The school house in district No. 2 was used for a meeting place until 1858-9, when, through the efforts of J. H. Parrett, a church was erected. At first there were but seven members belonging to the class and Rev. J. W. Steele had charge of the little flock. In September, 1859, a neat church was dedicated by Rev. J. M. Trimble, and by 1860 there was a membership of thirty-five. In 1878 Rev. L. C. Brooks was sent here by the conference and he was successful in carrying forward the work by almost a perpetual revival, in which many were added to the class, making in all a membership of about two hundred in eighteen months. He started to agitate a new church scheme, but, owing to depressed finances in the country, it had to be postponed until 1880, when the matter was again brought up. In the summer of 1881 the building was completed at a cost of five thousand dollars. It was erected in form of a Roman cross, surmounted by a seventy-foot tower. It was remodeled in 1900. The church now has a membership of about two hundred. The pastors since 1882-3 have been: Revs. A. R. Miller, A. B. Sniff, W. T. Harvey, M. H. Acton, George Cherrington, Ralph Watson, B. E. Thomas, P. H. Chappelear, R. C. Orndorf, C. A. Hughes, George Creamer, and the present pastor, C. L. Pfaltgraf. The recording steward has been for many years E. D. King.

Madison chapel was organized as a church in 1868 by Rev. David Smith. But before that services had been held by the Methodist Protestant and

Presbyterian denominations for a dozen or more years. The church edifice was erected in 1869. It was dedicated December 19th, L. Cunningham preaching the sermon. On the day of dedication he raised about seven hundred dollars to free the church of debt. Its total cost was about two thousand five hundred dollars. Henry Fulton donated one acre of land for burial purposes and gave one hundred and fifty dollars towards the building of the church. Later it became a part of the Mount Sterling circuit.

In Paint township there was organized a Methodist Episcopal church in 1835. A revival was held by Rev. Wolf and was highly successful. In 1840 a frame structure was built and called Union chapel. It was usually occupied by the Methodists; however, a New Light minister, named Lewis Green, occasionally held his services there. This church finally went down for lack of interest and support.

Good Hope circuit was organized from Staunton circuit in September, 1873, and embraced the societies at Good Hope, Sugar Grove, Cochran and Martinsburg. During 1874 there were added to the church many new members, and the repairs and changes on the building cost about one thousand dollars. In 1880 the total membership was three hundred ninety-one.

The first church in Marion township was formed in 1814. It was the Methodist Episcopal, and took place at the house of George Newman, at which place services continued to be held for over two years, then being changed to the residence of George Bohrer. In 1818 Salem Chapel, a hewed-log structure, was built on a lot donated by Flemming Twifford, in survey No. 7,559, for church and burial purposes. The first to preach here was Rev. Bacon. The Salem burying ground is the oldest of any within this township. In 1822 the church was burned, but was soon rebuilt on the old site. Henry T. Bascom, the celebrated preacher, was among the first pastors. In 1833 this church was transferred from the Deer Creek circuit to the old Washington circuit, and was occupied until about 1853. The early members included the best men and women of the township.

Pleasant Hill, or "Yankeetown," Methodist Episcopal church, in Madison township, was organized at John Thomas's house, in Pickaway county, two miles east of Yankeetown, on the Circleville road. The first members were William Timmons, John Thomas, William Morgan, Leonard Jefferson and Samuel Bennett. All but two lived in Fayette county. Henry B. Bascom formed the society and was its first preacher. The first six years services were held at the house of Mr. Thomas and at Morgan's, after which a hewed-log house was erected a mile east of Yankeetown, on the Circleville road.

Pleasant Hill chapel was built in 1823 and dedicated by Rev. James B. Findley. The membership had grown to thirty-eight at that date.

At Jeffersonville, the Methodist church was organized in 1878, when John Williams was class leader and Ed. Gray steward. The present membership is one hundred. The present brick edifice was erected in 1889-90, and dedicated in September of year last mentioned. It is located on Maple and Walnut streets and cost fourteen thousand dollars. Before this building was erected the society always worshiped in the old Union church building, on Main street. The pastors serving this charge have been in order as follows: Revs. J. E. Moore, David Mann, R. I. DeSelmn, T. Herman Carter, W. S. Benner, R. A. LeMaster, J. M. Stewart, R. H. Griffith, C. S. Naylor, Edwin Sherwood, L. W. Miller, W. H. Mitchell, W. J. Prior, G. D. Clifford, T. L. Haas, and H. K. Wishon, present pastor.

THE BLOOMINGBURG METHODIST CHURCH.

There is a dispute as to which was really the first church organized in Fayette county, and it stands between the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal people, both dating as far back as 1813. The church of the Methodist denomination in the county dates from 1813, three years before the town was platted. At first the place was styled New Lexington, and some called it "New Purchase." This dates back to nine years before the birth of U. S. Grant. It was organized by Jesse Rowe, for whom Rowe's chapel was named in later years. Rev. Ralph Lotspeich was the first minister sent to Bloomingburg and the first quarterly meeting was held at the house of Joel Woods, on Paint creek, in 1811. It will be understood that there was a circuit which included this station prior to the formation of the church at New Lexington (Bloomingburg). The first house of worship was erected prior to 1820; it was a frame structure which stood on the north side of the alley from the later Presbyterian church building, and it was abandoned in 1850. During the year last named a lot was purchased and in 1851 a building was enclosed, but not finished until 1853; it was dedicated by Dr. Frederick Merrick. In 1856 the society had a membership of fifty-six. In 1862 it was transferred to what was styled the Bloomingburg circuit, having previously been within Washington circuit. In 1894 a new building was erected at Bloomingburg, costing about eight thousand five hundred dollars; the corner-stone was laid June 5, 1894. At present the membership is three hundred and thirteen, and the appointment at Madison Mills has a membership of two hundred and seven. At the latter point a frame church built in 1869 is still doing service;

there was an addition and repairs made on this in 1900. The brick church erected at Bloomingburg in 1894 is still in good condition.

As long as this is the pioneer church society in Fayette county, and from the fact that great care has been taken to collect a list of all pastors, it is but befitting that such a record be here given, and the same is here subjoined: Revs. Ralph Lotspeich, 1811-12, assisted by Rev. Joseph Haines; Isaac Pavey and John Crowhill, 1813; Moses Troder, 1814; W. P. Finley, 1815; R. W. Finley, 1816; J. Hoopes and W. W. Westlake, 1817; J. Solomon and Thomas Carr, 1818; W. P. Finley, 1819; Andrew McLain, 1820; Daniel D. Davidson, 1821; James Smith, 1822; John Simmerville, 1823; David Lawrence and George Gach, 1824; A. L. Baxter, 1825; B. Westlake, 1826; James Donohue, 1828; J. P. Taylor and S. Miner, 1829; James Donohue and James Prior, 1830; August Eddy and Will Snow, 1831; W. L. Snow and Henry Turner, 1832; James Quinn and E. E. Dailey, 1833; E. F. Webster, 1834; C. C. Lybrand and James A. Brown, 1835; John W. Clarke and Edward Estelle, 1836; Eli Truitt, 1837; James Laws, 1838, assisted by Henry Wharton; Barnard A. Casset, 1839; Joseph Reader and B. A. Casset, 1840; John Fitch, 1841; Noah Hough and H. Z. Adams, 1842; Martin Wolf, 1843; J. W. Kelley and B. H. Sphor, 1844; J. W. Kelley, 1845; James B. Austin and A. Fleming, 1846; A. Fleming and E. C. Townsend, 1847; Thomas W. Chandlier and G. Haines, 1848; Samuel Brown and Milton G. Baker, 1849; Milton G. Baker, Samuel Middleton and J. F. Reed, 1850; Barton Lowe, H. F. Green and E. H. Dixon, 1851; B. Lowe, William Sutton, 1852; Moses B. Bowman and William Sutton, 1853; Joseph Morris and J. F. Williams, 1854; the same in 1855; Addison Nichols, 1856; Samuel Middleton, 1857; L. F. Drake and E. H. Heagler, 1858; T. W. Stanley, 1859; L. S. Stivers and J. D. Fry, 1860; J. Q. Lakin, 1861; Abraham Cartlick, 1863; John Martin, 1864; Joseph Morris, 1865; Alonzo F. Hixon, 1866; David H. Smith, 1867; Richard Pitzer, 1869; W. F. Hughesy, 1870; Ancel Brooks, 1871; A. H. Wirdro, 1872; L. F. Drake, 1874; William McLaughlin, 1875; J. W. Adams, 1876; George W. Burns, 1878; J. W. Wait, 1879; T. H. Hall, 1880; J. H. Berry, 1882; F. M. Grimes, 1883; S. C. Frampton, 1886; W. H. Sayre, 1887; D. Storer, 1889; W. H. Hargett, 1891; F. S. Davis, 1895; P. L. Mark, 1897; George Marshall, 1899; F. H. Smiley, 1900; B. P. Judd, 1903; C. W. Brady, 1906; W. H. Mitchell, 1910; W. J. Jewett, 1911; C. L. Thomas, 1913 and still pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Dennis Brown's house in July, 1867, by Reverend Arnett, of Circleville, and services were held at the house of several members of the congregation for more than a year. Hamilton was rented and occupied for some time, after which the congregation rented the old Methodist Episcopal church, where services were held about one year. In 1875 a committee, consisting of David Rogers and Mills Gardner, were appointed to negotiate the purchase of the old Catholic church, on Main street, for this congregation. This they accomplished, paying two thousand dollars for the property. Mr. Rogers donated one thousand dollars to the society toward the purchase.

The charter members of the church at Washington C. H. were: Dennis and Frances Brown, Sarah Jackson, Harry Terry, C. and Margaret Johnson, Agnes Weaver, Thomas and Sophia Kees. The membership is now one hundred and seventy men The society is called Rogers African Methodist Episcopal church. The pastors having served are: Revs. Edward Wright, Wadkin Lee, R. Green, H. W. Toney, C. S. Bundy, J. W. Steward, B. N. Carson, Shilo Brown, H. M. Turner, Alfred Mercer, Edward Humpberry, C. H. Johnson, A. J. Means, R. J. Moetemore, H. E. Steward, Smith Carter, W. P. Myers, G. W. Cotton, O. R. William, J. B. Harwood, L. W. White, S. W. White, T. W. Woodson.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

This denomination was early in the field in this county, the same being an outgrowth of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1845 such a church was organized at Plymouth, and meetings were held at a school house a short distance from the village, Robert Dobbins serving as the first and last minister, for the work was abandoned in 1846. Later a church of this denomination was organized in Milledgeville.

The Pleasant Valley Protestant Methodist church was organized in a school house on the William Waddle farm, on Snow Hill pike, with original members as follows: Henry and Lucy Luttrell, Eli Plummer, Bird Webb, Jacob Allen, Sarah Allen, Samuel Allen, a local preacher, Harriet Allen, Deborath Morris, Joseph Stevenson and wife and Mr. and Mrs. William Tainer. A good frame church building was erected and served for many years. This was associated with the Washington circuit.

White Oak Grove Methodist Protestant church was formed cotemporary

with the formation of the denomination. Robert Dobbins had long been a consistent member and pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, but became dissatisfied and proceeded to organize a society under the discipline of the then new denomination. Up to 1835 meetings were held in school houses and at private houses, but during that year they erected a small frame building in which to worship, at the lower end of the cemetery in Green township. This served until 1857, when another church was erected. This society in 1880 was reported as not strong, but made up of faithful believers. Reverend Hinkle was pastor at that date.

In Madison township a church of this denomination was formed at White Oak, by Raymouth Hussey, and services held in school houses until 1858, when a frame building was erected. Here the Universalists, Friends, Baptists and others also used to hold their meetings.

Mount Olive Methodist Protestant church was formed by Rev. Father Dobbins, of Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, and at first consisted of the following members: Henry Burnett and wife, Thomas Burnett and wife, Peter Fultz and wife, John Coile and wife and George Hinkle and wife. For fourteen years services were held in the winter season at the different dwellings of the members and in summer in barns and in the groves. Father Dobbins came at stated intervals to preach. In 1831 he removed to the banks of Sugar creek, four miles west of Washington, and settled in the midst of his small flock, in whose interest he worked until his death, on January 13, 1860, at the age of ninety-two. In 1843 this little congregation, with the help of some outsiders, erected a large hewed-log church on the banks of Sugar creek, on land owned by Daniel Bush, which was dedicated as a Methodist Protestant church, but which was named Union church, as it was understood that when not occupied by the Methodist Protestant denomination it was to be free to all and any other churches. The membership increased very slowly.

About the year 1856 it was thought best for the convenience of some of the members to divide the class, which was accordingly done, and the branch organization held services in what was called the Coile school house, two miles north of the church, till 1863, when the society erected an elegant frame church on the farm of Isaac Coile, near the Coile cemetery on the Plymouth pike, and named it Sugar Creek chapel from the name of the creek on whose banks it stood. The members remaining in the class at Mount Olive, considering the old church too much dilapidated for further use, in 1863 selected a site on the farm of Samuel Coile, on the Wilmington pike, three miles west

of Washington, on which, in 1864, they built a commodious frame church at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars.

Harmony church, on the Plymouth pike, six miles northwest of Washington, is an outgrowth of the Mount Olive church.

The Methodist Protestant church at Jeffersonville was a part of the original circuit embracing five points, but is now reduced to points as follows: Jeffersonville, Spring Grove, Plain View and Blessings chapel. The church here was organized in 1829-30 by Rev. A. H. Trumbel. It now has a member in the person of Father Wallace Creamer, who is ninety-six years old and has been a member in this church for seventy-seven years. He lives just west of Jeffersonville. The society at Jeffersonville erected a church in 1874 which served well until 1901, when the present large red brick edifice was constructed and is valued at twenty thousand dollars. The 1914 membership is two hundred and thirty-one. A good frame parsonage is on the next lot adjoining the church lot. Among the ministers who have faithfully served are Reverends Kingsley, Jonathan Flood, O. P. Stevens, James Baker, Reuben Rose, Ravenscroft, J. P. Williams, S. S. Fleming, J. F. Hedrick, E. H. Woodworth, J. E. Bailey, J. Shepard, J. Webster, M. M. Campbell, M. R. Stover, E. W. Price, B. B. Courtwright and C. B. Doty, the present pastor.

Of the Washington circuit it may be stated that it contains five preaching points and societies within Fayette county. These are situated as follows: Mt. Olive, where a church was erected in 1864, and now valued at five hundred dollars. Here a new church is in course of erection. The membership is seventy. At Milledgeville, a church was built in 1882, value two thousand five hundred dollars; membership about twenty at this date. At Harmony, a church was built about 1877; present membership, fifty. Pleasant Valley, between 1865 and 1868, a society was formed; present membership, about seventy. At White Oak Grove a church was formed before the Civil-war period. It now has a membership of one hundred and fifty. These buildings are all frame structures. Then there is one more church of this denomination in the county, that at White Oak, Madison township; its membership is now very small and it is supplied from Jeffersonville now.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is the creature of the fifth missionary district of the Ohio Missionary Society. It is a mission of the district board. They instructed J. C. Irvin to go to Washington and make a reconnoisance. He visited all

members in the city and established preaching temporarily in the Baptist church. This was continued for five months.

In December, 1874, Rev. W. W. Sawyer and Mr. Irvin joined in a union service of Baptists and Disciples, which meeting lasted one week; an intercommunion service was held and friendly relations cultivated. This year several sermons were preached in the city hall.

During the next winter, Elder Robert Moffett, state evangelist, of Cleveland, Ohio, held a meeting of three weeks in the Baptist house of worship, which was well attended. The interest, good from the beginning, increased to the close. At this meeting two young ladies were added to the church.

The board, encouraged by this meeting, determined to make the mission permanent. J. C. Irvin was continued in the management. His health failing, however, he was not able to preach and was compelled to abandon active work. During the year 1878 he held Bible service and social meetings in the temperance hall. These meetings began as early as November, 1877, and were held regularly thereafter.

The organization dates from April 6, 1879. There were but six members present, whose names were J. C. Irvin, Mrs. J. C. Irvin, Miss Jennie Davis, Mrs. Maggie C. Hess, Mrs. Julia Benjamin and S. Eldan Irvin. In November, 1880, a Sunday school was organized in the city hall and the meetings removed to that place.

In 1884 the society erected the present brick edifice on the corner of East Temple and North streets. It has served until the present, but is entirely too small for the rapidly-increasing congregation, and plans are maturing for the building of a more modern and a much larger church building. The present membership is over four hundred and the Sunday school is more than three hundred and growing monthly. Rev. Bowman Hosttler, present pastor, has been connected here since 1910. He was preceded by Reverends Wingerd and W. H. Bowden, the last named being pastor for five years.

The only other church of this denomination in Fayette county is the one at Pleasant View, in the midst of an excellent farming community not far from Jeffersonville. The society does not have a regular minister at present, but is supplied by that grand old man, Rev. J. O. Flax, who is a wealthy land owner of that section, and has preached this doctrine for more than thirty years for this congregation. This church was formed in 1877 and a building at once erected and is still in use. The membership in 1881 was reported eighty-four.

In Marion township this denomination organized a church near New

Holland, and under peculiar trials, as they had to contend with the warring elements of the Baptist, United Brethren and Methodists. In 1858 a real church organization was finally effected at a school house. They were then usually styled Campbellites or Disciples. A Sunday school was not formed until 1874.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

About 1831 a society of this denomination was organized at the house of David Turnipseed, and various home meetings were held until 1850, when the Otterbein chapel was built in Marion township. During the Civil War this society went down, but in 1881, when a Methodist church was built this society held frequent meetings. A frame church was built, as noted already, and a general conference of the denomination was held therein in the autumn of 1850. Among the delegates present was one colored preacher, who, on account of race prejudice, had hard work to secure boarding accommodations, but was finally taken care of by Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Hess, of the community, he being a leader in the Christian church. A Sabbath school was formed in 1851, with Thomas Roseboom as its first superintendent. This denomination largely united with the Christian and Methodist Protestant denominations in later years.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

In Madison township, the Baptist society organized a church July 17, 1813, being among the oldest churches in Fayette county. The charter members were Samuel, Lucretia and Caleb Gaskill, Peter Timmons, Lettie Pancoast, Barzilla Rozel, Polly Rozel and Sarah Vandaler. Thomas Crabb and Catherine Blue were baptized into this church in October, 1813. Rev. Isaac McHenry was the first pastor called and commenced in 1813. After three years the society was without a pastor for eight years, but not long after this Rev. J. B. Moore, of Kentucky, was called and served twenty-five years as pastor. From the date of formation of the church up to 1829 services were held at the homes of various members, and from that year on to 1844 a school house was occupied. Later John Messmore erected a suitable church for the congregation, at Waterloo. Its cost was eight hundred dollars.

Pleasant View Baptist church was organized in Jefferson township near Pleasant View, by N. M. Longfellow, with about twenty-five charter members, in 1865-6. Soon thereafter they erected a frame edifice in which to worship. In 1880 there were fifty members. Among the early-day pastors

will be recalled by older men and women the names of Reverends Churchill, Moore, Perry, Longfellow and McIlvaine.

Paint Creek Baptist church was organized in 1818, and in 1840 it had a membership of more than a hundred, while the association had five hundred and forty-five in all, the same being known as the Scioto Presbyterian Baptist Association, organized in 1805, Pleasant Run being the first church formed in the association. When the Civil War came on, there was a split in this church which was never healed.

Good Hope Baptist church, according to a sketch written many years since by Rev. S. C. Tussing, was organized in 1834. The woods served as the meeting places, there being no suitable houses in which to worship. Elder Snelson was perhaps the first preacher to bring a message to these Baptist believers in Wayne township. In 1838 a meeting house was erected and served many years. The first regular pastor was Elder Burnet, who preached only once a month. Elder J. R. Moore finally was called to preach in conjunction with Reverend Burnet, and in time a great trouble arose which severed the church membership. It was over "home" and "foreign missions." It was bitter in its character. One faction held to paying only toward home causes, while the other wing contended that foreign fields should also be looked after. Elder Burnet and his minority of nine members left the others in 1832 and organized a church of their own known as the Good Hope Baptist church. These members were as follows: John Harper, Delilah Harper, Susannah Brakefield, James and Rebecca Cory, Greenup Campbell and wife, Elizabeth Bainter and Parence Brannon. The other wing, after a time, refused to let this side worship in the building and so they built one of their own. At this point was finally built the village of Good Hope. In March, 1881, a new church building was commenced, a brick structure thirty-six by forty-eight feet, costing two thousand five hundred dollars. At that date this church had a membership of seventy-five. The present (1914) membership is thirty-three. The pastors serving since about 1890 are: Revs. D. Trickler, W. R. Thomas, J. B. Islep, B. J. George, N. H. Long, J. Niddic, J. Giboney, Arthur Cooper, Albert Venting, N. H. Long, T. T. Carey, N. A. Cush.

The Regular Baptist Church of Christ, in Paint Creek, was made up of members transferred from Caesar's Creek church, in Greene county, in 1822. Services were held in the vicinity up to 1846, when an edifice was provided the congregation, at Bloomingburg, and it was then known as the First Regular Baptist church. Here the first pastor was Elder Chandler Tuttle, who died in 1863; after this the church soon went down.

The Old School Baptist church in Paint township at first met at various buildings within the vicinity, then erected a small chapel on the Bloomingburg and Midway pike. After a number of years' struggle the society ceased to exist.

Fairview German Baptist church was the first Dunkard society in Fayette county. It was founded here by John Cadwallader and Peter Eyman. A school house was built in 1844 and the land was donated with the understanding that the building should also be free to this society. Cadwallader commenced preaching in the new building. In 1853-4 a building was erected at the junction of the New Holland road and the Chillicothe and Washington pike. It was a frame structure, forty by sixty feet. Meetings were had twice each month.

The First Baptist church of Washington C. H. was formed by eleven persons, namely: John Franks, William Harper, Z. W. Baughn, Samuel F. Yeoman, Asenath Yeoman, Bethiah L. Yeoman, N. K. Dikerson, Mary Franks, Rebecca Baughn, Rebecca Blue and Mary Curry. These were the constituted members of the church. For many years Asenath Yeoman was the only Baptist in Washington.

The church was organized in due form on February 21, 1840. Revs. Azel Waters and Albert Wedge acted as moderator and clerk. The session was held in the Presbyterian church.

The pastors have been: Revs. Azel Waters, Albert Wedge, A. D. Freman, W. D. Woodruff, I. K. Bronson, Thomas Goodwin, W. D. Woodruff, J. W. Heistand, J. B. Tuttil, C. T. Emerson, J. R. Powell, Winham Kidder, Armstrong, W. W. Sawyer, S. T. Griswold, C. A. McManis, J. R. Powell, C. W. Lloyd, C. V. Northrup, T. B. Collins, W. H. Wagoner, W. J. Coulston, W. B. Hartzog, A. J. Tuttle, July, 1900, to August, 1901; J. J. Kett, September, 1906, to December 10, 1908; W. A. Gibboney, November, 1901, to November, 1902; F. W. Irvin, December, 1902, to September, 1906; A. W. West, May 16, 1909, and present pastor.

This church now enjoys a membership of two hundred and fifty-eight. On August 24, 1844, this church was received into the Straight Creek Baptist Association, but in 1849 it was transferred to Caesar Creek Association (now Clinton). In 1847, when Rev. A. D. Woodruff became pastor, services were held in the old court house. In 1862, under Rev. T. C. Emmerson as pastor, a house of worship was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. On September 8, 1885, a cyclone destroyed the church, but on September 21, 1888, a new church was dedicated, the cost of which edifice was ten thousand dollars. In 1890 a parsonage was provided the society.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, COLORED.

The Second Baptist church of Washington C. H. was organized June 12, 1855, by Elder George W. Bryant, with three members: Jordan Kelly, James L. Thornton and Boswell Kelly. Jacob Emmons, a licensed preacher, was called as a supply, and preached for them until the year 1858, when Elder A. Carter was called to the pastorate. In the latter part of 1858 he departed this life. He was succeeded by Elder R. Allen, who continued in charge of the church until 1860, when he was succeeded by Elder A. Pratt, who continued pastor till 1866. He was succeeded by Elder Cox.

Up to the year 1867 there had been no special revival of religion, but the church had gradually grown from three members to thirty. In the winter of 1867, under the administration of Elder Cox, an interesting revival took place and thirty persons were added to the church. Elder Cox remained pastor till 1872, when he was succeeded by Elder John Powell, who remained pastor till some time in the year 1873. Elder Powell was succeeded by W. A. Meredith, a licensed preacher who was ordained in 1875 and remained pastor till about the year 1877. During his pastorate a very interesting revival was held, which resulted in the addition of twenty-seven members to the church. Elder Meredith was succeeded by Elder Benjamin Smith, who took charge of the church in 1878 and remained pastor till June, 1879, when he was succeeded by Elder E. M. Marion, in September. On the first of January, 1880, a revival of religion was begun and resulted in fifty additions to the church, making in all about one hundred and sixty members who had been received into the fellowship of the church.

In the year 1857 the church purchased a lot on North street, opposite the Central school building, and built a frame house, in which they held services until about the year 1868, when the old house was torn down, and a brick building erected, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars.

There has been a Sabbath school connected with the church since the year 1858. The society still flourishes, but no data was furnished the author. It is understood that a new building is being contemplated in the near future. There is also a good colored Baptist church at Bloomingburg.

THE FRIENDS SOCIETY.

A little colony of Friends (Quakers) was established in Perry township among the pioneer settlers. This colony included Isaac Toddhunter, Thomas and Monlica Ellis and David Dutton, all making their settlement in the spring

of 1805, soon after which they begun to hold informal meetings on the corner of Mr. Toddhunter's yard, but no organized effort took place until 1809, when a subordinate branch was had and it was styled the Walnut Creek church. Many of its later membership resided in Highland county. In 1880 the society numbered two hundred. It was doubtless this society which in later years built the brick edifice near New Martinsburg which in February, 1904, was demolished by the great wind storm. It was a fine building, situated in Walnut creek, and was built about 1892. It was completely destroyed, the roof having been blown into a near-by field and the main structure reduced, before anything was known of it by the neighbors.

THE FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

In about the year 1848 the citizens of Jeffersonville organized a society which had for its object the erection of a church, to be non-sectarian in its character and to be occupied by the various denominations alternately. The stockholders met March 6, 1848, and purchased a part of the school lot in district No. 13 and decided to erect a house of worship thereon, which was to be of frame, fifty-four feet in length and thirty-eight feet in width. It was stipulated that the house should be used by all denominations and the Sons of Temperance were granted the privilege of building a stairway to the garret and occupying the same, provided they made the necessary improvements. Its friends subscribed nine hundred eighty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents, in addition to which separate funds were raised for the stoves and lamps, the latter by the ladies. The church was occupied by the Methodist, Universalist and Methodist Protestant denominations and has been in charge of a non-sectarian board of trustees.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The First Universalist church of Jeffersonville was organized in August, 1860, by Rev. E. Moore, of Locust Grove, Adams county, Ohio, in the Union meeting house. Officers were soon elected as follows: William Palmer, Joseph Hidy, John F. Gregg, deacons and trustees; Gilbert Ferrell, treasurer, and H. K. Peterson, secretary. Rev. Moore continued as pastor eight years and was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Bascom, who gave way to Rev. L. D. H. Corwin, and he in turn to Reverend Tucker, who remained three years. Then followed Miss Prud Le Clerk, a distant relative of Napoleon Bonaparte, and she died Christmas day, 1878. In 1873 the society commenced to build

a church edifice of brick, costing four thousand dollars. In 1881 this society had a membership of about sixty-three. At one date it had enrolled over eighty members, but death and removal from the county had depleted its numbers largely. The organization is still maintained, however. Mrs. H. McGrew is the present secretary of the church. Meetings are not kept up regularly.

TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On Thursday evening, December 4, 1879, presided over by the Rev. J. H. Logie, rector of St. Phillip's church, Circleville, a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. M. Love. At that meeting all the persons in Washington C. H. who were interested in the Episcopal church were present. An organization was effected by the election of an executive committee, composed of the following gentlemen: J. M. Love, Edwin Bird, R. M. Champion, J. S. Gold, Clarence Snyder, Edwin Proctor and Charles A. Palmer. These gentlemen were invested with authority to act in the capacity of a vestry, Messrs. Love and Bird to act as wardens.

Previous to this date (December 4, 1879) occasional services had been held by the Rev. Mr. Logie, of Circleville, and the Rev. Mr. Fischer, of Chillicothe, but at this meeting arrangements were made for regular services, and the first of such services were held on Thursday evening, December 11, 1879. At this service further arrangements were made by which the Rev. Mr. Logie was to take pastoral oversight of the work and, with the assistance of the neighboring clergy, hold services on alternate Sundays in the Baptist church.

The first Sunday service was held December 28, 1879. In the afternoon the Sunday school was organized. At first the school met at the residence of Mr. Love, but its growth was so rapid that it became necessary, in the course of three weeks, to take it to the church. For several months the services were held in the Baptist house of worship, but were removed to the city hall and subsequently to the court house.

On the 16th of May, 1880, the mission was placed in the hands of the Rev. Norman H. Badger, who thus became the first rector of Trinity church. His tenure of office, however, was very short, he being called to a parish in northern Ohio in January, 1881. For three months the mission was without a pastor. The Sunday school was, however, carried on by the ladies of the congregation, of whom mention may be made of Miss Nannie Love, Miss Julia Campbell, Mrs. J. C. Von Buhlow, Mrs. Champion and Miss Tinnie Cleaveland.

In March, 1881, arrangements were made by which the Rev. George Rogers, a graduate of Bealey Hall Theological Seminary, Gambier, Ohio, and a presbyter of the diocese of Kentucky, took charge of the mission.

With the passing years this church has not succeeded as have others, and at present the membership of communicants is small. They do not worship in a building of their own, but have frequent services.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (IN CHRISTIAN UNION).

This church was formed at Washington C. H., about 1904, by O. T. Terguson. It now has a membership of about one hundred. It owns a church building valued at from one thousand eight hundred dollars to two thousand dollars. The pastors who have had charge of the work since organization was perfected are Revs. O. T. Terguson, J. H. McKibban and H. C. Leeth.

There are also churches of this denomination in Fayette county, as follows: On the Fayette county side of the village of New Holland is found a handsome church property. There the work was organized by J. H. McKibban, in 1902. At Pancoastburg, Reverend McKibban also formed a church in 1902. The work was also organized at Jeffersonville, this county.

OLDEST CHURCH BUILDING IN COUNTY.

The oldest church building in Fayette county was destroyed by a severe wind storm in February, 1912. It stood on land owned by William S. Parker, five miles north of Bloomingburg, and was erected by the Baptist denomination about 1813 to 1815. It was a frame structure and for many years has been used as a machine shed by the owner of the farm where it stood. It was on the side of the Bloomingburg and Sedalia pike. The storm demolished this old landmark and threw its ancient roof across the highway into a field.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Catholic worship in Washington C. H. was begun, and for some time maintained, under very trying circumstances. Father Blake first celebrated mass in 1852 in a shanty occupied by Michael Flynn, while engaged in constructing the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad. The attendants were principally railroad men, most of whom left when the road was completed. The following, however, remained and became the pillars of the

present flourishing society: John Coghland and his brother, Thomas, Michael O'Garrath, Martin Brannan, John Saunders, Patrick Burke and mother, Mr. Grady and Michael Flynn. Father Blake continued to preach occasionally until the road was finished, after which Father Duffey, who was stationed at Circleville, came once a month, bringing with him a choir from that place. He first celebrated mass at Flynn's house, but shortly afterward Ely's hall, then just completed, was engaged, and Father Duffey continued to come until his death, which occurred at Circleville about one year after his first services at Washington.

After Father Duffey's death, Father Reagan, stationed at Lancaster, came occasionally during one summer and ministered to the flock. After him, Father Everett, of Lancaster, paid it one visit; and he was followed by Father Fitzgerald, of Columbus, who celebrated mass once. Father Pindar, who was stationed at Circleville, then came once a month for about one year, and mass was celebrated at Ely's hall and confessional held at John Sander's house.

Near the close of Father Pindar's services, the Catholic church on Main street, now owned and occupied by the Colored Methodist church, was completed, and was dedicated by the Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. Father Pindar and Father J. B. O'Donohue were present at the dedication. Pindar remained with this charge about one year, when he apostatized, married, and became an Episcopal minister. Archbishop Purcell appointed Father J. B. O'Donohue, stationed at Morrow, to take charge of the congregation.

About six months after Father O'Donohue's appointment, he proposed to the congregation the erection of a more commodious place of worship, in a part of the town more suitable for a cemetery. Accordingly the church property on Main street was sold to the Colored Methodist church for the sum of two thousand dollars and three acres of land were purchased of Judge D. McLain at one hundred dollars per acre, east of town, just outside of the present corporation limits, on which a substantial two-story brick church, forty by sixty-two feet, was erected.

In the fall of 1879 Father Felton, by nativity a German, succeeded Father O'Donohue. During his pastorate a fair was held, which was attended largely by Protestants, and one thousand, seven hundred dollars was cleared to the congregation, which was to be appropriated toward purchasing a residence for the priest. In August, 1880, Father Felton was transferred,

and Father Michael O'Donohue was sent from Hillsboro, Ohio, to supply his place.

This is not a strong Catholic county, hence the work is about all limited to that found in Washington C. H. A good brick church edifice was erected in 1885, and is still standing, and is capacious enough for the present congregation. The data for further history concerning this congregation was sought at the parsonage, but there seemed to be no records extant that would throw light on the work in Fayette county for the past twenty years, but suffice to say that the present organization is sufficient to care for the spiritual needs of this people.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The only attempt at forming a Young Men's Christian Association in Fayette county was the one at Washington C. H., in 1910, which proved a great success from its first year's history. It is steadily growing into a wonderful power for furthering the Christian and moral standards in the community where it was so wisely and thoughtfully established. The aim and objects of this association are now so well and generally understood that not even a mention of it need here be made. It may be briefly stated that the Young Men's Christian Association stands for all that is noble and good and is radically opposed to all that is evil or even questionable.

To have been the author of some noted book, or to have painted some famous picture, or cut in marble some beautiful work of art, has always given men a place in history, more lasting than any other memorial. Even so in the case of the philanthropic spirit of such men as Andrew Carnegie, the great library founder. So is it in the case of the modest, earnest little man who suggested and worked hard to effect the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association in Washington C. H. Reference is made to J. T. Tuttle, still an honored business man of the city, but who at that date was superintendent of the city public schools. He it was who caused a mass meeting to be held February 22, 1910, at Grace Methodist Episcopal church. It took several plucky attempts to effect sufficient public interest to really perfect an organization, but Mr. Tuttle knew no such word as fail, and finally won the community over to his suggestion and the beautiful and costly group of buildings held by the association now are monument enough for the man who first conceived the notion and worked intelligently for the maturing of his plans.

But someone must needs be found possessing financial ability and a spirit

of benevolence and true philanthropy sufficient to raise and bequeath to the society means with which it might secure a home of its own. Fortunately, for the present and future generations of young men in this city, such a person was found in Mrs. Morris Sharp-Davies, who was the largest single contributor, and in reality the woman who made the enterprise a possibility. She esteemed it not only a duty but a pleasure, as well, to be able to aid so worthy an institution. So the Sharp Memorial building will ever remain a monument to this good woman's offering, to be used and enjoyed with the flight of years. Two other persons should not be omitted from the list of those who have worked for the upbuilding and maintainance of this institution—the careful, painstaking treasurer, George Jackson, who was instrumental in securing the funds with which Stimpson building, of the handsome group of modern structures facing Main street, belonging now to this association was built. His name should always be connected with that of Mr. Stimpson, of California (formerly of this city), the beneficent donor. Much of the present financial standing and future success of the association must be credited to William Worthington, whose whole energy is now being expended in the work entrusted to his care.

The statistical record made by the association so far may be briefly summed up as follows: Date of organization, February 27, 1910; first meetings held at Grace Methodist Episcopal church; offices maintained in the court house for a time. The first meeting was called by J. T. Tuttle. The first board of trustees was as follows: Henry Brownell, president; T. H. Craig, vice-president; O. J. Mobley, secretary; George Jackson, treasurer; A. F. Hopkins, Dr. Carey Persinger and R. C. Peddicord.

Present officers of association (September, 1914): President, Henry Brownell, who has served ever since the association was organized in 1910; vice-president, R. C. Peddicord; A. H. Ballard, secretary; J. M. McClung, physical director; treasurer, J. Earl McLean; general secretary, Walter Patton. Former secretaries have been Ray F. Zaner, of York, Pennsylvania, and since August 1, 1914, Walter Patton, of Springfield, Ohio.

The work of the association is divided into the religious, social, educational, physical and boys' departments, with membership fees as follows: Juniors (eleven to fifteen years old), four dollars; intermediates (from fifteen to eighteen years old), five dollars; seniors (from eighteen and upward), six dollars. Sustaining members, ten dollars.

From June 2 to 12, 1914, a fund-raising campaign was conducted in which twenty-five thousand dollars was pledged and every pledge was good

as gold. This was conducted by William Worthington, aided by a hundred men and boys. It is believed that there is no other record in the world where this amount was raised in so short a time in a city of the size of Washington C. H.

The building dates, etc., are as follows: The Sharp Memorial Building was deeded to the association by Mrs. M. B. Sharp, October 10, 1910. The Y. M. C. A. structure, proper, was opened June 15, 1912. Its architect was Frank Packard; its contractor was Benjamin F. Bolin, Columbus. The cost of this building was thirty thousand dollars, with ten thousand dollars additional to complete and furnish. The Stimpson building was the gift of Charles M. Stimpson, of Los Angeles, California; it was built in 1913-14, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The present membership is about four hundred and fifty, with steady additions.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Washington C. H. was one of the first three localities in which real temperance crusades were inaugurated in this country, and as a result we have Woman's Christian Temperance Unions and kindred societies all over the United States today. This work was first begun by the ladies in the early seventies, and the date of the first meeting with this end in view was held here December 24, 1873. It came about in this wise: The Lecture Association of Washington C. H. had in its course that season a lecture on "Our Girls," by Dr. Dio Lewis, who in his lecture gave out some suggestions as to how the numerous saloons of the place might be eliminated within a week's time. His proposition was accepted and a meeting appointed for Christmas morning, at the Presbyterian church, at which a large and enthusiastic audience greeted the speaker and wished to know more of his plans to do away with the drinking places of the town. For one hour the speaker gave logical argument, followed by appeal and demonstration, until the audience was ready to endorse his plans. At that meeting was started the great American temperance wave that soon swept over the country and is still being materially effected by the good seeds there sown. Everyone knows something of the "Women's Crusade," but few outside this city know of its real origin. Women were selected to visit the saloons and plead with the proprietors to desist from selling liquor further. The men of the town were approached and committees appointed to back the scheme with money and manly influence. All who took part were "enlisted for the war"—that is, until the work had been thoroughly accomplished. William Millikan, Sr., was elected to the office of secretary of the men's committee, which was soon filled by volunteers. The men who thus served numbered thirty-seven, while the number of ladies who volunteered to go out among the liquor sellers and do the work amounted to forty-seven, and a list of these worthy ladies should here be preserved in the annals of Fayette county, as a lasting monument to

a set of ladies who really started a world-wide reform and builded far better than they knew. Their names are: Mrs. P. E. Morehouse, Miss M. A. Love, Mrs. William Stevens, Mrs. O. Grubbs, Mrs. J. Vandeman, Mrs. H. P. Cherry, Mrs. J. B. Priddy, Mrs. Allen Heagler, Mrs. M. Blakemore, Mrs. A. E. Silcott, Mrs. E. Millikan, Mrs. E. Blakemore, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. P. T. Light, Mrs. H. L. Hadley, Mrs. B. Ogle, Mrs. F. Nitterhouse, Mrs. D. McLean, Mrs. Allen Heagler, Mrs. G. Carpenter, Mrs. M. V. Ustick, Mrs. George Dahl, Mrs. M. Gardner, Miss Kate Foster, Mrs. Colonel Maynard, Mrs. A. C. Hirst, Mrs. Dr. Dennis, Mrs. Dr. Coffman, Miss Bell Stuckey, Miss L. Millikan, Miss Emma Wilcox, Miss Ustick, Miss A. E. Robinson, Miss Julia Wood, Miss Anna Cherry, Mrs. S. Lydy, Miss Brightie Ogle, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. H. P. Ustick, Mrs. J. Hopkins, Mrs. C. L. Getz, Mrs. T. Gardner, Mrs. William Gordon, Miss A. Kephart.

Temperance was the all-absorbing theme around the Christmas board that year in Washington C. H. It was talked in the house and on the street corners by every citizen. It was the theme at the churches at prayer meetings. At a meeting held at the Methodist church the following appeal was framed and submitted by Mrs. M. G. Carpenter. It read as follows:

APPEAL.

"Knowing, as you do, the fearful effects of intoxicating liquors, we, the women of Washington, after earnest prayer and deliberation, have decided to appeal to you to desist from this ruinous traffic, that our husbands, brothers, and especially our sons, be no longer exposed to this terrible temptation, and that we may no longer see them led into those paths which go down to sin and bring both body and soul to destruction. We appeal to the better instincts of your own hearts in the name of desolated homes, blasted hopes, ruined lives, widowed hearts, for the honor of our community, for our happiness, for our good name as a town; in the name of God who will judge you as well as ourselves; for the sake of your own souls, which are to be saved or lost, we beg, we implore you, to cleanse yourselves from the heinous sin and place yourselves in the ranks of those who strive to elevate and ennoble themselves and their fellowmen; and to this we ask you to pledge yourselves."

Armed with this "Appeal," about forty women passed down the center aisle of the church, thence to the street which took them to the various saloons and drug stores of the town. There were three drug stores selling liquor and eleven drinking saloons. As the ladies went forth on an untried, unheard-of

mission, they naturally went with trembling and some fear and timidity. The men of the congregation remained at the church all day in prayer and the bells tolled, while the women marched bravely along to do what they thought duty. Entering a drug store first, they sang and prayed and then read the appeal to the dealer. This novel procession caused much excitement on the streets. The work was thoroughly done and no den escaped a visit. They sought out the back rooms and basements and went with the plea: "We pray you to stop this." "We mean you no hurt!" "We beg you to desist!" In tears the wives and mothers plead for their cause.

The live-long day they marched from place to place, not stopping for their dinner, till five o'clock, and all this time without accomplishing the object of their mission among the saloons and drug stores. In each case they left the place with the words firmly spoken: "We will call again."

Saturday morning, December 27th, again they went forth after an hour of prayer at the church. Every few moments the tolling bell told of another fervent prayer having just been offered by the men at the church. This was the first day for a real contest. The first place called at the doors had been locked against them, so the ladies knelt in the snow upon the icy pavement and plead for divine influence upon the hearts of the saloon keepers, and there held their first real prayer meetings on the streets. It has been said that God and the angels took notice of that little band of Christian workers and heard their pleadings. The result of the day's campaign was reported at the mass-meeting in the evening. It was learned that two druggists had agreed to never again sell to a person without the written prescription of a doctor. The following day—Sabbath—was indeed a red-letter day in the churches and there the ladies were braced up to continue the work so well commenced. Monday they again set forth to conquer. By this time the volunteers had increased to one hundred ladies. That was a memorable day in Washington C. H. It was the day when occurred the first real surrender ever made by a liquor dealer of his stock of liquors, of every kind and variety, to the women in answer to prayer and entreaty, and by them poured into the streets. Nearly a thousand men, women and children, witnessed this strange sight—the mingling of beer, wine and whisky, as they filled the gutters and were drank up by the earth and snow-covered pavements, while the bells were loudly ringing, men and boys shouting, and women singing and praying to God, who had given them the victory.

The work reached its highest pitch on the fourth day, when visitors were in from country and side towns in every direction. Another public surrender,

and another public destruction of liquors, that of a much larger stock than the previous day, amidst more enthusiasm and excitement.

Friday, January 2, 1874, one week from the beginning, the secretary reported at the meeting held at the church that every liquor dealer in the town had unconditionally surrendered, some having shipped their liquors back to wholesale houses, others pouring them in the gutters, and the druggists having signed the druggists' pledge.

At first men had wondered, scoffed and laughed, then criticized, then respected and finally yielded. Pledges were generally circulated and within a few days more than one thousand persons had put down their names to such pledges. Every physician in the place had agreed to not sell to anyone without first the doctor had examined his patient and that unless he deemed it necessary to administer liquor he would not do so. Real estate men and property holders also signed agreeing to not lease buildings for saloons.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* sent a reporter to the place and he gave to his paper the next day a long account of the crusade. Among other paragraphs is this: "I reached Washington C. H. at noon, January 20th, and seeking a beer garden in the vicinity, found the owner in a state of terrible nervousness, as the ladies had spent the forenoon in front of his place. He evidently regarded me as a spy, but I made him understand that I was only a journalist. The saloon man in broken language, German-American, said, 'Dem vimens dey set up a shob on me. I got no vitnesses. But you don't bin a bitual drunkard, eh? No, you don't look like him; vell come in, come in. Vat you want, beer or vine? I dell you dem vimins is shust awful. Py shinks dey puild a house right in the street, and stay mit a man all day a singin, and oder voolishness. But dey don't git in here once agin, already.' "

The crusaders kept up their activities in the county and city for many weeks. At the men's prayer meeting held in the church (the stores all being closed for the one hour) February 9, 1874, there was a great throng from side towns and the rural districts. A messenger came rushing in, stating that the German saloon keeper who had been hanging out under advice of counsel, and who had been annoyed for two weeks by the 'tabernacle' (the rough shack erected on a vacant lot next to his place by the ladies, who watched and prayed and sang there day and night), had surrendered his beer garden. The ladies who had not been legally enjoined from so doing, marched to his place and presented themselves. The proprietor announced: "You gomes so many I guits. I will never sell any more beer or whisky."

The ladies then marched back to the church, while the bells rang out merrily on the frosty air.

Wednesday, February 11th, at a mass-meeting at the Presbyterian church, one Sullivan came in and publicly pledged himself to "quit forever" the liquor business. A general rejoicing and thanksgiving followed the surrender of the "last man."

But saloons again made their appearance. The issue became a political one. The state was aroused and the constitutional amendment was all the talk for years. By 1880 Washington C. H. had more saloons than ever before, but the seed had been sowed and was bound, like Truth crushed to the earth, to rise again. The Woman's Christian Temperance Unions sprang up everywhere and at this time are still a great power.

COUNTERFEITING.

In the early days of Fayette county, when banks were scarce and little money was in circulation, much counterfeiting was done, both in coin and paper. The Funks, Redmonds and Curry were ringleaders in this outlawry. Jake Funk and Curry were experts in passing bad notes. Large quantities of this money was brought by these men from Kentucky and circulated here. The celebrated Funk fight was a direct result of one of these transactions.

As illustrative of their deviltry, it is related that on one occasion Jake Funk went to Indiana and bought one hundred and fifty head of cattle, paid for them mostly in counterfeit money, and ordered them delivered to him at a point remote from the road he had taken. When they arrived he, with several assistants, took charge of them and drove them in a circuitous route toward home. In the course of two or three days, as he was proceeding slowly and without further fear, he was suddenly startled by the appearance of six horsemen, with drawn revolvers aimed at his breast. Although well armed, resistance was both useless and dangerous; therefore, with a bland smile, he said, "Gentlemen, I guess I had better surrender." The officer showed his authority, upon which Funk asked permission to go forward and tell his comrades that he could not accompany them any farther; but, well knowing his desperate character, the sheriff refused and ordered him to return immediately with them.

At this time Funk had a pocket-book filled with counterfeit bank notes and also some good money, and, from previous experience, well knowing that at his preliminary examination before a justice of the peace an expert would be on hand, he tried hard to think of a means of getting rid of the

bad notes. He finally hit upon a plan. He conversed freely and gaily with his captors, diverting them with anecdotes, and gradually so engrossing their attention that they seemed to forget that he was a prisoner. But upon arriving in sight of the justice's office and seeing a great crowd collected there, in a sudden paroxysm of anger Funk declared that it was a d——d shame and outrage for an innocent man to be arrested, with no evidence of his guilt, and at the same moment flourishing his heavy cattle whip he threw it as far ahead of him as possible and with the same motion jerked out his pocket book of bogus money and hurled it into the bushes so dexterously that he was not perceived. Arriving at the magistrate's, he was searched and all his money submitted to the scrutiny of an expert. It was, of course, found to be good. The sheriff and justice now vied with each other in making reparation for the injury done. The magistrate insisted on keeping him over night, to which he finally acceded; but after supper, complaining of sickness, he carelessly sauntered toward the spot near which he had thrown his pocketbook, found it, returned to his room and slept with it in his pocket and next morning rejoined his comrades in safety.

Their headquarters, for a time at least, were at the house of Curry. One Blaylock also figured conspicuously in the counterfeiting of coin.

From a period extending perhaps from 1806 until 1822 counterfeiting was largely carried on by such desperadoes as the Funks, Redmonds and William Curry, men who defied all law and boasted that they did pass counterfeit money. Many abortive attempts were made to arrest them and break up the game. Funk was finally arrested and sent to Kentucky, tried and acquitted. Brokaw was arrested and sent to the penitentiary in 1820. Curry was also sent the following year for fifteen years. Curry had many friends among the more desperate classes and many threats of rescue were made. One Sabbath, just at the close of services, in Bloomingburg, a messenger arrived with the intelligence that an attempt was to be made to take Curry from the jail. The majority of the congregation rushed out of the house and started for Washington C. H. to foil this move. But no violent demonstrations were made and they returned. Also when the sheriff made preparations to transfer him from the county jail to the penitentiary at Columbus a desperate effort was made to rescue him.. The night before the day fixed upon to transfer him his wife was admitted to the cell and in the morning he was found very sick. A physician, Dr. Thomas McGara, was sent for, when it was ascertained that he had taken arsenic; but in his anxiety he took too much and threw it up. It did not prove fatal. It

was decided, however, to take him to Columbus on horseback by way of Bloomingburg, pass the present sites of Medway and London. The threats were made by his friends of forcible rescue and he had been closely guarded while in jail. When Sheriff Robison started with him he was escorted by a number of brave horsemen. About four miles from Washington C. H. near Gillespie's, it became apparent that he could proceed no farther on horseback, because of increasing weakness, the effects of arsenic. Hastily dispatching Col. James Stewart to his (Stewart's) house for his carriage, they halted until its return, when it was determined, instead of taking the road past London, to push on straight to Columbus, reaching there in due time without molestation.

It was learned afterwards that a desperate effort at rescue had been planned among Curry's confederates, that his departure from Washington C. H. was known as well as the route he was to take and that seventeen splendidly comparisoned horses were secreted in a thicket about five miles this side of London, while their riders lay concealed in the bushes near the road along which Curry was expected to pass. Nothing but the seemingly providential sickness of the prisoner and consequent change of plans prevented a bloody encounter between two parties of brave men.

THE FUNK FIGHT.

Jake, the most notorious of the Funk family, in the year 1818 or 1819, went to Bath county, Kentucky, accompanied by his brother, Absalom, and engaged in passing counterfeit money, which he had manufactured in Fayette county. He was detected, arrested, and at his preliminary trial bound over to the court of common pleas in the sum of three hundred dollars. Being unable to go on his own recognizance, he applied to a friend named Jacob Trumbo, who, together with his brother, Andrew Trumbo, agreed to stand responsible for his appearance.

Funk, upon being permitted to depart, returned to Fayette county. When the time of his trial drew near Andrew Trumbo paid him a visit, to arrange for Frank's appearance. To avoid future trouble Absalom Funk and Philip Moore made to Trumbo a promissory note in the sum of three hundred dollars, which was intended to secure the latter should the bond be declared forfeited. On the day set for the trial Funk was not to be found and Trumbo paid the amount of his bond, he being in turn paid the full amount by Absalom Funk and Philip Moore. This, it was thought, would end the matter.

Trumbo was dissatisfied with the sudden turn the affair had taken and seemed bent on having Jake arrested and tried. He therefore obtained a warrant for his arrest and made arrangements for his capture. He engaged the services of Aaron Johnson, then sheriff, and together they gave chase to Funk several times, but were unsuccessful. While loitering along the banks of Deer creek they formed the acquaintance of one Mills, who was captain of a home militia company. He and several other of his men were pressed into service and all started for the Funk residence. Jake Funk resided on land later owned by Michael Cleber, about eight miles north of Washington C. H. He was notified, presumably by some friend, of the contemplated attack and hastily dispatched a messenger to the members of his father's family and others to assist him, to which they, ever eager for the fray, promptly responded.

It was night when the attacking party reached the premises and under the cover of darkness they approached the house. Samuel Wilson, who lived near Hay run, knocked at the door and demanded admittance. Jake was in the kitchen with his wife, but answered, "I am here," and, taking a chair, proceeded to the door, swinging the chair in the air, evidently determined to sell his life dearly. Upon opening the door he was met by a volley from the attacking party, several bullets lodging in the chair, but none in Jake. The firing was returned by the Funks. Wilson grappled with Jake and was shot dead. Trumbo then engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with Jake, but friends of the latter separated them and drew him into the house. Jake again encountered Trumbo, who had a pistol in his hand, and knocked him down, at the same time drawing him inside. Trumbo was senseless. Jake was about to cut his throat with a large knife, when Adam cried out, "Spare him! Don't kill him. His father once saved me from being murdered by the Indians." This timely interference alone saved his life.

In the meantime a member of the outside party named Adam Metz, fearing that Jake might possibly attempt an escape from the rear of the building, took possession of a location from which he might intercept his flight if it was attempted. A comrade named Cantrell, who was accompanied by a huge dog, seeing Metz in the rear of the house, supposed it was Funk escaping and gave chase with the dog. Metz imagined he was being pursued by the Funks and took to his heels. He ran to a neighboring cornfield, dropping his gun and powder flask in order to make more rapid progress and finally stumbled and fell. He was recognized by his pursuers, when mutual explanations followed.

While this was taking place without, the parties within were arranging for Jake's departure and escape through the rear door. Trumbo was stretched on the floor and feigned being severely wounded. However, while the others were assisting Jake, Trumbo suddenly arose and bolted for the door, perceived by none except Jake's sister Tabitha, a perfect Amazon in strength and courage, who pursued him with an uplifted axe and, as he leaped the fence, the descending weapon whizzed behind him and buried itself in the rail. He and his companions were glad to escape with their lives and Jake departed unmolested. Absalom Funk was shot in the shoulder blade and painfully, though not dangerously, wounded.

On the following morning Samuel Myers, who resided in that township, was sent for by the Funks. Upon arriving at the house old Adam met him with this salutation, "Good morning, Colonel Myers. Peace on earth and war in Israel." He was then informed of what had taken place during the night and asked for his advice.

Subsequently Jake was captured by Sheriff Johnson and lodged in a cabin on the farm formerly owned by Thomas Green. The cabin was surrounded by Bill and Calvin Williams and other friends of Funk and the sheriff's posse was reinforced by several persons living in the neighborhood. Funk's friends demanded his unconditional release, but the sheriff firmly refused to surrender his prisoner. During the parley Funk was liberated by some of his party, unobserved by the officers, mounted on a horse, and once more was a free man. He was first discovered by John Harris, who raised his gun and fired at the rapidly retreating figure without effect.

It appears that Sheriff Johnson was determined to deliver Jake Funk to the authorities of Bath county, Kentucky. Funk, after his second escape from the law, left the neighborhood, and a few weeks afterward the sheriff was informed that he could catch his man by going to Miamisburg. He selected four men to accompany him and, armed with stout clubs and pistols, arrived at his destination in the evening. The landlord of the tavern at which Jake was stopping was commanded to quietly escort a special party to Funk's room (he had retired for the night), that they might capture him without a struggle.

Funk was fast asleep as they entered and knew nothing of the danger which threatened him. Upon entering, the sheriff walked to the bedside of the unconscious occupant and struck him across the forehead with a pistol. The blow, instead of stupefying the sleeper, awoke him and in a moment he bounded out of bed and confronted his assailants. The force of the blow

broke the pistol and left Johnson unarmed. Avoiding his powerful antagonist, he called upon his comrades to close with Jake. In the struggle which followed Funk seized a club in the hands of one of his assailants and, despite the heavy blows which were rained upon him, especially by one left-handed man, who struck him several times upon the head, came near wresting it from his hands, but at this critical moment a lucky stroke laid him prostrate, when he was immediately seized and securely bound. The proper authorities were advised of his arrest and he was lodged in jail, in which he remained upward of two months, owing to the indifference manifested by the Kentucky officials. Finally he was taken to Kentucky, tried and acquitted.

Fate had evidently decreed that Jake should die no ordinary death. Upon finding himself once more a free man, he removed to the state of Illinois with his family and engaged in blacksmithing. Tradition is silent as to his actions while in that state, though it is to be believed that he lived a peaceable and law-abiding citizen when he was not molested. His death is thus described: He had contracted certain debts which were not paid as per agreement and his creditors obtained judgment for the amount. An officer of the law proceeded to his home and levied on various chattels. Jake made no objection until the officer attempted to take charge of his blacksmith tools, when he ordered him to desist. The officer refused to comply with this request and a fight ensued. It appears that Funk soon overpowered the officer and, drawing out his knife, was about to stab him, when he was shot, either by the officer or some of the bystanders.

The Funk family were no enemies to whiskey. Old Adam, with some of his comrades, being one day at Roebuck's grocery, the first opened in the county, about a mile below Funk's house, became merry by drinking. Old Adam, wishing to carry a gallon of whiskey home, in vain endeavored to procure even a washtub for the purpose. Observing one of Roebuck's pigs running around in the yard, he purchased it for a dollar and skinned it whole, taking out the bone about two inches from the root of the tail, which served as a neck for the bottle. Tying up the other holes that would of necessity be in the skin, he poured in the liquor and started for home with his companions, where they all got drunk from the contents of the hogskin.

A CRUEL INDIAN.

Captain John was a Shawnee chief well known to the early settlers of the Scioto valley. He was over six feet in height, strong and active, full of spirit and fond of frolic. In the late war he joined the American army and

was with Logan at the time the latter received his death wound. We extract two anecdotes respecting him from the notice by Col. John McDonald. The scene of the first was in Pickaway and the last in this county.

When Chillicothe was first settled by the whites an Indian named John Cushen, a half blood, made his principal home with the McCoy family and said it was his intention to live with the white people. He would sometimes engage in chopping wood and making rails and worked in the cornfields. He was a large, muscular man, good humored and pleasant in his interviews with the whites. In the fall season he would leave the white settlement, to take a hunt in the lonely forest. In the autumn of 1779 he went up Darby creek to make his annual hunt. There was an Indian trader by the name of Fallenash, who traveled the country from one Indian camp to another with pack horses, laden with whiskey and other articles. Captain John's hunting camp was near Darby creek and John Cushen arrived at this camp while Fallenash, the Indian trader, was there with his goods and whiskey. The Indians set to for a real drunken frolic. During the night Captain John and John Cushen had a quarrel which ended in a fight; they were separated by Fallenash and the other Indians, but both were enraged to the highest pitch of fury. They made an arrangement to fight the next morning with tomahawks and knives. They stuck a post on the south side of a log, made a notch in the log and agreed that when the shadow of the post came into the notch, the fight should commence. When the shadow of the post drew near the spot they deliberately and in gloomy silence took their stations on the log. At length the shadow of the post came into the notch and these two desperadoes, thirsting for each other's blood, sprang to their feet and, with a tomahawk in right hand and scalping knife in the left, flew at each other with the fury of tigers, swinging their tomahawks around their heads and yelling in the most terrible manner. Language fails to describe the horrible scene. After several passes and some wounds, Captain John's tomahawk fell on Cushen's head and left him lifeless on the ground.

About the year 1800 Captain John, with a party of Indians, went to hunt on the waters of what is called the Rattlesnake fork of Paint creek, a branch of the Scioto river. After they had been some time at Paint, Captain John and his wife had a quarrel and mutually agreed to separate; which of them was to leave the camp is not now recollected. After they had divided their property, the wife insisted upon keeping the child, a little boy of two or three years of age. The wife laid hold of the child and John attempted to wrest it from her. At length John's passion was aroused to a fury and he drew

his fist back and knocked down his wife, seized the child and, carrying it to a log, cut it into two parts and then, throwing one-half to his wife, bade her take it, but never again show her face or he would treat her in the same manner.

EARLY CRIMINAL CASES.

Benjamin Brokaw was the first man sent to the penitentiary from Fayette county. His crime was the oft-recurring one of those days, counterfeiting. James Brown, under the aliases of Headley and Hadley, was also convicted. Both men received a three-year sentence. The case of William Curry and the attempts to rescue are accounted in the story of counterfeiting. The jury which tried Curry was made up of the following: Richard Todhunter, Peter Eyman, John Coil, Abraham Bush, James Carothers, Otho Dowden, Abraham Lambert, Joseph Gibson, William Hill, Hugh McCandless, Joseph Haymaker and William Thompson. Curry took a dose of arsenic given him by his wife on the night before his departure for the state's prison, but did not die. However, it maimed him for life and his face ever after was as white as marble. He was reprieved finally and went West, where he disappeared. Margaret Redmond and Jacob Shobe were tried and acquitted of the same offense.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM G. W. SMITH.

In the last of October, 1864, a man by the name of John Gray was murdered by some unknown person or persons. He resided near Trimble's gravel bank, in Concord township, Fayette county, and on the night of the murder he was left alone in the house. It was supposed, from the marks upon his person, that he was beaten with the poll of an axe, near the door of his house, and then dragged off and thrown into the brush. The murder was afterward found to have been committed by John Adams and William G. W. Smith, who lived near Petersburg. The latter was a brother-in-law of Gray. It appears that an old feud, which was engendered between the families when they resided in Virginia, still existed. This, together with the sum of money Gray had in his pockets, was the cause of the deed.

On Saturday evening, October 30, 1864, the murderers left Petersburg, ostensibly to attend a meeting of the Knights of the Golden Circle. They proceeded to Gray's cabin, twenty miles distant, on horseback, and upon nearing the scene cut a huge club from the thicket, with which they felled Gray. Adams and Smith were arrested finally and Smith was confined in

the jail at Circleville, in Pickaway county, from which bastile he dug his way to freedom. Adams was sent to the prison for ten years. Smith was recaptured and brought to trial. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on November 30, 1866.

After receiving his sentence and shortly before the execution Smith acknowledged the killing to Sheriff Straley.

A new scaffold was erected in the jail yard. The execution took place on Friday, December 14, 1866, and the account following is from the *Herald*:

"Although the execution was conducted privately, crowds of people began to assemble early in the morning and long before noon the town was full, and the jail yard completely surrounded by the curious, anxious to obtain, if possible, a last look at the prisoner and to see whatever there was to be seen. Sheriff Straley had issued a proclamation requesting that the day be observed in a quiet, orderly manner, and that no liquor be sold, and Captain Henkle with part of his company were called out to act as guards around the jail yard and to preserve order during the day.

"On Thursday night, the last of Smith's life, he slept very little and arose early Friday morning, and engaged for a short time in prayer and reading of the Bible. He dressed himself with a great deal of care and sat down to breakfast, eating very little. During the day few visitors were admitted, except the prisoner's family and religious advisers, who remained with him up until the moment of his execution. At about twelve o'clock his last meal was brought to him, but he scarcely touched it and being informed by Sheriff Straley that his last hour was near at hand, he expressed his readiness for the sacrifice at any time. At ten minutes past one o'clock he entered the enclosure around the gallows, accompanied by his spiritual adviser, his counsel, Sheriff Straley, and deputy, ascending the platform at the request of the sheriff, seated himself in a chair upon the drop. A short prayer was then offered by Rev. C. T. Emerson, during which the prisoner was kneeling with his face covered. When he arose his face showed no sign of agitation, though during the prayer his face could be seen to tremble as if in some emotion. After the prayer the death warrant was read to him by the sheriff, and he was asked if he had anything to say before taking his departure. He arose and stepping to the front of the platform, began:

" 'Gentlemen, I have little to say. It is a solemn occasion and I hope I may be the last man who will have to suffer death in this way. But I am innocent of the murder of Old John Gray, for which I must die. The confession I have given to my advisers is strictly true. Death has no terrors for

me—none whatever. We must all die; it is only a matter of time. I do not fear death; but it is the manner in which it comes and the disgrace it leaves upon my family. For fifty years I have lived in rebellion against God, but now, thank God, I have a hope in him.'

"Smith then took farewell of those upon the platform and if at any time there could be detected the least trembling in his voice, it was when he parted with Mr. Emerson, who had been with him much of the time during his confinement and to whom Smith expressed a wish of meeting in heaven. Stepping forward upon the platform he said, 'Gentlemen, adieu to you all,' then turning to the sheriff motioned for him to proceed. The noose was adjusted and the black cap pulled down over his face. At just twenty-eight minutes past one o'clock the drop fell and the prisoner was launched into eternity. During about five minutes he continued to struggle and then all was quiet. After hanging nineteen minutes the physicians in attendance pronounced that life was extinct, but the body was not taken down until it had hung nearly twenty-five minutes. It was then placed in a common varnished coffin and given into the care of his family."

STOCK SALES.

For some years the monthly sales at London, Madison county, attracted the attention of stock dealers for many miles around and stock was taken thither from all the surrounding counties. Early perceiving the advantages arising out of this enterprise to London and Madison county the leading citizens of Washington C. H. and Fayette county determined to organize a similar enterprise here, so that stock could exchange hands without being driven out of the county. About the year 1871 James Pursell and Thomas Kirk determined upon a plan of operations, selected referees, in case of dispute, circulated bills, appointed the last Tuesday in the month, one week preceding the London sales, as the day upon which the stock was to be sold; so that in case of failure to secure satisfactory bargains, the owners could drive them on to London. Jack Bridgeman of London was the first crier. Mr. Collins of Washington also being present; but Bridgeman and Douglas, of Mt. Sterling, were secured for the purpose of giving notoriety to the sales. Correspondence was at once opened with prominent stock dealers in nearby counties, which, in time, extended to the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri and cattle were shipped from all of these states to the town of Washington C. H., to be sold. These cattle were placed in the hands of an auctioneer, with the minimum price fixed, divided into bunches of uniform

weight and quality, in numbers ranging from twenty to one hundred, or in convenient carloads. No by-bidding was allowed; everything was carried on in an honorable manner and the sales from the beginning were a decided success. Among the principal auctioneers of the beginning days were: William White and Ramsey Brothers of Fayette; John Darlington, Adams county; Joseph Rothrock, William Dryden, Davis Connahaugh, of Highland county; Anderson of Kentucky; Gray of Kentucky; S. H. Ford of Cincinnati; Pond of Clinton county; and many others.

HORSE TRADING.

Connected with, and growing out of, the original cattle sales, was the trade in horses, which, beginning with a few local transactions, gradually expanding into immense sales and shipments, of numbers ranging upward into the hundreds. An amusing feature of the horse department was "trade alley," generally located on some unfrequented alley or street, where all kinds of horses, except good ones, were congregated for barter. The trade language of these occasions was peculiarly adapted to the objects of exchange. Many amusing incidents were related in regard to the swaps and dilapidated animals which were offered for barter.

CAPTURE OF ANDREW ELLISON.

One morning in the spring of the year a thrilling incident occurred at the small station of Manchester. It proves that, although this part of Ohio was free from hostile Indians, their depredations were by no means unknown.

One morning Andrew Ellison went out from the fort to throw some logs together in his little clearing, which he had been burning. When he had about finished and the heaps began to blaze, he observed, while passing from one to the other, three men approaching him. Supposing them to be some of his neighbors, he paid no attention to them, although, said he, "they were dark skinned fellows and I thought they were the Wades, who were dark skinned, going out early to hunt." He continued his work until one of them seized him by the arms and said in broken English, "How do, how do, broder." Ellison immediately whirled and faced them. To his horror he found himself in the clutches of three stalwart Indians. Resistance was both useless and dangerous. He therefore quietly submitted to his fate. They hurriedly moved off with him in the direction of Paint creek. In the meantime his breakfast was ready at his cabin and the wife sent one of the

children to summon him. The little fellow searched for his father, but came back without finding him. Supposing he had gone out to kill a deer, no immediate alarm was caused by his absence. Dinner time arrived and his wife became anxious. His rifle was found hanging in its accustomed place. The alarm increasing, a search was instituted, and the tracks of four men, one of whom wore shoes, was found leading away from the station and then the awful truth burst upon the poor wife and mother that her husband was a prisoner in the hands of the savages. It was nearly night when this discovery was made and the searching party returned to the station. Early the next morning Massie and his party started in pursuit, which, owing to the scarcity of vegetation, and the precaution of the savages to keep on high, hard land, where their feet would leave little or no impression, was slow and laborious. But Massie and his men were as unerring as well-trained bloodhounds and followed the trail to Paint creek, when, finding the Indians gaining upon them so rapidly that further pursuit was useless, they returned to the station. The Indians took their prisoner directly to Upper Sandusky, evidently passing through the territory of Fayette county, where he was compelled to run the gauntlet and being large and clumsy he received a severe flogging as he passed through the lines. After this he was taken to Lower Sandusky, where he again ran the gauntlet; then to Detroit, where he was generously ransomed by a British officer, who sent him to Montreal, whence he came home during the summer of the same year.

A HOT RACE.

In 1795 occurred an incident in which Captain John, a Shawano chief, afterward a resident of this county, took part. John and Asahel Edgington and another man started towards Brush creek on a hunting expedition. They had good success and made a good bag. They hung their catch out of reach of wolves and returned for pack horses to take them in. Being in the winter and not fearing danger from the Indians they returned alone to the old hunting camp, alighted from their horses and were preparing to strike a fire when they were fired upon by a party of savages ambushed not twenty yards away. Asahel fell dead, but John escaped. With horrid yells the Indians sprang from their places of concealment, the frightened horses broke loose and ran towards home and John Edgington was alone on foot. With the activity of a buck he bounded off, with a band of howling redskins at his heels to urge him forward. So close indeed was the contest that the yielding grass scarce resumed its shape before the Indian's foot pressed it down again. The up

lifted tomahawk seemed so near his head he thought he felt its edge. The hard breathing of his pursuers sounded in his ears, stimulated him to almost superhuman exertions. The race was long and doubtful; every effort to capture and escape was made, but at last Edgington began to gain ground and after a long race he distanced them, made his escape and reached his home in safety. Captain John, who headed the Indians on this occasion and who, after peace was made, hunted in this county, was often heard to say that the white man "was smart fellow; he run and I run, and he run and run. At last white man run clear off from me."

THE BIG RIOT OF 1894.

While crimes have been committed in every county and in every state in our Union, it is not considered appropriate to magnify or dwell at length on such incidents in the compilation of a county history; yet it may be admissable to insert in this chapter the clear facts concerning a riot which was caused here in 1894 by reason of an unmentionable crime that was committed that year. The crime was committed on the person of a woman residing near Parrett's Station, this county, on October 10, 1894. The brute committing such crime was a colored man named Jasper Dolby. He escaped, but was soon captured at Delaware, and brought to Washington C. H. by the deputy sheriff, James F. Cook, Jr. The woman victim was brought to the waiting room of the sheriff's residence and there she identified her dastardly assailant. By ten o'clock a large crowd had gathered about the court house square and jail, but little disturbance was made at first. At ten-thirty in the morning, Company E of the Ohio National Guard under command of Captain Vincent, was ordered out and filed from the armory to the county jail. Vincent ordered the crowd to disperse and many obeyed him; some, however, did not go. Upon retiring, many made dire threats upon the prisoner. In some manner a bunch of fire-crackers was fired off and, the sound being misunderstood by the crowd, much excitement prevailed for a time.

William McKinley was then governor of Ohio, and he was wired to send a company of troops down at once, they arriving late in the night. The two companies were then under command of Colonel Coit. A special grand jury had been empaneled and an indictment secured against Dolby, the colored prisoner. Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon he was arraigned before Judge H. B. Maynard, who, after his having plead guilty, sentenced him to twenty years in the Ohio penitentiary.

On the way to the court house, a large number of the woman's friends and neighbors assembled together, standing near the court house steps, on the lawn. Two lines of soldiers were formed, reaching from the jail to the court house, to guard the prisoner. The crowd surged against the lines in order to seize the negro. The soldiers charged several times with fixed bayonets and a number of persons were injured, among the number being Henry Kirk, a brother-in-law, and Elmer T. Boyd, a son of the woman who had been assaulted. Just as Dolby ascended the court house steps, the angry, excited crowd made a grab for the prisoner. The soldiers used the butt of their guns to ward them off, and also their sword hilts, striking right and left with great violence. Mr. Boyd was knocked off the steps to the ground and Kirk had his nose fractured. The negro was finally dragged inside the court house and Colonel Coit plead with the mob to desist and leave, but they stoutly demanded the release to them of Dolby.

That evening the sheriff telegraphed to Adjutant-General Howe for more troops, and they were at once started this way and arrived. The court house was garrisoned with troops, all doors being closed except the north entrance. Late that day the crowd assembled again at the building, in increased numbers, and finally they attacked the door. The soldiers notified them that they would be shot unless they kept from breaking in the door. A moment later they made a rush and broke in the door, whereupon the officers ordered the soldiers to fire upon them. The result was that most of the crowd ran, but as a result of the firing there were five killed and about twenty wounded, some badly and others slightly. Among the killed were Smith Welsh, aged eighteen years; Jesse Judy, aged twenty-five years; Mark Johnson and William Sams. Additional troops were ordered up and the crowd dispersed. The First Regiment, from Cincinnati, and the First Ohio Battery were brought to the scene. They came early in the evening on a special train and took possession, and soon the prisoner was hurried away to Columbus.

An inquest was held by Coroner James M. Edwards. Colonel Coit was indicted for manslaughter and tried at Circleville. After a wearysome case of several weeks, and with the jury out five days, they finally found a verdict of "Not guilty as charged."

UNIQUE DESTRUCTION OF A MILL DAM.

The old mill dam across Paint creek, in Washington C. H., came to a funny end, and the story is told in substance by a former resident, Charles A. Palmer, later of Indianapolis. We take the facts from his longer narration of the laughable but well-ending story.

Paint creek, at Washington C. H., is not a running stream at all seasons of the year, and the effect of the old pioneer mill dam was to at certain times submerge the dam, which caused much stinking, stagnant water to remain standing for many months. This, of course, would cause malaria and other dangerous diseases in the immediate neighborhood. Sickness very frequently prevailed as a result. The property was owned by that most excellent citizen, Mr. Millikan, who was often remonstrated with over the matter, but all to no practical purpose, seemingly. So serious became the condition, from a sanitary standpoint, that indignation meetings were held by the citizens, and finally the people resolved that unless the water was let out by a certain time specified the people would take the matter into their own hands and cut the dam away.

The neighbors along the Jamestown and Palmer road were too far away to be affected by the stagnant water, and they looked upon this move as conflicting with their rights, personally, hence they volunteered to aid Millikan in keeping anyone from destroying his dam. The appointed day came and the citizens of Washington C. H. went forth armed with shovel and spade, to destroy the said dam over Paint creek. Reverend Livingston, a Presbyterian minister, headed the procession. In stature, he was six feet and four inches tall and very strong, especially in his arms. He was well built physically. He appeared only, as he claimed, as a peace-maker between the warring factions. He wanted all settled right and desired the dam matter adjusted without violence. In fact, he suggested that the dam be removed to a higher point up the stream. When the procession reached the dam, they found opposing forces organized under leadership of Charles White, a son-in-law of Mr. Millikan, the owner of the dam. While the parley was going on, someone (a hasty St. Peter) stuck his spade in the dam and threw a shovelful of earth from the dam over into the stream, whereupon Mr. White picked up his ax and raised it, intending to strike down the digger. Just at that juncture the good man of God (Reverend Livingston), the peace-maker, who was standing near White, said, "What, what, what, Charley, would you strike him with your ax?" At the same moment he seized Charley by each arm above his elbows, raised him above the ground and then threw him over into the water. This act disconcerted the defenders of the dam, and within a few minutes the dam was cut, the mill-pond drained and the malaria was relieved.

Mr. Millikan—a just and good man—instead of trying to repair the dam, went further up stream and constructed a new dam, which materially lessened sickness in the town. Many who had helped cut the opening in the

old dam were present to assist him in building his new dam. This was a funny incident of pioneer days and ended as it should.

IMMENSE PETRIFIED MAPLE LOG.

In Wayne township, this county, near the county line of Ross and Fayette counties, and in the famous Herold's Valley country, in 1911 there was discovered by Orris Hegler and a Mr. Himiller, on the farm owned by Ella Steward, near the bank of the creek, a nine-foot maple log which had been turned to flinty stone by the process of petrification. Scientists do not agree, but it is generally thought that it is not less than a hundred thousand years old, and possibly may be even a million years old; however, this is all mere scientific conjecture. The grain is clearly defined and without much doubt the original tree belonged to the maple species of wood. This part of Fayette county, as well as adjoining territory in Ross county, is a wonderful field for such strange, ancient speciments of rock formations and petrifications. Also for rare specimens of Mound Builders and pre-historic race relics.

THE FIRST MURDER CASE.

The first murder case in Fayette county was that of a mail carrier who was robbed of the mail and killed at "Big Spring," two miles northwest of Washington C. H.

FIRST AND ONLY EXECUTION.

The only person ever executed in Fayette county was G. W. Smith in 1867, for the murder of John Gray. He was hung in the jail yard.

FIRST MARRIAGES.

During the first year of the county's organization the following marriages took place: On June 6, 1810, Henry Ellis and Charity Harper, by Thomas W. Swinney.

July 17, 1810, in Union township, Justice of the Peace Henry Thurman married David Hays and Theodocia Wolf.

November 23, 1810, Joel Wood married William Hurleg and Lucy Kindle.

December 15, 1810, Ed Farrell married Mary Wright.

December 26, 1810, Henry Fleshler and Susanna Popejoy were married by Justice of the Peace Joseph Kur.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF COUNTY.

On August 1, 1910, commenced the celebration of the organization of Fayette county—its one hundredth anniversary. It lasted four days and was attended by many thousands of people, many coming from outside of this county. Fully fifteen hundred former citizens came back to the homecomers' reunion. It was really a big affair. At Grace Methodist Episcopal church appropriate services were held. The building was handsomely decorated, including eight hundred pond lilies, the donation of Col. B. H. Millikan, of Cedar Point. An appropriate sermon was preached and fine music rendered in keeping with "home-coming."

On Monday forenoon, at ten-thirty o'clock, commenced the great parade on the streets of Washington C. H. "Home, Sweet Home" was sung by the assembled multitude, and it never sounded more appropriate than upon this occasion. At the head of the long procession was a covered wagon—a genuine emigrant outfit—with a real hundred-year-old tar bucket dangling from the reach of the wagon. The occupants of this emigrant wagon were "Silas and Samantha Whizzlebottom," with their family of ten children all huddled beneath the cover of the wagon, a type of an outfit frequently seen in the long-ago decades. The outfit was drawn by two oxen, one black and one white, the same being owned in New Holland, this county. Next in line were many carriages, conveying the old "Forty-niners," who crossed the western plains in 1849 to seek the newly discovered gold fields of California. Following these carriages was Fred Mark, with ten children, in one automobile, showing the three stages of transportation by vehicles used in such three periods of our history—the covered ox-wagon, the carriages of a few years ago, and the up-to-date automobiles of the twentieth century. In front of the court house was built a large band stand, from which music was frequently discoursed. At one-thirty in the afternoon came the pretty pony parade. This consisted of twenty-one beautifully designed rigs, driven by the little folks.

Great and eloquent speeches were made by prominent Ohio men, and from former Buckeyes who then resided in distant cities and states. Among the number who spoke may be recalled now Hon. John J. Lentz, of Columbus; H. B. Maynard, Hon. Charles A. Reid, Hon. H. M. Daugherty, Dr. R. M. Hughey, Judge Joseph Hidy, Humphrey Jones and several more, several of whom spoke more than an hour, and all to the edification of the assembly.

The fifteen hundred "home-comers" were all required to register their

names and present address, etc. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those present.

INTOXICATED HOGS.

A funny incident occurred on a farm east of Washington C. H. not many years ago. A farmer had placed a half bushel of wheat in a cider barrel to keep the cider sweet. After the barrel had been emptied of the cider he dumped the soaked wheat out to his hogs. They seemed to enjoy it very much and ate it all up quickly. But soon thereafter the fermented grain got in its usual work—even on the swine—and they all became gloriously drunk. They were on a genuine spree for more than a day. Some of the herd stretched out in the sun and seemed to be enjoying the real "drunk." They doubtless had dreams of corn and plenty and of fine days yet to come in their experience. Others of the herd became hilarious and cut all sorts of antics. They were so happy themselves that they seemed to want all their near-by comrades to join in the frolic, too. It was some time before the farmer realized why the swine acted so strangely. He finally discovered the fact that they had eaten the fermented wheat and had become really drunk on hard cider. After a day and a night (as usual) the swine were on their feet and ready to feed the usual way, barring a swelled head and blood-shot eyes!

AN ODD OLD RECORD.

In the county auditor's office of Fayette county may be seen a curious record, ordered made by the then commissioners of Fayette county, the date of which was 1836. The record shows that there were then but three attorneys in the county and five physicians, each of whom had to pay a tax of three dollars for practicing their chosen professions. The entry in the county record reads thus:

"This day the honorable board of commissioners examined a list of practicing lawyers and physicians as returned by the county auditor of Fayette county for 1836, and it was ordered that the auditor of Fayette county enter the list as aforesaid and the tax duplicates for the year 1836 with the following sums to their several names, to-wit, a list of practicing lawyers and physicians.

(Signed) "GEORGE MANTLE,
"JAMES KIRKPATRICK,
"SAMUEL SOLLARS,
" County Commissioners."

The list of "professionals" was as follows: Wade Loofborrow, Robert Robinson, Samuel Kerr, lawyers; Benjamin Henton, Elijah Crosby, Eleozar Nartin, Joseph L. Bohrer, physicians.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The memorial services held over the death of President James A. Garfield, in September, 1881, were largely attended in Washington C. H. and at various villages within Fayette county. At the county seat the Methodist church was packed to overflowing and hundreds were unable to gain an entrance. The city was heavily and universally draped in befitting mourning. No such day had ever been witnessed in the county. All soldiers, all civic societies, and a great throng of civilians marched through the streets, with bowed heads and heavy hearts. A great man, an honored son of Ohio, had been cut down in the prime of his noble manhood. He had withstood the shot and shell on many a battlefield in Civil-war days, but at last was struck down in days of peace by an assassin's bullet, on July 2, 1881, lingering in great pain and suffering until relieved by the death angel. Rev. J. C. Irwin, of the Christian church, had charge of the services and spoke very feelingly of the dead President and General. Other speeches were made by Mills Gardner, J. B. Koontz, Hon. M. J. Williams and Prof. C. F. Dean.

At Bloomingburg and Jeffersonville like services were held and orations delivered on the life and character of the late President, after which appropriate resolutions were passed.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

At the time of the assassination of the late lamented William McKinley the people, regardless of political parties, greatly mourned his tragic death, at Buffalo, New York, September 14, 1901. Preliminary memorial exercises were held in the various churches of the county on the Sunday following the death of the good President. At Grace Methodist Episcopal church it was communion day, and after that ceremony was over under charge of the then presiding elder, Rev. Murdock, Rev. Norcross, pastor, spoke very touchingly of the departed statesman. Miss Edith Gardner sang the last words of the President, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with a pathos in each line that moistened every eye in the large audience present.

At the Presbyterian church a memorial sermon was preached by Dr. McNair, from the text, "I am the way, the truth and the life." The choir

sweetly sang Mr. McKinley's favorite song, "Lead, Kindly Light." Also was sung "Sometime We'll Understand," and other appropriate selections. At the evening service at the same church, Dr. McNair read the tribute paid Mr. McKinley by United States Senator Thurston. It came with much force, as the two were intimately associated in their high offices at Washington. "Crossing the Bar" was rendered by the church choir with great effect.

The same day appropriate services were held in various churches throughout this county, including those held at Jeffersonville Methodist church.

The regular memorial services were held at Grace Methodist Episcopal church on the following Thursday, when the house did not begin to hold the throng who there assembled. It was a union service and the citizens one and all turned out, as never before in Washington C. H. The day was the saddest since the assassination of Lincoln in 1864. The expression of grief was manifest in emblematic form by the heavily draped United States colors, as well as the drapings throughout the spacious church building. The pipe organ was also screened in by black drapery. On one side was a life-sized picture of Mr. McKinley. Judge Maynard presided as chairman. Rev. Honeywell, of the Christian church, read the Scriptures and Doctor McNair, of the Presbyterian pulpit, offered a fervent prayer. Hon. Mills Gardner made a very eloquent oration. His personal experiences with Mr. McKinley in Congress made his speech one of unusual effect upon the audience. Miss Edith Gardner sang, as but few could, that splendid hymn (favorite of McKinley's), "Lead, Kindly Light." Doctor Norcross delivered an address also. He paid a splendid tribute to that matchless American citizen, then cold in death. A copy of the resolutions passed on that sad occasion were published and sent to Canton to Mrs. McKinley. After the final singing of "America" by the entire audience, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Carter, of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

POPULATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

This county was created January 19, 1810—one hundred and four years ago—and its population at various periods has been as follows, the same being taken from United States official reports:

In 1810 it had 1,854 inhabitants; in 1820 at had 6,336; in 1830 it had 8,182; in 1840 it was 10,979; in 1850 it had increased to 12,726; in 1860 it was 20,364; in 1870 it reached 17,170; in 1880 it was 20,364; in 1890 it was 22,309; in 1900 it was 21,726, having fallen off in the decade just

previous and in the last federal census the figures are 21,744, only thirty-nine increase over that of 1900.

The subjoined table shows the date of the creation of the ten civil townships in Fayette county, together with their population for the last seventy years, given in decades:

Townships.	Created.	1840	1880	1890	1900	1910
Concord	1818	1,074	908	735	733	713
Green	1810	1,616	916	746	701	694
Jasper	1845	----	2,072	1,982	1,770	1,590
Jefferson	1810	1,948	2,925	3,092	3,029	2,718
Madison	1810	765	1,405	1,429	1,317	1,233
Marion	1840	879	971	1,009	932	949
Paint	1810	1,212	2,045	2,325	2,291	2,079
Perry	1845	----	1,320	1,102	1,037	930
Union	1810	1,945	6,175	8,283	8,368	9,425
Wayne	1810	1,540	1,627	1,606	1,547	1,436

In 1910 there were 6,158 white voters and 383 colored or negro voters in the county. The colored population in 1910 amounted to 1,231.

The population is largely American by birth, there only being one hundred and thirty-eight persons born in foreign lands, and these were as follows: Canadian French, 1; English Canadians, 6; Denmark, 1; England, 21; France, 2; Germany, 48; Ireland, 48; Greece, 1; Holland, 1; Scotland, 4; Switzerland, 1; Turkey, 3; Wales, 1.

POPULATION IN INCORPORATED CITIES AND VILLAGES, 1910.

Washington C. H., 7,277; Bloomingburg, 610; Jeffersonville, 716; Milledgeville, 187; New Holland, 804; Octa, 91.

Total number of dwellings in the county---------5,369
Total number of families in the county---------5,466
Total number of dwellings in Washington C. H. --1,855
Total number of families in Washington C. H. ----1,932

POPULATION OF UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Allentown, in Jefferson township---------Not given
Cook, in Madison township---------68
Edgefield, in Jasper township---------46

Good Hope, in Wayne township----------250
McLean, in Wayne township---------- 51
Madison Mills, in Madison township----------136
Pancoastburg in Perry township (known as Waterloo) 249
Parrott, in Jefferson township---------- 50
Sheldon, in Jasper township---------- 96
Staunton, in Concord township----------Less than 100
New Martinsburg, in Perry township----------250
Lutterell, in Jasper township---------- 30
Yatesville, in Paint township---------- 27
Pearson, in Jasper township---------- 38
Moons (Buena Vista), in Green township----------200
Walton, in Perry township---------- 60
Glenden, in Jasper township---------- 25

GREAT FLOOD OF MARCH, 1913.

In 1913 occurred one of the worst floods ever seen in the county. It was a part of the great series of floods which devastated Dayton, Columbus and Indianapolis, the beginning being the cyclone storm originating near Omaha, Nebraska, where so many lives were sacrificed. The flood of 1886 was counted a record-breaker at that time. That was when Paint creek, one sunny afternoon, took a sudden rise and soon became a whirling flood. That was caused by a water-spout in north Fayette county, which came down the creek, making a regular sea of water from fifteen to twenty feet deep. It started at one-thirty o'clock in the afternoon and passed its crest by midnight. During these few hours it washed away bridges, railroad tracks and covered and threatened the city itself with dire calamity. Fortunately no lives were lost.

As to the flood of March, 1913, it will ever be referred to as one of the truly great storms of this portion of Ohio. On Monday evening, March 24th, a genuine "twister" cyclone struck the extreme northern part of this county, between four and five o'clock, laying waste a pathway about one hundred yards in width. The clouds dipped down and the wind struck the earth with awful violence four miles north of Jeffersonville, and for a considerable distance wrecked all the farms, fences, buildings, etc.; also uprooted huge forest trees and did an immense amount of damage. Dr. H. H. Little, who was on the highway driving, had his horse and buggy picked up and hurled into a deep ditch, but fortunately he was not killed, though somewhat bruised.

The devastation along Paint creek, in the vicinity of Washington C. H., was something fearful. The stream overflowed its banks and levees were swept away, taking all in its mad onward rush. Reaching up the creek, it touched the lower part of the concrete bridge, near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; also submerged the territory by the shoe factory, flowing over the floors of that plant to a depth of two feet. It caught the Willis lumber yards and floated much valuable material off. It destroyed the roadbed of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad for over two hundred yards. It threatened and severely taxed every bridge in the city, overflowing West Court, South Main, South Fayette, South Dayton, North Dayton and Sycamore, so the bridges could not be crossed by footmen. The large stock-sale barns were flooded, but the animals had all been released from danger. Wednesday morning there was four feet of water running through this immense structure. Along the Pennsylvania tracks, east of Sycamore street, several hundred feet of track was washed away. The Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton railroad also suffered in the vicinity of the gas works plant. At Good Hope and near-by vicinity the creek was never seen higher.

While this was all transpiring here in Washington C. H. and Fayette county, the entire country was suffering even greater losses, such as those at Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis and Omaha, Nebraska, in which great cities there were thousands upon thousands drowned and unnumbered millions of dollars worth of property swept away and forever lost to the owners. The people of this county gave liberally to all the various relief funds raised by popular subscription throughout the flooded districts of Ohio and Indiana. The churches and Young Men's Christian Association at Washington C. H. were all alive to this good work, and the Ohio National Guard was represented by one hundred and fifty men under command of Maj. Rell G. Allen, of Company M. They were at Dayton through that never-to-be-forgotten flood season and succeeded in saving hundreds from a watery grave. They proved the bravest of the brave. Five hundred dollars was sent from Fayette county to flood sufferers upon the first call for aid. Thousands of people did willingly all they were able to.

PORTRAIT OF M'KINLEY BY LOCAL ARTIST.

The first three-quarter view portrait of William McKinley ever made was executed by an old Washington C. H. boy, Heber L. Jones, a son-in-law of Gib Paul, who thereby received considerable notoriety, particularly after the death of Mr. McKinley. It was in 1891, when Mr. McKinley was a

candidate for Ohio's governorship, and when he visited Washington C. H., that he found that young Jones had been distributing broadcast a lot of pie-pans with his picture attached to their center. This very much pleased him and he was only too glad to accept an invitation to sit for a three-quarter view picture in the gallery where Jones was then doing work. Mr. Jones lived many years at Greenfield, Ohio.

AUTOMOBILES IN COUNTY.

The automobile has become very popular in Fayette county, as it is seen by the assessor's report for February 1, 1914. There were at that date in Fayette county four hundred and thirty automobiles; thirty motorcycles and eight motor freight trucks. Since then there have been many more sold within the county, this having been an unusually large sale year for this class of goods in the county. In 1902 there were none of these modern conveniences in this county, as that was about the first year they were placed in the markets of the world. The number in 1911 was only one hundred and fifteen.

BLIND PENSIONERS.

The blind relief commission for Fayette county had on its pension rolls, in 1913, forty-four blind persons. There was paid out to them that year the sum of three thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars, equal to about seventy-seven dollars each. There are other blind people in Fayette county, but the law requires the sons of blind persons, if they have sons, to pay the expense, so there were possibly sixty blind persons in this county when that report was issued.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following have been the market quotations in Fayette county at various dates:

1852—Flour, $3.25; wheat, 62 cents; corn, 26 cents; oats, 23 cents; clover seed, $4.50 per bushel; rice, 6 cents per pound; hams, 11 cents; molasses, 34 cents; candles, 19 cents per pound; sugar, 5 and 6 cents; cheese, 6 cents; coffee, 9 cents; pig iron, $24 per ton; whiskey, 18¾ cents per gallon (no United States duty on it then).

The following were market quotations at Washington C. H. in the month of January, 1861, three months before the opening of the Civil War:

Wheat, 80 cents; oats, 18 cents; corn, 20 cents; flax seed, 90 cents;

timothy, $2.00; flour, $2.50 per hundred weight; New Orleans sugar, 8½ cents; sugar house molasses, 50 cents; coffee, 16 cents; butter, 12 cents; eggs, 6 cents; potatoes, 25 cents; bacon, 9 cents; beans, $1.25; salt per barrel, $2.00; cattle, $1.75 to $3.60; hogs, $4.50 and scarce.

Near the close of the war, or in October, 1864, the paper files give the local Fayette county markets as follows: Wheat, $1.60; flour, $5.00; corn, $1.00; New Orleans sugar, 35 cents; coffee, 75 cents; lard, 22 cents; butter, 33 cents; potatoes, $1.25; beans, $1.80; salt, $4.50; bacon, 22 cents.

The prices in October, 1914, while the great European war was raging, were as follows in Washington C. H.: Hogs, per hundred weight, $9.00; cattle, $9.75 to $11.00; butter, 27 cents; eggs, 30 cents; potatoes, 65 cents; sugar, 6 to 7 cents per pound; coffee, 15 to 35 cents; tea, 40 to 80 cents; salt, per barrel, $1.40; nails, per pound, 2½ to three cents; barbed wire, $2.75 per hundred pound rolls; flour, $1.50 to $2.00 per hundred; bleached muslin, per yard, 9 to 15 cents.

The January file of the *Ohio Register,* published in this county, in 1913 appeared the following: "Speaking of old-time markets and wages, reminds us that things have all changed—at least in most things. Common labor today is paid from $1.75 to $2.25 per day; extra good men get as high as $2.50 a day. Skilled labor is in great demand and men of this class receive from $3.50 to $6.00 per day. Good horses bring, today, from $150 to $300 each and horses to match up for fancy teams bring as high as $500. Good farm horses run from $200 to $300."

CHAPTER XVIII.

REMINISCENCES AND MEMOIRS OF DEPARTED PIONEERS AND LATER SETTLERS.

"OLD UNCLE BILLY SNIDER."

Everyone of any considerable age in Fayette county will readily recall the title "Uncle Billy Snider." He was born in Redstone, Pennsylvania, in 1805. His parents removed to Ross county, Ohio, in 1805, soon after his birth. From there they moved into Fayette county in 1809. When grown to man's estate Billy engaged in the live stock trade and followed it for more than sixty years. He bought and drove cattle, sheep and hogs to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York cities. This was long before Ohio had a railroad within her borders, and many droves were thus taken overland on foot to the Eastern markets. Billy went on his horse and was accompanied by one man for each hundred hogs or cattle or sheep, and these helpers went on foot the entire distance. One winter he took a drove of hogs to Baltimore. There were in that drove thirty-three hundred swine, and upon his arrival he found a glutted market, and as a result he lost over three thouand dollars in his enterprise. The distance from Fayette county to Baltimore is four hundred and seventy miles. It required from forty to forty-five days' travel to make the distance through a country wild and its streams all unbridged and no modern pike roads either!

The swine of those days, three-quarters of a century ago, were not of the fat, slick porkers of today, but of the "elm peeling" type—lean, lank and long in make-up.

When passing through the Alleghany mountains with his droves, Mr. Snider frequently met with many exciting experiences with thieves and robbers. On one occasion he stayed all night at a farm house on the mountain side, and the next morning when ready to leave he discovered that ten of his drove of hogs were missing. He and the farmer tracked them up the side of the mountain, the frost-covered leaves assisting them to follow their trail. They located them in a rail pen in the bushes. There they had remained most all night. They were turned loose and were seemingly only too glad to be released and speedily found the drove at the foot of the mountains.

On another occasion Mr. Snider drove three hundred and twenty-nine stock hogs to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and there sold them to a hotel keeper. He remained over night at the same hotel and had on his person six thousand dollars in money, all in his pocket books. Not feeling well that night he did not sleep as sound as usual, and well it was, too. About midnight he heard muffled footsteps coming up the stairs toward his room. He waited until the robber really entered his room and commenced feeling about his head and pillow, whereupon he jumped up and exclaimed, "Leave this room at once or I will blow your brains out." He left, too! As a matter of fact Uncle Billy did not have any firearms with him.

At another time he dropped his pocketbook from a pocket that had a hole in it. When he missed it, he was out some distance from the place he had last stopped at, and soon retraced his steps. Upon going into a small store, he saw some men looking at something on the counter, and enquired if they had found any money. Replying that they had, they never once questioned him, but gave the whole amount over to him. "Billy" thought he had struck a very honest neighborhood. The pocketbook contained seven thousand dollars.

In pioneer days Uncle Billy "married" a good many couples in Fayette county, and it is related that his favorite ceremony was as follows:

"Dark and dismal is the weather
When I tie this rogue and score together.
Since you are so well agreed
Great success the young Indian breed;
Wild-cat Jo and Apple Lucia,
Great success the young papooses,
Let rain, hail and thunder
Put this rogue and score together
Salute your partner."

"KELLY" DIXON, THE AGED PEDESTRIAN.

John Kelly Dixon, known far and near as "Kelly" Dixon, a resident of this county and aged ninety-one years, has a unique and interesting record, he having been a California "Forty-niner," at a time when crossing over from the states to the Pacific coast was no pleasure excursion. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret Dixon, born in Bedford county, Virginia, and when ten years old accompanied his parents to Ohio, walking four hundred

miles. Until he was twenty-five years of age he farmed and cleared up timber and split rails at fifty cents a day and received three dollars an acre for clearing up some timber land. He boarded himself and subsisted on a wild game, fish and corn bread diet. He was a dead shot with a rifle and killed many wild turkeys a hundred yards distant. In 1850 he was attracted, with thousands more, to the newly discovered gold fields of California. With him were his brother, Ellis Dixon, Henry Hoppes and Joseph Sperry, who started out with a mule team—four mules and a big wagon. From Washington C. H. they made their way direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there took boat passage for St. Louis, from which place they started with their mules for the Golden Gate on the far-off Pacific. En route they crossed three great deserts, one ninety miles wide, one forty miles wide and another thirty miles wide. After traveling six hundred miles on the plains, they came into a region where cholera was raging and people were daily dying. Mr. Dixon's brother, Ellis, took the dread disease and died. Saddened by the loss of his brother and comrade, Dixon and Mr. Hoppes continued on their journey to California, their first stop being the then small village of Georgetown. Here they made big wages digging gold, but after two weeks Mr. Dixon decided to try his luck in other parts of California, bade Hoppes good bye and went on alone. Chancing to fall in with a man of his liking, he formed a partnership with him, and they were both quite successful in gold-mining, but soon his partner sickened and died, leaving him alone again in a strange land. But by rare good fortune, he fell in with two of his old company and they all started for the northern mining section. This trip was among the most trying of all his western experience. The little band met several tribes of Indians, suspicious and unfriendly. For a time things looked gloomy, but the gold diggers sang and danced and finally won their way into the good graces of the Indians, and were allowed to go on their way unmolested. Starvation then threatened them. During two weeks of their time they were in northern California and they had nothing to live on but taffy made from sugar and water. For a time they tried mining in Oregon, but in that were not successful, so returned to California. Again Dixon was left alone, but in a rich field where he had the highest returns of his sojourn in California, making as high as forty dollars a day. He traveled two hundred and twenty miles alone, making from fifty to sixty miles a day, and by good fortune escaped from Indians, bears and wolves.

During his entire trip he traveled through thirteen bands of Indians, some friendly and some savage and unfriendly to the white race. After a

year in California he boarded a boat for Mexico. He was thirty days on the Pacific coast and upon reaching Mexico made his best pedestrian record of one thousand miles, walking to Vera Cruz, from which city he went to New Orleans by boat and over into the Mississippi river, headed north for Cairo, Illinois. From that city he walked four hundred miles to Cincinnati, finally arriving at Washington C. H. January 1, 1852. He was an early convert to the gospel of work and continued to follow it so long as his age and strength would permit.

AN AGED NATIVE-BORN CITIZEN.

In April, 1913, the *Ohio Register* spoke of an aged man, a native of this county, as follows: "Wallace Creamer, of Jefferson township, passed his ninety-fourth milestone yesterday. He is a pioneer citizen of Fayette county in whom all are justly proud. He is one of the wealthy land owners, whose ninety-fourth birthday was last Wednesday. He is truly a wonderful man and is approaching his century milestone with the spirits of a boy, with faculties preserved and undimmed interest in the affairs of the church and nation. Mr. Creamer has voted for every Republican President since the formation of that party, and is a most loyal supporter of that political party. He was born and raised on the Creamer homestead, near Parrott's Station. He is rounding out his ripe old age on the same spot where he was born. It is the ardent wish of a large family and many friends that he may celebrate many more birthdays in the same happy manner that he has this year.

"Mr. Creamer married and reared a family of honor in this county. Mrs. Kate Worthington, mother of Mrs. J. D. Post, is a sister of Mr. Creamer, and she has passed her ninetieth birthday."

At this date (October, 1914) Mr. Creamer is still living and full of vigor and takes his usual interest in the affairs of the world.

FAYETTE PIONEER AT FORT MEIGS.

A considerable number of the first settlers in Fayette county had served as soldiers in the last war with Great Britain, the War of 1812-14. Among this number was Batteal Harrison, who was a representative in the Ohio Legislature—the first from this county. He was later an associate judge and a man of unusual importance to the first settlement. He participated in the engagement at Fort Meigs, under command of Captain Langham. The following

description of that awful engagement has been well written by historian Henry Howe, and reads as follows:

Soon after the active operations began around the fort, Gen. William Henry Harrison received word that Gen. Green Clay was near at hand with a reinforcement of twelve hundred men. The plan was for Clay to descend the river in flat-boats; Clay was to detach eight hundred men, who should be landed on the left bank of the river, where they were to attack the English batteries, spike the cannons and destroy the carriages, then retreat to the fort, while the remainder of the troops were to land on the side next to the fort and cut their way to it through the Indians. When Clay approached the fort, he detached Colonel Dudley to attack the batteries. To divert the attention of the English and Indians, General Harrison ordered Colonel Miller, with his famous Fourth Regulars, to make a sortie on the side of the river on which the fort stood. He attacked the barriers, spiked the cannon, and, though the English outnumbered him, he took about forty prisoners and completely routed them. Colonel Dudley raised the Indian yell and captured the batteries on the opposite side of the river, but, neglecting to spike the cannon, and lingering on the spot, his scouts were fired upon by the Indians in ambush. Indians began to swarm around him; Tecumseh swam across the river with his savage hordes upon his rear; Colonel Dudley fell by the tomahawk, and scarcely two hundred out of the eight hundred men reached the fort. The American prisoners were taken to old Fort Miami, in which they were confined. Here the infamous Proctor allowed the Indians to butcher the Americans with the tomahawk and scalping-knife and torture them as their fancy dictated. He is said to have witnessed the massacre of over twenty prisoners in this place. Tecumseh now made his appearance, ignorant of what was going on inside of the fort. A British officer described his conduct, on this occasion, to an American. He said that suddenly a thundering voice was heard speaking in the Indian tongue; he looked around and saw Tecumseh, riding as fast as his horse could carry him, to a spot where two Indians had an American, killing him. Tecumseh sprang from his horse and catching one Indian by the throat and the other by the breast, threw them to the ground. The chief then drew his tomahawk and scalping-knife and, running between the prisoner and the Indians, brandished his weapons madly and dared any of the hundreds of Indians around him to touch another prisoner. His people seemed much confounded. Tecumseh exclaimed, passionately, "Oh! what will become of my Indians!" He then enquired where General Proctor was, when, suddenly seeing him at a short distance, he demanded of

the commander why he had allowed this massacre. "Sir," said Proctor, "your Indians cannot be commanded." "Begone!" answered the wily old chief sneeringly, "you are unfit to command; go and put on petticoats."

HON. MILLS GARDNER—AN EPITOME.

The late ex-congressman from this county, Hon. Mills Gardner, an honored pioneer of Washington C. H., is entitled in this chapter to the following epitome. His biography appears elsewhere in the work:

Born January 30, 1830.

Left school at the age of fourteen years.

A store clerk until twenty-five years of age.

Married October, 1851.

Admitted to the bar in 1855.

1855 sent as delegate to state convention that nominated Salmon P. Chase.

Elected prosecuting attorney two terms.

1862, member of Ohio State Senate.

1864, presidential elector on Lincoln ticket.

1866, member of Ohio House of Rtpresentatives.

1872, member of State Constitutional Convention.

1876, elected to seat in United States Congress.

Died February 20, 1910.

A type of noble manhood.

JUDGE RICHARD A. HARRISON.

This distinguished lawyer and honored citizen, while not a resident, practiced law in Fayette county nearly a half century, and by reason of his strong personality and rare judicial mind, won the esteem and confidence of many within this county, who will recall his fair decisions and his noble traits of manhood. He passed from earth's shining circle in August, 1904. He was born April 8, 1824, in Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, the son of a mechanic who was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. With his parents young Harrison came to America in 1832, the family settling in Warren county, but subsequently removed to Springfield, where the subject of this memoir worked on the *Republic*, a newspaper of that city, when aged about twelve years. In his after years he was classed among such noted characters as Stanley Mathews, Judge Hoadley, Judge Rufus S. Ranney and

others of his day. In his office he frequently vacillated, but before the court he never wavered. He studied every feature of the case—both sides—and was never caught by the wiley traps sometimes set by opposite attorneys. While he knew both sides of all cases he tried, he never showed this fact before the court and jury—one side was his to contend for and there was none other to him before the courts.

Of Judge Harrison's early career it should be recorded that he commenced to study law in the office of Judge Rodgers, of Springfield, Ohio. After eighteen months there he entered the Cincinnati Law School, the first such institution established west of the Alleghany mountains. He graduated in the spring of 1846 and by virtue of his diploma was admitted to the bar on his twenty-second birthday, April 8, 1846, at London, Ohio. He had many celebrated cases, some of which were fought out before the supreme court. Among such noted cases at law may be recalled that in which the proceedings attacked the patents of the Bell Telephone Company. In this case he had associated with him Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and J. J. Starrow, of Boston.

Politically, Judge Harrison was first a Whig and later a Republican. In 1857 he was elected to a seat in the General Assembly, being in the House. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate. He there served with such noted law-makers as Gen. James A. Garfield, Jacob D. Cox, Thomas C. Jones and E. A. Ferguson. In 1861, when Gov. Thomas Corwin was appointed as minister to Mexico, his place as congressman was filled by Judge Harrison, who was appointed to such position. He retired from public life in 1863. In 1875 Governor R. B. Hayes appointed him as a member of the supreme court commission for Ohio, but he respectfully declined, as did he upon the death of Judge William W. Johnson, in 1887, when Governor Foraker tendered him a seat on the supreme bench. He preferred the private practice of law to holding public offices.

Among the paragraphs in the fine set of resolutions by the bar association, after his death, occurs these words: "He was the ideal lawyer, statesman and citizen. Truly a great man has fallen. Nevertheless he lives and he was a man who in his profession and his every walk of life is worthy of emulation and veneration."

HON. MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.

This deceased member of the state supreme court was born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 22, 1837, and died at Columbus, July 7, 1902. His father was Dr. Charles M. Williams, who was a native of Clermont county,

this state. The parents resided in Fayette county nearly all the years of their married life. The father was a noted physician of his day. Judge Williams, of whom this memoir treats especially, was permitted to attend the common schools, but had a hard time at trying to secure a higher education, but finally mastered all obstacles and became a learned man. Aside from two years at Delaware College he had no school advantages outside the common district school. Before he had reached the age of twenty years he had taught a number of terms of district school, at the same time studying law. In 1857, when he was about twenty years old, knowing that he was qualified to practice law, but also knowing that he had to wait another year before he could be admitted in Ohio, he went west to Iowa, where age made no difference, and there he was at once examined and admitted to the bar. He remained and practiced there for one year, then, being seized with a home-sickness for his native state, he returned and opened a law office in Washington C. H. He continued in the practice until 1884, when he was elected judge of the second district circuit court. The year after he returned from Iowa, 1859, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Fayette county and was re-elected in 1861. In 1869 he was honored by being elected to a seat in the Ohio Legislature, and was re-elected in 1871. In 1884, when the circuit court of Ohio was created, he was elected a judge in that court, and was soon its chief justice. He served two years on the circuit bench and in 1886 was elevated to the state supreme court. In 1891 he was re-elected and still again in 1896, serving almost sixteen years on the supreme bench of the state.

As a judge the name of Marshall J. Williams will be honored as one of the greatest jurists of his generation, and will stand in fame among the ablest of any age. In the social relations of life, among his neighbors and acquaintances, he was highly respected, and in his profession was admired and beloved by all the attorneys. His moral character was above reproach and unsullied. He was ever a true gentleman, honest and upright, commanding the respect of all within the large scope of his activities. His influence was always on the side of right and good order.

Hon. A. R. Creamer, a fellow associate, used these words in his eulogy over Judge Williams: "He needs no bronze statue or granite shaft to perpetuate his memory. His decisions will be read, studied and followed in the legal profession and the courts for a thousand years and as long as our present form of government endures. A man's good works are the most enduring monument to his memory. Judge Williams could leave no richer legacy to the public or to posterity than the record of a pure, well-spent, honored life."

CHAPTER XIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The township of Union occupies a central position in the county. It was one of the original townships, formed at the time of the organization of Fayette county in 1810. The boundary lines are as follows: Beginning about a mile east of Bloomingburg, on the Marion township line, it runs a little south of west about four and a half miles to the pike; then deflects a little to the south until it reaches Paint creek, about two and a half miles; thence nearly southwest about two miles to Sugar creek; thence with said creek about ten miles to Paint creek; thence north with the pike one mile; thence east one mile to Paint creek; thence north two miles with the creek; thence northeast two miles to the pike; thence north of east three miles to the railroad; thence northwest with the pike three miles; thence north to the beginning.

The drainage of the township is well taken care of by Paint creek, supplemented by artificial drainage where necessary. This creek divides near Washington into the east and west branch. Sugar creek flows along the western side of the township. The land generally is level in Union township. The western portion was at one time very heavily timbered, while the northeastern part was called the "barrens," very low and swampy, covered with high grass in the early days, which the Indians annually destroyed by burning.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Edward Smith, Sr., was one of the earlier settlers in the township, coming in 1810. He is mentioned in full in the chapter on early settlement and organization. His death occurred while he was trying to cross Paint creek during high water.

Jacob Casselman was a noted hunter and farmer of this section. John Thomas, a farmer, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Jacob Judy, also a soldier in this war, was another prominent early farmer. Col. Joseph Bell

represented the fourth district in Congress for several terms. Col. Joseph Vance, Sr., served in the French and Revolutionary wars. John King, farmer, Robert Irion, first surveyor, William Cockerall, first school teacher, John Irion, trustee, William Boggs, shoemaker, J. and S. Coffin, tailors, were in the War of 1812, also James Pollock and Reuben Purcell. William Brannon, Sr., William Brannon, Jr., James Brannon, C. Coffman, Hiram Rush and N. Rush were farmers. The Allens, Ananias, Madison, James, Joseph, Jesse, Benjamin and Eben, all lived on Allen run, sometimes called Big run.

Robert Smith emigrated from Virginia at an early date and settled in Ross county, near Bainbridge. From Ross he came to Fayette and afterward served in the War of 1812. Edward Taylor was a Pennsylvanian and a veteran of all the early wars. He first came to Kentucky and in 1815 purchased two hundred acres of Nathaniel Massie on main Paint and Taylor runs. He lived to be over one hundred years of age. J. S. Bereman was another early settler of Union township. Daniel McLain, Joseph McLain, William R. Millikan, William Rush and Lieut. John Millikan were other early comers to the township.

Judge James Beatty emigrated to Fayette county in 1818, when the town of Washington had but a few log cabins and deer and game were in abundance. He served in the War of 1812. His father was Charles Beatty, who died in 1850. Judge Beatty was elected and commissioned an associate judge in 1847 and served until the new constitution was adopted.

Robert Robinson, attorney and an early representative of Fayette county; Wade Loofborrow, of whom the same could be said; Col. S. F. Carr, attorney, were pioneers. Brice Webster, Robert Harrison, Joseph Orr and James Harrison were farmers. Thomas, J. and C. Walker, James Timmons, Patrick Pendergrass, Thomas Pendergrass, James Allen, Samuel Webster, Moses Rowe, Daniel McLain, John Hues, B. Ball, John Weeks, John Dehaven, William Highland, Robert Geno, Abram Ware, David Thompson, Daniel Shiry, John Rankin, N. Evans, John Allen and David Morrison were farmers.

Seth Dunn, hunter and farmer; Elisha Taylor and Colonel Jewett, farmers, were all in the War of 1812. Nathan Loofborrow, Jerome Drais and James McCoy were all noted stock dealers. Isaac Templeton, a day laborer, was the father of eighteen children (three sets of twins). Abel Wright and John Myers, respectively tanner and farmer; Joseph Blackburn was ninety-nine, a tanner; Stephen Grubb, carpenter; Judge Gillespie, a man of influence; Noah Devault and George Hinkle, carpenters; Zebedee Heagler and John Grady were the first butchers.

John Thomas settled at the mouth of the east fork of Paint creek about 1810 and was known all over the county as "Chin" Thomas, on account of the remarkable extension of his chin.

Robert Harrison and William Downing came from Kentucky about 1808, and located on Sugar creek. Samuel and Frank Waddle came from Kentucky in 1810 and settled on Sugar creek. Henry and Jacob Snyder came from Virginia, first to Ross county, then to Fayette, locating on Sugar creek in 1809. David and John Wright settled on Sugar creek in 1808. Leonard Bush came from Virginia, with a large family, in 1808, and settled on Sugar creek. Fielding Figgins, with four or five sons, came from Kentucky and began farming on Sugar creek in 1809. The Millers came from Virginia in 1810 and settled between Washington and Sugar creek. The Coils located near Bloomingburg in 1809. Jacob Judy came from Virginia and located on the east fork of Paint creek in 1809. A Mr. Smith settled on Paint creek, in which he was subsequently drowned.

It appears that for a long time no settlements were made in the immediate vicinity of Washington. John Orr settled on Paint creek, about two miles southeast of Washington, in 1808.

Valentine (Felty) Coil was one of the earlier settlers of Fayette county and Washington C. H. During the early Indian wars, when about two years of age, he was captured at Ruddle's station by the Indians and Canadians under Colonel Byrd, and, with his sister, was carried across the Ohio, at Cincinnati, to Niagara Falls, thence to Canada, where he was adopted by a squaw who had lost a son, with whom he lived until his marriage. It is said that the notorious Simon Girty, who captured him, met him at a public house in Canada, and after inviting him to drink, and when under the influence of "fire water," bantered him for a fight, which being refused, he grew very talkative and revealed to him the whereabouts of his friends. On the strength of this, Coil went to Kentucky and found an uncle, who went with him to Virginia and found his mother, who had married a man named Hendricks. When he saw her, she did not recognize him. By means of a mark he was made known. He returned to Canada and, after the death of his wife, came to Fayette county and set up a distillery near Washington, which he finally abandoned and came into town. It is said he made whiskey in Canada for the English Fur Company. He was sold by the Indians to a British officer, whose wife imposed upon him and made him a slave.

CHAPTER XX

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Jefferson township was named after the third President of the United States. It is located in the northwestern part of Fayette county, being bounded on the north by Madison county, on the east by Paint township, on the south by Union and Jasper townships, and on the west by Greene county. Paint creek forms its eastern boundary proper, while Rattlesnake enters in the north and crosses the entire township, flowing southwestwardly, while the numerous tributaries of these streams traverse the township in different directions. According to statements of the old settlers, Rattlesnake creek is named from an old Indian chief, whose camp was often located along the banks of this stream named after him. Sugar creek, flowing almost parallel with Rattlesnake, obtained its name from the great abundance of sugar maple on its banks.

The surface of Jefferson township is generally level, with occasional ridges and low rolling hills. The soil is black and very productive and large crops of grain are harvested each year, especially between Sugar and Rattlesnake creeks. The land in this section was originally timbered heavily with elm, hickory, oak and sugar maple, but the interests of commercialism have largely removed this magnificent growth from the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Chief among the military surveys of this township are tracts bearing the names of McArthur, two thousand acres; Washington, two thousand acres; Kearns, one thousand acres; Duff, two thousand acres; Dunn, one thousand acres; Mosely, one thousand acres. Pendleton, Spottswood and others. These surveys have been divided into small tracts and are owned principally by the pioneers and their posterity.

Records show that William Robinson, Sr., was among the first who settled within the limits of this township. The family, which consisted of

father and four sons, were natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to Virginia. In the year 1901 they came to this state and settled in Greene county about five miles southeast of Xenia, where they remained a few years and then came to this township, perhaps in 1804. The elder Robinson located on the present site of Jeffersonville, occupying a cabin situated on a lot later owned by Richard Fox. William Robinson, Jr., took possession of a tract of land just across the creek from the village, now known as the Wright farm. Two of the sons, Thomas and Abner, lived near, also Nicholas, another son.

Aaron Kendall and family left Stafford county, Virginia, in 1805 and settled in this township on part of the Washington survey. The father eventually traveled back to Virginia and died there. The remainder of the family grew up and scattered.

In the year 1809 or 1810, George Creamer and three sons, Michael, Joseph and David, came from Berkeley county, Virginia, and settled on Sugar creek, on land still owned by his descendants. George Creamer, Jr., came in 1813 and located in the same neighborhood. The family held prominent positions and took an active part in the development of the county. George was the first justice of the peace; David was justice of the peace and surveyor; Joseph, Michael and David participated in the War of 1812. The senior Creamer died in the year 1825.

Soon after the Creamers took their departure from their Virginia home they were followed by Marshall and Jacob Jenkins, who resided in the same neighborhood. Marshall Jenkins removed to Sugar creek. He lived there about twenty years, then removed to Port Williams, in Clinton county. Jacob took possession of a tract of land and lived thereon until 1850, when he divided the same amongst his children and removed to Jeffersonville, where he died in 1865.

Prior to 1812 a Carolinian named John McKillep came here and located about two miles north of Jeffersonville, with his wife and three sons, John, William and Daniel. Mrs. McKillep was held in high esteem for her services among the settlers as midwife, and, because of the scarcity of physicians, was in great demand.

One of the two Duff surveys in the county was settled by Patrick Kerns, who emigrated prior to 1810 and cleared a piece of ground adjoining that of Jenkins and Creamer. He built a two-story log house, in appearance far in advance of his day and which was standing and occupied as late as 1874. The western survey was purchased by Peter Harness in 1811 and divided among his sons.

Joseph Hidy settled at an early day near Paint creek and owned a large tract of land in Paint township. Michael Carr owned land in this township, but lived in Paint.

John Killgore, with his wife and a large family, emigrated to Greene county, Ohio, from Kentucky in 1801 and located in the immediate vicinity of Xenia, where they remained several years, but, because of the scarcity of game, they determined to change their quarters. Accordingly the elder, accompanied by several of his sons and a neighbor named James Kent, proceeded to explore the country east of Xenia and finally entered this township. The first trace of civilization they discovered was a turnip patch near the cabin of Phillip Powell. They struck the branch called Benbow creek and followed the same through the farm now owned by Perry Killgore to its mouth at Sugar creek and here a bear was shot by one of the party. Perceiving smoke arising from near the spring on what was later the Blessing farm, they proceeded hither and discovered a party of Indians in camp. The latter were friendly and invited the Killgores to remain over night, which invitation was thankfully accepted, the bear being served for supper. On the following day they went to Madison county, selected a tract of land, erected a cabin, and moved into the same with their families, remaining until 1808, when one hundred and twenty-five acres in this township, extending from Perry Killgore's house to the road east of the same, were purchased. Here they remained until 1812, engaged in farming and hunting. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 one of the sons, James, went to Kentucky with Nathaniel Scott and manufactured saltpetre. John went to Chillicothe, enlisted in the service and died while guarding prisoners. His coffin was made by Joseph Hidy. His son, John Clark, volunteered and was taken to Upper Sandusky, where he remained until the close of the war. The Killgore farm was purchased of Thomas Posey at seventy-five cents per acre. At the death of the elder Killgore it was bought by two of his sons; one of the brothers, Clark, eventually became sole owner.

In the immediate vicinity of the Killgore home were pioneers made of such as the following: Philip Powell came during the years intervening between 1801 and 1804 and afterwards removed to Indiana, where he died. He was a Kentuckian by birth. Solomon Green remained a short time. It is said of his son William, that he brought from Kentucky and wore the first pair of boots ever brought to this settlement, which gave him the name of "Bill Boots." David Polly and Mr. Risdon were early residents of the neighborhood. The latter married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Killgore, Sr. In about the year 1815 Stephen Hunt removed to the farm which had

been lately vacated by Polly. He was a carpenter, surveyor, blacksmith and justice of the peace. He eventually moved back to Illinois. Samuel Hornbeck occupied the farm later owned by Abram Blessing. Being subject to frequent attacks of fits, his wife was told that a permanent cure might be effected by taking off his under garment and burning the same. At the next attack the remedy was given a trial, resulting in the loss of the garment, but a failure as a cure. Moses Thomas settled on Sugar creek in 1825 and engaged in blacksmithing. Just below Moses Thomas lived James and Andrew Wicker, who were natives of North Carolina. William and John Horney settled early in the township and devoted most of their time to hunting. John Mock, from North Carolina, came first to Greene county, Ohio, and assisted in the erection of the first dwelling house in Xenia. In 1853 he came here and settled. He died in 1862. Joseph Kent, who came with the Killgores, remained with them until 1808, then removed to Madison county, where he lived the rest of his days.

OFFICIAL ANNALS.

The original boundaries of Jefferson township and the changes in the same may be found in the chapter on early settlement.

The following officers were elected on the 1st day of April, 1816, and sworn in on the 6th day of the same month: Justice of the peace, Thomas Robinson; trustees, Jacob Jenkins, Joseph Kendall and Nicholas Robinson; constables, William McCandless and Price Landfare; supervisors, Samuel Wicker, John Miller, George Pence and James Sanderson; treasurer, John McKillep; lister, William McCandless; overseers of the poor, Patrick Kernan and John Williams; fence viewers, Jacob Jenkins and David Creamer, the latter being appointed at a subsequent meeting of the trustees; clerk, David Creamer.

March 3, 1817, the trustees met at the house of William C. Blackmore and issued orders as follows:

John Miller, supervisor one year, $3.00; Samuel Wicker, received $5.25 for a like service; Jacob Jenkins, trustee, one year, $6.00; for serving in the capacity of supervisor one year, James Sanderson and George, each $2.25; Joseph Kendall, trustees, $4.00; Joseph Creamer, per cent. of funds, 98 cents; David Creamer, clerk, $4.00; following which appears this entry: "Settled all accounts with treasurer and there remains $1.22 in the treasury."

On March 21, 1818, John Fenel was paid $2.62½ for his services as deputy supervisor; the fraction was paid in "sharp shins" or "cut money."

On June 28, 1824, William Longbridge, constable, was commanded by

John Ryan, an overseer of the poor, to "summon Samuel Thornton and Lida Thornton to depart out of this township."

The trustees, on May 24, 1834, bound to James Fent, as an apprentice, George Seamer, aged eleven, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one; conditioned that the said Fent shall clothe, maintain and educate said Seamer and at the expiration of his term of servitude shall present him with a Bible and two suits of clothes. This is the first transaction of the kind on record.

The first marriage in the township was between William Aurley and Lucy Kendall, at the house of Aaron Wood. Squire Joel Wood officiated.

Patrick Kerran, or Kerns, was the first blacksmith and followed his trade for many years. He brought his forge with him and was assisted by his wife in striking the iron.

Thomas McGara was the first physician. He lived at Washington and visited his patients on horseback. He enjoyed a good reputation and afterwards served his county as associate judge and representative. James F. Boyer and George Sharrette were the pioneer brickmakers; D. McCoy, the first merchant; Joseph Hidy and Stephanus Hunt, the first carpenters.

The counterfeiters who infested this county in the early days frequently victimized the citizens of Jefferson township, though there was no organized gang within the limits of the township. In later years, when Alfred Walston removed to the blacksmith shop occupied originally by Moses Thomas, he found concealed in the same a mold for the production of bogus silver dollars.

Richard Douglass, of Chillicothe, and one of the first practitioners at the Washington bar, owned a tract of land in Jefferson township, containing about twelve hundred acres, which was in charge of his brother, an ex-sea captain. Richard, or Dick as he was called, was very quick of temper, but usually regretted his outbursts the next moment. One winter he purchased a large flock of sheep and put them in his brother's care, who managed to preserve half of them; the others died from sheer neglect and were placed in a heap and covered with straw. On the following spring, Dick visited his farm and upon discovering the dead sheep exclaimed, "What in the hell," but, regretting the hasty remark, lifted his eyes and added, "God forgive me."

In the fall of the year 1844-5 a party of emigrants who were on their way from Virginia to a Western state, encamped in the woods on the Washington and Jamestown road, on the site of West Lancaster. With them were two young men named Martin and McClung, who were prospecting and, having overtaken the emigrants, concluded to accompany them to the West. It was on the evening of the fall election and two young men, named re-

spectively Hiram Hosier and Henry Smith, were returning from the polls at Jeffersonville in a jolly mood and on horseback. One of them, it is alleged, upon arriving at the camp conducted himself in such a manner as to insult the women and arose the indignation of the men, who proceeded to chastise them. The party attacked retreated about two hundred yards, then charged upon the assailing party. In the melee which ensued Hosier encountered McClung and struck him on the head, inflicting a dangerous wound, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. Hosier was arrested. The case, however, was postponed from time to time. It was finally brought to trial and Martin, the prosecuting witness, having been bribed to abscond, the jury disagreed. Thus the case was struck out.

On April 20, 1843, a party of young men went to a wedding at Straley's, then in Jefferson, but now in Jasper township, to "bell." They were attacked by those inside and Antrim Rankins, son of Thomas R. Rankins, was shot and died on the following day. John Hidy was arrested and charged with the deed. He was admitted to bail, left the country and never returned.

MILLS.

The pioneers of Jefferson township, as in other localities, enjoyed no opportunities for trading at home. Grain and other products were conveyed to Cincinnati, Springfield and Oldtown, much time and labor being required in making these trips. It soon became apparent that nothing could be gained so long as there were no facilities for grinding the grain into flour and various devices were invented.

Perhaps the first mill was erected by William Robinson on Sugar creek. It was a very crude structure. Another water-mill was erected on the same creek by William Blackamore and used for grinding corn. Jacob Creamer, in 1840, erected a saw-mill within the present limits of Jeffersonville, where the covered bridge stood, and afterwards added a corn-cracker. During the wet season lumber was shipped across the creek on a raft and taken to the village. The lumber, which was white and burr oak, was used extensively. Edward Gray had charge of it and in the spring, when the water was low, frequently put his shoulder to the water gate in order to put the machinery in motion. David Creamer had a saw-mill on the land later owned by Wallace Creamer. These dams have long since been abandoned.

TOWNS AND HAMLETS.

Jefferson township is not noted for many villages of importance. The present ones are Jeffersonville, with a population of seven hundred and sixteen; West Lancaster, with one hundred and forty-two; Parrott, with a population of fifty, and a mere hamlet, known as Blessing. Another early-day village was Pleasant View, of which a mention is made in this chapter. The total population of Jefferson township, together with that of the village of Jeffersonville, was, in 1910, two thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

Jeffersonville is beautifully situated on the banks of Sugar creek, eleven miles northwest from Washington C. H., and eighteen miles from South Charleston. It is on the Detroit & Southern railroad, running northwest and southeast, while the same system has a line, originally dubbed "Grasshopper road," extending northeast and southwest. The old State road in its direct east and west course runs through Jeffersonville. As long ago as 1880 it was said of this village, "For the last year business in the village has made rapid strides, and at this writing there is not a vacant dwelling house in the place. The railroad has brought new industries and enterprises, and good mechanics are employed at steady wages."

While William Robinson was a resident of the land where now stands Jeffersonville, he cannot be called the first real resident. It was in 1831, when Walter B. Wright and Chipman Robinson, who owned a hundred acres of the present platting, believing that the farming community of this township needed a trading post of some kind, laid off town lots, in March of that year, and disposed of them at five dollars each.

The first house was built by Robert Wiley, on Main street. This was platted as Lot No. 1. Among the people there at that time—all that year or the next—were William Devault, Reuben Carr, Jacob Jenkins and M. B. Wright. Then followed Edward Gray, a native of Morgan county, Virginia, who came to Ohio in the fall of 1836, with his father Michael and the family. They came over the completed National road. He purchased land in this township, at three dollars per acre. It was all a dense forest and very difficult to clear up. Edward moved to town a few years later and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which were conducted by himself and later by his son. The first store in the village, it is thought by many, was that of Edward Popejoy. Reuben and Jesse Carr were early dry goods dealers. Hiram Duff was the pioneer blacksmith, Joseph Garnes the first tanner, and Doctor

Boarer the first physician. In 1840 there were seventeen buildings, most of which were log, and altogether the village did not present any too attractive an appearance to the passing stranger. H. H. Pearson came in about 1843 and started a grocery and liquor store. He had a large trade in both commodities and made a fortune in a few years; he finally went to Defiance, Ohio, and there lost most of his wealth. He then emigrated to Iowa.

The business of this village in 1914 is about as follows: Attorney, U. G. Creamer; agricultural implements, Frank Vanorsdall, R. A. Horney; auto garage, Jefferson Auto Company; blacksmiths, C. W. Spangler, John Boone, David Davis; barbers, J. L. Spellman, Ira Mosier; banks, Citizens and Farmers banks; dray lines, Albert Inskip, O. G. Glaze, McKalip Coal and Supply Company; dentist, Dr. G. M. Hines; drugs, J. B. Davis; elevators, Threlkeld and Blessing; furniture, Janes & Company; groceries, W. A. Reid, F. A. Horney, C. D. Bush, Sears & Son, Wood & Duff and Frank Coe; dry goods, Hull & Company, W. W. Routson; hardware, Boobo Hardware Company; harness, M. F. Hudson; hotel, "Mecca," by C. F. McAuliffe; jewelry, G. H. Follett; lumber, C. C. French; livery, F. C. Vanarsdoll, C. J. McGrew; millinery, C. Maude Wood; mills, The Jefferson Milling Company; newspaper, *The Citizen*; restaurants, Maggie Wilson, Lester Allen; physicians, Drs. F. E. Wilson, J. H. French, H. V. Lusher; real estate, G. L. Carr; stock dealer, A. C. Shepard; veterinary, Dr. F. J. Morris; meat market, T. W. Mock; racket store, W. O. King; tinning and roofing, A. E. Moon; cement blocks, R. E. Thornton; bakery, Charles Miles; pool room, John Rowell; merchant tailor, J. C. Tudor; undertaker and funeral director, F. C. Morrow; fire insurance, F. C. Morrow; coal dealers, O. J. Glaze, McKillip Coal and Supply Company; clothing, Harry Frieds.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Under authority of the state of Ohio, the town of Jeffersonville was duly incorporated in March, 1838. The corporation limits were materially extended in April, 1880.

Ordinances passed at various dates included some which seem curious to the reader of today. The first was dated April 26, 1838: "That if any person or persons shall run a horse or horses in any of the streets or alleys within the limits of said town, they shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not more than five dollars, nor less than one dollar, at the discretion of the mayor."

April 14, 1845: "That any person setting up a grocery for the pur-

pose of selling liquor by the dram or less than one quart (except for medicinal purposes) shall be fined in any sum not more than five dollars, nor less than one dollar for such offense."

August, 1852: It was ordained that there should be no more liquor sold in the place, and the marshal was instructed to close certain places of immoral resort within the place.

The last named year it was also ordained that some suitable person be appointed to sell spirituous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

In 1879 the council ordained that "Hereafter all places where intoxicating liquors are sold shall be closed at nine o'clock each evening and remain closed until six A. M." A fine was fixed as a penalty in the sum of from ten to fifty dollars.

By 1880 this town had grown into a fine business center, and had its churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows halls and excellent schools.

The following is a list of the mayors of Jeffersonville as nearly as can be obtained. As to any resignations during any of these terms the minutes do not give them. All the minutes read "Council met in regular session with mayor in the chair," and do not say who. Adolph Voigt, 1882-1888; J. M. Straley, 1888-1890; J. B. Fent, 1890-1892; A. C. Morrill, 1892-1894; N. C. Wilcox, 1894; J. M. Straley, 1894-1896; S. J. Todd, 1896-1900; J. M. Scott, 1900-1902; Lesson Day, 1902-1904; G. W. Blessing, 1904-1906; Frank Pond, 1906-1907; A. W. Duff, 1907; J. D. Davis, 1908-1910; H. W. Duff, 1910-1911; J. D. Davis, 1912-1913; U. G. Creamer, 1914.

The municipal officers in 1914 were: Mayor, U. G. Creamer; clerk, Othelo Wade; treasurer, R. L. Saunders; council, J. B. Fent, chairman, G. M. Hiner, O. C. Glaze, J. C. Tudor, D. J. Charles, S. C. Morrow; health officer, William Bergdill; marshal and street commissioner, O. M. Allen.

Jeffersonville has a chemical fire engine and a volunteer company, but no water works system. It is supplied with electric lights from Washington C. H.

POSTAL HISTORY.

According to recent figures received from Washington, D. C., the following have served as postmasters at Jeffersonville (office established in 1834): Jacob Creamer, June 21, 1834; E. H. Skillman, December, 1839; E. H. Crow appointed September 25, 1841; H. K. Pearson, August 6, 1845; W. B. Logan, March 6, 1863; Lewis Goldman, June 5, 1863; J. W. Haymaker, March 5, 1864; Edward Gray, January 15, 1872; Fred Higgins, December 8, 1881; L. A. Elster, February 26, 1883; A. J. Lewis, August 3,

1885; Jesse M. Bloomer, June 13, 1889; R. N. Scott, August 24, 1893; James Straley, September 14, 1897; Warren W. Williams, October 1, 1901, and present incumbent. Two rural free delivery routes go out from this point. Jeffersonville was one of four places of a thousand and under in Ohio which the government two years ago installed as "free delivery" as an experiment, and two and three deliveries are made daily. This was instituted at the instigation of Postmaster Williams. It is altogether a success and will doubtless be followed by many more.

A large, two-story brick town hall and corporation building was erected here in 1898 at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars. It includes a fine opera house. The place now has a population of almost eight hundred. Its churches are the Methodist Protestant, the Methodist Episcopal, the Universalist and Church of Christ (in Church Union) and two colored organizations. See Church chapter. The lodges include the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The streets are well kept, the side walks are an honor to the town and the class of business houses and residences do credit to the enterprising citizens.

CHAPTER XXI.

JASPER TOWNSHIP.

Jasper township is the central western sub-division of Fayette county. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson, on the east by Jefferson and Union townships; on the south by Concord township and Clinton county; on the west by Clinton and Greene counties.

This part of Fayette county was first settled in 1809. Jacob and Joseph Coile, in the spring of that year, emigrated from Pendleton county, Virginia, and located on a military claim of two hundred acres belonging to their father, Gabriel Coile, a Revolutionary soldier. ' The sons were both married before leaving Virginia. These families remained here until 1814, then located near Indianapolis, Indiana.

In 1814 another Virginian came to the township. This was Jacob Hershaw, who located on the original Coile claim, having traded his farm in Virginia for a hundred and sixty acres of this tract. He was a resident until 1818, when he relocated in Indiana.

Robert Burnett, of Pendleton county, Virginia, came here in 1810. He was a single man and worked out by the month until 1812, then married and squatted on government land. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and later served as a militiaman, being captain of a company. He held several township offices in Jasper, including those of clerk and trustee. He was later still appointed road viewer by the county commissioners. He was an excellent land surveyor and surveyed out many of the county roads of Fayette county. Between 1813 and 1821 he resided in Union township. He was noted for his good citizenship and peaceful qualities. It is recorded of him that in all of his more than four score years' citizenship, he was never known to have a quarrel with his neighbors or to have been engaged in a law suit. He was a very temperate man and enjoyed old age as well as youth and young manhood. He passed away like a golden sheaf, fully ripe and mature.

Leonard Bush, another son of the Old Dominion, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1778, and came to Ross county, Ohio, in 1809, locating at a point later known as Convenience Station, on the Dayton & Southeastern railroad. He only remained in Ross county two years, then came on to Jas-

per township in the spring of 1811. He purchased two hundred acres from his father and erected him a log cabin, without a floor. He cleared fifteen acres of timber the first spring and planted it to corn. He worked by means of the old style wooden-mould-board breaking plow. He next built him a shop and followed his trade, that of a wheelwright, for seventeen years in connection with his farming operations. By the time his son married he had secured as much as three hundred acres and, having that all to attend to, he quit working at the wagon business.

Another early comer was a Methodist preacher named Jones Brooks, who came into the township in 1811 from Virginia. He followed both farming and preaching.

Jacob A. Rankin came from Virginia in 1800, settling on Salt creek, in Ross county, where he remained two years and then moved to where Bloomingburg now stands. He died in 1876.

Another name among the pioneers of Jasper township and Fayette county which should never lose a place in the annals of the same is that of John Coons, of whom Doctor Mason, of Milledgeville, wrote many years since the following, in substance: "One by one the old pioneers are dropping off. 'Uncle Johnny' Coons, as he was familiarly called, has gone. He died after a short illness, leaving a family of three children beyond the age of fifty years. 'Uncle John' was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1792, and his boyhood days were spent in welding the old flint-lock musket barrels at a government shop in the town of his birth. Subsequently he enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving until peace was declared, after which he drew a pension so long as he lived. He married Hannah Jones in 1820 and set out for the then 'far west,' traveling in a wagon, through an almost impassable wilderness, with no one to share his lonely and perilous undertaking save his newly-made wife of but a few days. The land he spent his last days on was bought by him at three dollars per acre in about 1830. In 1880 much of the timber on it could not be counted too high at one hundred dollars per acre. At his death he was worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He was not a church member, but was known for his deeds of kindness and benevolence among the poor and needy. He used to watch through the long weary hours of the night at the bedside of some sick neighbor; even in times of epidemics he chanced his life where others failed to respond. His life work was his best monument, for his deeds truly live in the hearts and lives of many a man of this county where he labored so long and ably for the good of others."

In 1802 Solomon Smith was born on a farm in Pendleton county, Vir-

ginia, and immigrated to Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio, in the early settlement days. He rented land at first from Henry Coile. He was still living in the township in 1880 and was upwards of the eighty-year mark. He was constable in Jasper township for thirty-four years.

In the Center neighborhood of Jasper township, William Furgeson was the first to settle. In 1842 he bought a tract of land of Gen. James Taylor, of Kentucky, and removed to it the same year.

Stephen Mitchell Irvin was counted among the first to invade Jasper township with a view of becoming a permanent settler. Capt. William Palmer preceded him but a few months. He settled in the southwestern part of Fayette county. His land was really in portions of Fayette, Clinton and Greene counties. Mr. Irvin's ancestors were from Ireland. Andrew Irvin, the father, was in the War of 1812 and at the battle of Oldtown. He died in 1830. The son Stephen was eight years old when the family went to Kentucky. They traveled all the way in a cart drawn by a single horse. This was in the autumn of 1788. For many years they suffered the privations of frontier life. The family had come to be Calvinists and were strict Presbyterians in church faith. The reason of Mr. Irvin coming to Ohio was on account of it being a free state—he abhorred slavery and did not care to rear his family under its influences. Here he erected his first cabin in 1813. After clearing up land sufficient for a good large garden, he then set about planning for clearing up for farm land. He went through the same line of hardships which he had gone through in old Kentucky. Mills were scarce and far between. Hence hominy was used much for the family's food. This was produced by hollowing out a solid block of wood. Into this a portion of corn was placed and beat with a pestle. When finished, the hominy was delicious, but was not what all members of the family craved. Hillsborough, Highland county, was their nearest trading place. Here they bought their salt, groceries and dry goods. Mrs. Irvin passed from earth and her companion's side in 1833, aged forty-three years. This was a hard stroke to the head of the family. Two years later he married again and this wife survived her husband, who died July 25, 1852, in his seventy-second year. He was a man who never allowed himself to get angry. During the last years of his eventful life he preached nearly every Sunday. When told by Dr. I. C. Williams that he could not live long, he replied, "I did not think death was so near; but if it is God's will it is mine."

It is impossible, at this late date, to give the locations and date of coming of many of the vanguard in this township, but suffice it to add that the

majority of the men and women of Jasper who might be properly termed "first settlers" were from Kentucky and Virginia, and were of the best type of settlers. They laid well the foundation stones.

Of the schools and churches, other chapters will treat in detail. It may, however, here be noted that the first school house was erected in 1816.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The towns and villages of Jasper township are and have been Plymouth, Jasper Mills, Milledgeville, Allentown, Edgefield and Pearsons.

Plymouth, situated on the Palmer pike, is the oldest place in Jasper township. It was platted by Robert Hogue in 1845. The first building there was built in 1845 by Garland Johnson. In 1880 this village had two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, one store, one church and about seventy-five population. The township building was here and all elections were held therein. The pioneer store was kept by Garland Johnson, who opened up in 1845, but that year sold to James McWhorter, who, in 1846, sold the stock and building to E. L. Ford. In 1848 Harvey Sanderson built and engaged in trade until about 1849, at which date he sold to E. L. Ford.

The first blacksmith was Tate Wright, in 1845. In 1848 Daniel Blue opened his wagon-making shop and remained many years.

Jasper Mills is on the list of old villages of the township. It is five miles to the west of Washington C. H. and was never legally laid out as a village, but after the finishing of the railroad in 1854, Bryan Brothers, Samuel, Joseph and John, bought five acres of land at that point of Jacob Bush, and that year erected a three-story frame grist mill, which attracted other business factors to the community. The place was first styled Jasper, but in 1858 took the name of Jasper Mills, from the brand of flour shipped from these mills; also on account of wanting a postoffice different from the name of the township. In 1859 a saw-mill was added to the industries by Bryan Brothers, and many years later a corn shelling mill was put in by a Mr. Guthrie, of Baltimore. Thirty odd years ago this mill was operated by Tolbert & Company, of Washington C. H., and they carried on an extensive business in shipping grain from the township to the various markets.

John S. Burnett, in 1859, in company with Samuel Bryan, started a general store there. Later the style of the firm was Beatty & Bryan, who continued until 1861, when the business was sold to Dr. Degraot, who a year later lost all by fire. In 1863 J. L. Mark rebuilt on the site of the old store and handled groceries and dry goods till 1871, then sold to J. S. Burnett and

A. E. Silcott, who were succeeded by Miller & Clark, who failed in less than one year. Following came Charles L. Bush.

The pioneer blacksmith was Joseph Parkison in 1857, who remained until 1870 and sold out. In 1880 a wagon shop was started by Charles W. Hyer, and a shoe shop by Richard Smith the same year.

With the change in times, the building of roads and pikes and additional railroad facilities, these small villages have been almost erased from the map of Fayette county.

Allentown, otherwise known as Octa, is a station point of the Dayton & Southeastern railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati, Wooster & Chicago railroad. It was laid out by Elijah Allen, after whom it took its name, Allentown, but for postal reasons was subsequently caled Octa. William Allen purchased the first lot, on which he built the first building. In 1877 a grocery was opened by John Rankin, who in a year or so sold to George Hinkle, who closed it out in 1879. In 1880 Alfred Methews and Mr. Glass brought in a stock and remained many years. It was also in 1880 that Frank Stone opened a hotel. F. C. Trebein, of Xenia, in 1880, built a large frame elevator in which he fixed a set of burrs for corn grinding.

In 1910 the population of Allentown (Octa) was ninety-one. Its business interests consisted of: General stores by T. W. and Milton Murphy, brothers; John Stemmitz; an elevator by John Parker; a carpenter, named Will Stevens, and the postoffice.

There is a Methodist church at this village, but no lodges.

The following have served as postmasters at Octa since the office was established in April, 1882: H. B. Barnes, appointed April 18, 1882; George W. Riley, October 24, 1882; John Rankin, June 20, 1884; R. R. Clemer, December 11, 1885; Gail Hamilton, July 26, 1886; U. G. Rankin, July 12, 1898; E. W. Allen, July 25, 1903; M. W. Johnson, September 22, 1904; C. S. Kelley, September 18, 1905; I. W. Murphy, September 24, 1906; Lottie Harmon, May 16, 1914.

Milledgeville, which place in 1910 had a population of one hundred and eighty-seven, is at a point in Jasper township, one mile north from old village of Plymouth on the Chicago, Hammond & Detroit railroad. It was laid out in 1855 by James Hogue. The first building here was the Milledgeville mill, built in 1855 by Straley, Creamer & Company. The first store was that of Jacob Creamer in 1856. The first brick store room was that of G. L. McAllister, in 1879. The Lamb & Murphy brick block was built in 1880. In 1878 a grocery was established by J. T. Hiser. C. M. Bush opened his hotel here in 1879, and sold to Joseph Rush. In 1881 Doctor Spangler

bought the property and refitted the same. Doctor Culy was the first doctor of the village, he locating in Milledgeville in 1863. Prior to 1871 a shoe shop and a wagon shop were in operation. In an account of the village in 1881 it is found that at that date the business of Milledgeville consisted of one mill, two groceries, one hotel, two doctors, one boot and shoe store, one restaurant, a postoffice, and one large store owned by Lamb, Murphy & Company, who handled dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, boots and shoes, queensware and farm implements.

The present standing of Milledgeville is about as follows: Its population is one hundred and eighty-seven. The interests include these: Milledgeville bank; Acton Brothers, clothing and shoes; Charles B. Hooker and A. H. Lamar, restaurants; Fred Warning, hardware; Gidding Brothers, grain and lumber; Elmer M. Allen, coal dealer; Fred Warning, harness; Acton Brothers and W. H. Chamberlin, groceries; Drs. J. R. Adams and A. N. Vandeman, physicians. The churches are the Methodist Protestant and Baptist denominations.

The various postmasters serving here since the office was established are as follows: When it was "South Plymouth" they were E. L. Ford, August 26, 1852; John F. Hiser, June 11, 1874. Name now changed to Milledgeville: Smith Rankin, appointed February 9, 1877; G. L. McAllister, November 3, 1881; J. A. Murphy, August 21, 1885; H. C. Weimer, July 10, 1889; J. M. Acton, June 23, 1893; H. W. Jones, September 11, 1897; James Armstrong, September 6, 1901; H. P. Acton, January 14, 1905; Pearl L. Barnes, January 22, 1908; Henry W. Jones, May 28, 1908; Henry Pearson, May 4, 1912.

Seldon Station is on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in the southeast portion of Jasper township, and is a small trading station.

Cunningham Station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, is in the northeastern section of this township.

Jasper Station and Glenden are each small stations on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania lines, in the southern part of Jasper township.

CHAPTER XXII.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Concord township, in the southwestern part of Fayette county, is bounded on its north, east and south by townships of this county, while at its west is Clinton county. The dividing line between Union township and this township is Sugar creek. Rattlesnake creek divides Concord into two almost equal parts. As to the organization of the township, this is fully set forth elsewhere in this work.

Just who the first settlers were here is not known for any degree of certainty, but it is certain that one of the most important pioneers was John Wright, who emigrated to the Scioto valley in 1798, settling on the waters of Paint creek with his family. There he resided until 1807, then married and in 1808 removed with his bride to Fayette, locating in this township, on Sugar creek. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, being commanded by Captain Kilgore and Gen. William H. Harrison, under a draft for the forty-days service. Later he went out among the men who volunteered under the general call for troops. He was a thorough-going farmer, cleared up much land in this county and was elected trustee and enjoyed the respect and love of all who knew him.

Peter Marks was born in Pennsylvania. In 1806 the family left their native state and settled at Oldtown (now Frankfort), Ross county, Ohio. In 1815 Marks bought about two hundred and forty acres of land in Concord township, this county, near the village of Jasper Mills. He was compelled to re-purchase his land, as it was claimed to be that of an officer of the Revolutionary War. A son of Peter Marks, Joseph, in 1828, erected a small cabin on the Washington and Staunton road. He resided there practically the remainder of his days. There was no habitation between his cabin and Buena Pista, and but three on the road running to Washington C. H., the whole country consisting of dense forest and underbrush. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President in 1822.

A little before the arrival of John Wright, the family of George Moore came in from Kentucky, locating on Sugar creek, a mile and a half southeast of the Wright settlement. The names of two sons now recalled are

Ezekiel, who served in the War of 1812, and Thomas, who died of the dread milk sickness. The remainder of this family removed to Indiana in either 1820 or 1821.

Just prior to the organization of this county, Thomas Gilbert settled on what was later styled the Ingle farm. He moved west later.

Thomas Foster occupied the old Elias Priddy farm, but, becoming dissatisfied with the new country here, returned to Kentucky.

In the fall of 1808 David Wright, brother of John Wright, erected a small cabin on a little knoll, situated on land later known as the Jasper Wright place.

Other pioneers of Concord township were: Daniel Carmine, who came before 1812, was a hard-working settler, and reared a large, honorable family: James Maddox, who located on Sugar creek; Leonard Bush, Sr., Berryman Allen and Eli West.

SUNDRY INCIDENTS.

A former historical collection for Fayette county gives the following on early days in Concord:

Of the wife of John Wright, it is said that she was a woman of enterprise, industry and business habits. During the War of 1812, her husband being a soldier in that campaign, she, with the help of a small boy, cultivated and gathered nine acres of corn, amounting to four hundred bushels; the boy plowed while she hoed. According to a pioneer superstition, in order to raise flax successfully it was necessary to sow the seed on Good Friday. In the year above mentioned, Mr. Wright had the ground broken ready for seeding on the day preceding. During the night snow fell to the depth of six inches. The lady was very much troubled upon making this discovery, but, nothing daunted, dressed herself warmly, and proceeded to seed the ground through the snow. The result was satisfactory and the old lady often boasted of the wonderful crop she raised by sowing flaxseed on Good Friday.

Mrs. Moore, well known in early days, desiring to visit Kentucky, her native state, engaged a horse of John Wright, for the use of which she was to have the animal shod and bring the owner a quart of apple seeds. The contract was carried out to the letter, and from the seed planted the first orchard in southern Fayette county sprung.

Jeremiah Dunn was the first person to die in the neighborhood. In the absence of grave-yard or coffin it was decided to wrap the remains in a

blanket and bury them in an old Indian burying ground, on the east bank of Paint creek.

Caleb Wright, who came to Fayette county about 1807, was at the time a single man and when the War of 1812 was declared by Congress, he volunteered as an Indian spy. He continued in that critical and dangerous capacity, traversing hills, plains, valleys and swamps for one year, feeding on wild meat, hiding in the black swamps, and continually encountering the most imminent perils to which his peculiar occupation exposed him.

T. H. Maddox, son of James Maddox, the old settler, is said to have been the first blacksmith in this township. He was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church and a licensed preacher of the United Brethren denomination at one time.

The first millwright and carpenter was O. H. Wright.

The first justice of the peace in Concord township was William Thompson.

John B. Rowe, in the immediate vicinity of Staunton, was a famous hunter. He was never known to say that he had killed Indians, but had seen them "get down from fences," "lie down at the root of trees," or some such expression, indicating that he might have hurt them. In early days the occupation of hunter and trapper was quite common and very profitable.

MILLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first grist-mill and saw-mill, as well as the first distillery, was built on Sugar creek by Adam Taylor. The lands were low and wet, and of course fever and ague were a common disease, which were supposed to be readily cured by frequent drinks of liquor. The old still was a favorite resort for many an old settler. Taylor afterward became involved, abandoned his place and moved west. The mill was never operated after his departure, and scores of years ago was washed down by the floods of Sugar creek. Prior to this mill the settlers carried their grain to "horse mills" at Washington C. H. and Sabina.

VILLAGE OF STAUNTON.

This is Concord township's only village. It is located in the northeast part of the township, within a mile of Sugar creek, close to Hankin's run. The village was platted in 1848. The county records show the following concerning Staunton's origin:

"Whereas, it is mutually agreed by and between the undersigned, that

there shall be a town laid out and established in Concord township, Fayette county, and state of Ohio, at the place where the village of Staunton is now situate, so as to include said village. And inasmuch as the undersigned are all interested, each one owning a part of the premises upon which it is intended to locate said town, and will be mutually benefited thereby, and in order to have the proper accomplishment of said purpose, have entered into and signed an agreement in writing in substance as follows:

"Staunton, Fayette County, Ohio,
"September 5, 1849.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the above place and vicinity, do hereby agree to sign and properly execute such instruments as may be drawn up by a competent attorney-at-law, providing for the establishment of a town at the above place, and to appoint three commissioners for the purpose of carrying this matter into effect. They are instructed to run two rows of lots and one street on each side of the State road, and as many cross streets and alleys, as they may deem necessary, the principal streets to run east and west, parallel with said State road. The commissioners are further instructed to pay due regard to the buildings now up; to take into consideration the advantages and disadvantages of each individual concerned, etc.

(Signatures) "Willis Rowe, John Stukey, James Holbrook, William Craig, Stroder Evans, P. F. Johnson, David M. Terry, Jonathan Burgess, David Pollock, William Long, James N. Flannagen, Charles Van Pelt, William Heller, Jesse Rowe, Jacob Jamison (provided a street runs through his lot, the commissioners are to value his lot and he is to be paid for it if he wishes to sell), Thomas J. Craig, Thomas McCorcle, D. S. Craig."

In September of that year the following commissioners were duly appointed: Daniel McLean, Micajah Draper and John S. Burnett. The original survey was made November 25, 1849, by John L. Burnett. Other territory was later added.

There had been quite a village started before this act, and this was simply to give form and shape and permanent order for a village proper.

Thomas J. Craig entered this locality from Greenfield, in 1842, and was the first to open a general country store.

As early as 1835 a blacksmith shop was started by Michael Marks, who years later sold to Caleb Wright. The second store of the village was established by John Webster. Year after year, when railroads were being projected, the citizens here attempted to secure a railroad, but all attempts were marked with failure.

In 1880 this village had a population of about one hundred and twenty-five souls, and business was conducted as follows: Groceries, notions, etc., William Long, Henry Limes, T. J. Craig; blacksmithing, K. B. Cole and William Dimon; wagon shop, John Rustler; boot and shoe shop, William Bay, James Holbrook; physician, Doctor McAffee.

Coming down to the present time (1914), it may be said that Staunton has a population of less than one hundred, and the business is confined to a couple of general merchandise stores and a few shops. This was another of the original towns of Fayette county that the railroad era materially injured.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Originally Green township embraced all of Concord and parts of Jasper and Perry townships. It is bounded on the north and east by Concord and Perry townships, on the south by Highland county and on the west by Clinton county. It is therefore the southeastern sub-division of Fayette county. It is one of, if not the least, of all the townships in this county. Rattlesnake creek enters survey No. 5348, flows southeast to survey 3986, thence south to the county line. Lee's creek has its source in Concord township, thence flows to the southeast, entering Green township in survey No. 5349, then south, crossing the entire township, entering Highland county. The soil is generally a black loam, which has been extensively drained, and is now highly productive for any crops raised in this part of the state.

Concord, Green and Perry townships are the only sub-divisions in Fayette county not having the advantages of railroad facilities.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The population in 1910 of this township was six hundred and ninety-four, but the reader is turned back to 1807, when Jesse Rowe made his advent into this county. Aside from numerous stragglers, trappers and hunters, he was beyond doubt the first man to invade this township with a view of becoming a permanent settler. He emigrated from Virginia to Ross county, Ohio, in 1803, with his family of nine children, John, Jesse, Jr., William, James, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, Susan and Sarah. He located on the Little Wabash, the old homestead, in 1807. Shortly after the organization of Fayette county in 1810, he was chosen a justice of the peace, serving for four full terms; also held the trustee and other township offices. He was a class leader and exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church to the close of his earthly career, the first class meeting in all his section of the country having been held at his cabin home in Green township. In his will he left a liberal sum to go towards the interests of the church he loved so well and labored in lifetime to build up in Fayette county. At a ripe old age, in 1845, he died. He had served his country in the days of the Revolutionary struggle.

John Rowe, eldest son of the first settler, settled on land given him by the father, near the old home, and he became the father of eleven children. He took active part in the War of 1812, and held many important local offices. He died in 1863, an honored citizen.

Jesse Rowe, Jr., settled in Green township, but removed to Concord at the end of five years. He was a township trustee, and after the surrender of General Hull, volunteered to defend his country, under Gen. Batteal Harrison.

William Rowe removed to Ross county, Ohio.

James Rowe moved to the South at an early date. He was a minister of the Gospel, located at Huntsville, Alabama, married and attended select school. At the division of the church over the slavery question, he sided with the South, preaching up to the outbreaking of the Civil War, when he came north, where he remained till the war ended, then returned to Georgia, where he subsequently died.

The remaining children of Jesse Rowe, Sr., filled honorable stations in life and some of their descendants are still living in Fayette county.

Thomas Moon, Sr., was another prominent pioneer, who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1810, with his family, consisting of James, John, Jacob, Christine, Jane, David, William, Margaret, and Thomas, Jr., and settled on Rattlesnake creek. In religion he was a Quaker (Friend) and honestly opposed to all wars, which accounts for his not being a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle and the later Indian wars. He bought lands in Green township, called the dividing ridge, on which he erected the first flouring mill and distillery in the township and, so far as is known to the writer, in the entire county of Fayette. His place soon came to be a favorite resort for customers. His flour was good, and possibly his whisky was equally pure and seemed good to take, in those days.

In all, the old gentleman had purchased eleven hundred acres, five of which lay in Highland county. His Fayette lands were all situated in the big woods. The cabin was erected and had a genuine puncheon floor, clapboard roof, fire-place made of split sticks and a stick chimney. In one week's time he cleared four acres of his heavy timber land, and in the autumn following cleared six additional acres, which he sowed to wheat. Wolves and game abounded on every hand. Squirrels came in endless droves and were so thick that he was compelled to feed them outside the fences, to prevent his crops from being totally ruined. He died in 1828, aged seventy-one years. He had held several offices and stood high in the county.

John D. Moon was a good school teacher, for those days, and served under old General Jackson at New Orleans.

Jacob Moon located on Rattlesnake creek, farmed and was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Capt. Thomas Moon resided on the old homestead, running the mill and carrying on farming extensively. He served five years as captain of the militia, and died aged seventy-five years.

The other sons and daughters kept good the family name.

In 1818 came David Davis from Highland county, to which place he had immigrated in 1817 from Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1785. The first year in this township he rented land of John Garrett, then purchased fifty acres, and there built him a cabin. He had eight children as follows: Mary, Branson, Nancy, William, David, Catherine, Hannah and Melissa. At his death in 1855 he possessed a hundred and sixty acres of land, later occupied by his son Branson.

PIONEER SKETCHES.

Fayette county is full of rare and interesting incidents happening in the long ago when all was new and wild in this section of Ohio. The subjoined illustrates what is meant by this:

Edward Smith, Sr., entered lands on the banks of Paint creek, known as East fork, in 1810. His land was heavily covered with timber. A wigwam served for a domicile by night and a shelter from beasts and the pelting storms. He started to clear his land for raising a crop,—the first thing in the mind of every early settler,—but the news of the war caused him to drop his axe and grasp his rifle and go forth in defense of his country. Peace having been declared, he again swung the axe in that green, glad solitude. One night, returning from the county seat, he discovered the creek out of its banks, but rode in fearlessly and was thrown from his horse and drowned.

A story is told of Alexander Cupper, dating back to 1783, which is in substance as follows: Cupper and famous old Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, were taken prisoners at the Three Islands by the Indians. When within seven miles of Oldtown, Boone contrived to escape, but Cupper was then all the more closely guarded by the savages. He was taken to town, tried by Indian council and condemned to the stake. Confined in a structure and guarded by two powerful Indians, no escape seemed in sight for him. The night previous to the intended burning at the stake, he was ordered to run the gauntlet down the rows of savages. Cupper sped down the line a short

distance, broke through, left his pursuers far behind, and, burying himself in the deep forest tanglewood of the then wildest portion of what is now Concord township, this county, took refuge on the banks of the Little Wabash, whence he safely made his way to Three Islands on the Ohio river.

In 1810 George Kneedler settled in the dense forests of this township on the waters of the Rattlesnake creek. His father was a soldier under General Washington, in the Revolutionary War, and, true to the example set by a worthy sire, the son was an active participant in the War of 1812.

William Johnson left his native state, Virginia, in 1810, removing to Ross county, Ohio, in company with Judge McCracken. He located on Paint creek, where he remained till 1816, when his family consisted of a wife and children as follows: Anna, Thomas, George, Sarah and William Henry. He bought a hundred acres of the place later known as the Levi Bryant farm of Jesse Rowe. Here he commenced to make his improvements. He died in 1833 possessed of five hundred acres, all well improved.

The nearest neighbors of the Johnsons were John Rowe, John Draper, and a second John Draper who lived on Rattlesnake creek. It is told for a truth that children were in the habit of going five miles to play with "neighbor's children."

The southwest part of Green township was settled by Virginian emigrants and North Carolinians, all members of the Friends church or society, usually denominated Quakers. The first were James Smith, who located in the extreme corner of survey No. 1082, and Enos Haines, a portion of the lands adjoining the Clinton county line.

In 1823 came Z. Morris from his old Virginia home—his birth place. He was accompanied by his brother Isaac. The first named located on a hundred-acre tract of land bought of Daniel Burress. There he was still residing in 1881, the happy possessor of over three hundred acres, all well improved and much of it tilled annually.

Other settlers were William Bankson, Joshua Haines, Philip Barger, one of the very first settlers of this township, Enos Reeder, Edmund and James McVey, all Quakers and excellent citizens. The descendants of these pioneer families are still holding lands entered and bought by their forefathers in this township.

MOONS.

Moons is the only village within the township. It was once known as Buena Vista and still earlier as "Goatsville," which happened on account of so many Dunkards residing there, that some wag said they reminded him,

with their long hair, of a lot of goats. It is located in a part of survey No. 3987, near Rattlesnake creek. In 1880 it had a population of about one hundred and twenty-five, which has been increased to two hundred since that date. The township and village have six hundred and ninety-four inhabitants.

It was in 1832 when John W. Simpson and Stephen Tudor came to this location to buy land. The former bought a lot of James Larkins, and the latter took other land. The main street was at that time a so-called township road, but the next year was changed to a state road. Simpson returned to Highland county and married, then came back, erected a small cabin, and removed thereto. This was evidently couple No. 1 to settle as man and wife in old Buena Vista, now known as Moons.

Stephen Tudor, a carpenter, remained in the new settlement until 1835, then sold, William Moon finally getting the land he had lived upon. John Simpson opened the first store in Buena Vista and frequently refused to sell as many yards of calico as a lady asked for, on the theory that it never paid to be entirely out of any given article. Early dealers here were Bell & Jenkins, of Washington, Isaac Tracy, Messrs. Moon, Vickers and Silas Iron.

The first blacksmith was Thomas Dowden; James McKinney was also an early workman at the glowing forge in this village. William Blair conducted a combined shoe shop and whisky-selling place.

The first physician was Doctor McKinney, this being his first place to practice his profession, and he succeeded remarkably well, it is said by old timers. Moons is now a mere hamlet, with but little business.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

Thomas Moon was the first person to distill liquor in this township. Abraham Crispin started another distillery a few years later.

Thomas Moon also operated the first flouring mill in this section of Fayette county. It was, of course, the first duty of a settler to build him a cabin home in which his family might be safe from the wild beasts that roamed throughout the forest; next he must needs clear land and plant a small crop on which to sustain life, till more improvements could be made. When harvest time came there was indeed much joy in the family circle. But soon another obstacle presented itself to the settler. How was he to convert his ripened grain—corn and wheat—into meal and flour? Steam mills were not known here then. Water mills were a long distance apart, so "horse mills" were employed. Most townships had what was known as treadmill,

but not at first, so farmers had to go quite a distance "to mill" as they called it. Some went to Springfield, where there was a good water mill in operation. When the canal was constructed via Chillicothe, it appeared a blessing, for it was then only thirty miles to mill. The building of the Moon mill was a great boon to all within the radius of many miles.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The first shoemaker in Green township was David Bradshaw, who set up shop in 1817. Before that the settlers had to go barefooted or wear moccasins.

The first marriage was that uniting, on January 7, 1811, David Moon and Mary Ellis. A justice of the peace named Ralph Stout was the 'squire who performed the ceremony.

Thieves and robbers infested this as well as other parts of this county at an early day. Most all the pioneers came in from Virginia. They stood on their rights and were honorable. But other settlers were from other states and disposed to pilfer and lived in partial idleness—living off of the more honorable people of the community. Horses, cattle and hogs were frequently stolen. Padlocks had to be placed on out-house doors. One William Johnson was in the habit of fastening his doors this way every night. One night his son closed the door, but neglected to attach the padlock. He was sent back to do so, and upon approaching the stable was surprised to see a strange horse tied near the door. He was entering the door when a man mounted the horse and was off like a flash, but luckily he was caught in the act and the horse was restored.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

On the south line of the county, to the east of Concord and Green townships, is Perry township, which up to 1845 was a part of Wayne and Green townships. The settlement here reaches back almost as far as any within Fayette county—to 1804. Perry was organized in 1845, the first officers being as follows: Trustees, Joseph Waln, William Wilson, Albert Adams; treasurer, James Mooney; clerk, Lewis Todhunter; constables, John F. Doster and Jonathan Jones; justices of the peace, Thomas Ellis and Robert Eyer. The population at this date is nine hundred and thirty. Martinsburg is the only village within the township and that contains about two hundred and fifty people. The hamlet of Walton contains sixty.

SETTLEMENT.

It is generally conceded that the first white settler in this township was Jonathan Wright, who in 1796 emigrated from Kentucky to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he remained until 1804, squatting on land within the present limits of Perry township, which belonged to C. Monroe of Virginia, who owned military tract No. 658, consisting of two thousand acres granted for military services as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Wright remained on this land until the year following, then moved to Wayne township, where shortly afterward he died.

John Buck was the next settler. He came from Virginia in 1805, bought a part of the Monroe claim, and there lived until his death in 1830.

Isaac Todhunter, of the society of Friends, emigrated from Tennessee by reason of his hatred for slavery. In December, 1804, he stopped with his sons, Isaac and Richard, who had come in the spring before and squatted on a small prairie, the site of Leesburg, Highland county, where they had succeeded in raising a small field of corn on which to support the family the first year. The next year Mr. Todhunter purchased twelve hundred acres of Nathaniel Massie (survey No. 2620), on Walnut creek, in the southwest part of the township. Immediately he sold six hundred acres to Thomas and Mordecai Ellis, of Tennessee, who at once located themselves on their land.

David Dutton, also of the Quaker faith and from the same place in Tennessee, soon made his settlement in this township, near these original settlers. Isaac Todhunter remained on his land until death in 1821, his wife surviving him ten years.

A former historic account of the settlement of Fayette county gives the following on the experience of one of the pioneers, Abner Todhunter, of Perry township:

About 1806, when the sight of an Indian presaged bloodshed and horrid torture, Abner, a youth of fifteen, was sitting in his father's cabin with several younger children, the father and mother being absent on a visit, when he observed six painted savages approaching on horseback. Though accustomed to danger, he felt his hair begin to raise as the warriors dismounted and entered the house. With that presence of mind, however, produced by long exposure to danger and sudden alarms, he received them calmly and, remembering their characteristic gratitude, he invited them to sit down and placed before them the best of the larder, and then retired while they enjoyed the repast. When they had finished, one of the band arose and approached him, which a second time almost paralyzed him with fear and caused his hair again to stand up stiff. Giving himself up for lost, he tremblingly awaited the issue; but instead of cleaving his head with a tomahawk, or circling his body with his knife, and rather than scalping him, he allayed his dreadful fears by kindly patting him on the head, exclaiming, "White man heap good, feed Indian," and, mounting their horses, they rode off, much to the relief of the frightened youth.

Samuel and Warnel Tracy were among the earlier pioneers in Perry. They arrived from Maryland in 1807, settling on land later occupied by T. G. Cockerill and Joseph Tracy.

Robert Adams came about 1808, from Pennsylvania, settling on five hundred acres which he bought in Ball's survey.

Barnabus Cochran, born in Cape May, New Jersey, in 1773, came to Perry township in 1806, settling on land bought from Seth Smith. He early founded Methodism in this section of the county and from his efforts came Cochran Chapel.

Another Quaker, John Hutton, in 1810 emigrated from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, settling on land later known as the Calvin Beatty place, to whom he sold his interests in 1822 and moved to Clarke county.

John Daster, a native of Frederick county, Virginia, emigrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1810, remained three months and bought land in the

McKee survey, of Seth Smith, McKee's agent. He died in 1840, some years after he lost his wife.

Another Virginian was Henry Snyder, who came from that state in 1810, purchasing land of Samuel Waddle.

In 1813 the Connor and Voltenburg families squatted in Perry township. Conner operated a small distillery on the banks of Paint creek. Both families left in 1825 and were never heard of afterward.

In 1812 Samuel Edwards came in from Ross county, purchasing considerable land in this township.

A South Carolinian named Robert Iron, when aged twenty years, emigrated to western Virginia, where he followed surveying for seven years, locating claims for soldiers of the Revolutionary War. He then located in Brown county, Ohio, then moved to Pickaway, settling in Fayette county, in 1814, on lands purchased from Thomas Hine, located on the banks of Sugar creek in Perry township. He sold to William Snyder in 1848. He was the father of sixteen children by one marriage. He was in all married four times, and died at his daughter's, in Highland county, in 1848.

John Orr, Sr., a native of Virginia, moved first to Kentucky, and in 1817 to Fayette county, Ohio. He first claimed land in Wayne township. Of William Bush he bought land situated in Perry township, at the crossing of the Martinsburg pike, to which he removed in the spring of 1819. He died in May, 1856.

Some time before 1818 came John Beard, who owned land and remained until his death in 1821.

Robert Anderson, another prominent factor in the early settlement of Perry township, was a native of Virginia, near the James river, where he was born in 1795. In 1818 he emigrated to Buckskin, Ross county, Ohio. In 1819 he came to Perry township, this county, the same year marrying Sarah Rowe, daughter of Jesse Rowe, Sr., who gave the young couple on the day of marriage one hundred acres of good land. He succeeded and before his death he owned over one thousand acres. He willed much of his estate and deeded much more to his sons and daughters. Mathew, a son, inherited the old homestead on Little Wabash, in the northern part of Perry township. He was a most exemplary Christian and did much for his Master. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal church society at Rowe's chapel. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Death claimed him in 1878.

Robert Scott, a Pennsylvanian, came to the township in 1820, locating on the Little Wabash.

William S. Cockerill, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in December, 1790, emigrated to Ohio in 1812, first settling on the Ohio river, but in 1821 came to Perry township, purchased land of John Rowe, son of Jesse, Sr., and a year later sold and re-located on the Little Wabash. He was four times married and the father of eighteen children, nine by each of his first two wives. He was a man of literary tastes and had much ability. In connection with his farming operations he also taught many terms of school. At his death he owned four hundred acres of excellent land.

Rev. John King, one of the founders of Methodism in Fayette county, was born in Elmira, New York, in March, 1786. He married there and soon settled in Ross county, Ohio, where he remained until 1816, then moved to Perry township, locating lands later in possession of his son, Rev. W. A. King, and there he died. His was a clear and certain conversion. Throughout his life he was never a doubter, but faithful to his call. In 1820, at his own house, he organized a Methodist class and was its leader a number of years. Bishop Soule ordained him a minister in 1834. His first wife dropped dead from her horse, while going home from church one Sabbath. He then married Alcina Cherry, who survived until 1878. Reverend King served in the War of 1812. In his own house, in Perry township, he taught several winter terms of school, charging nothing for tuition. He died on his farm in 1868, mourned by the whole township and county.

Gershom Perdue was born in Virginia in 1790, of French ancestry. His father died when he was a youth and he lived with his mother until eighteen years of age, then went to learn the trade of a tanner. He operated a tannery in Highland county, Ohio, a number of years; also conducted a mercantile business. He was the first nurseryman in southern Ohio, having established a nursery at Leesburg in 1816. In 1836, with his family, he removed to New Martinsburg, Fayette county, where he lived until his death, at a very advanced age. He was of great value to the church of his choice, the Christian denomination.

MILLING INTERESTS OF LONG AGO.

The hardship of the early settlers getting suitable conveniences for grinding corn and wheat here as well as in other sections of Fayette county added to the other trials of the hardy pioneer band. First, the block and pestle was employed; then came the stone and hand mills, which methods have been described elsewhere in the general early settlement chapters of this volume.

The advent of the first water mill system in Perry township was in 1816, the mill being built by Thomas Stout, on the Little Wabash, near the crossing of the Martinsburg pike. This was only a small mill and only did grinding a few years.

In 1815 Henry Snyder built a saw-mill on Sugar creek, to which, in 1818, he attached a grist-mill, both being run until the spring of 1832, when the dam was washed away. The mill was sold to Nicholas Kline, who moved its parts away and the machinery finally found its way into the Sturgeon mills. In 1837 Kline sold both mills to Samuel Briggs, who soon tore them down, and erected better, larger mills in their stead.

The first to open a blacksmith shop was John Painter, in 1832, on land later owned by Ely Wilson. He continued until 1838, when he moved to Union township.

In 1835 a colored man named Thomas Waldron built a shop and remained six years. The tools were moved by his son to Wayne township, where he operated another shop which was of great benefit to the early settlers in that part of the county. This trade was of more use then than in later years when so many things are made by machinery, which then had to be forged out by hard blows on the smithy's anvil.

Aside from Martinsburg, the only store of general merchandise in Perry township was the one opened by John Orr, Jr., in 1841, in one end of his dwelling. In 1851 he erected a large frame store room, continuing until 1856, when he closed up and rented his room to Grove & Craig. Other changes obtained and in a year or two the stock was removed to Highland county.

NEW MARTINSBURG.

Originally called "Martinsburg," New Martinsburg is located on the Martinsburg and Washington turnpike, at the crossing of the Greenfield and Sabina pike. It was laid out by Thomas Ellis n 1831. The first house was erected there by Thomas Ellis, Jr. In 1880 New Martinsburg had a population of about two hundred souls. Its 1910 figures were, according to United States reports, about two hundred and fifty.

A postoffice was established here in 1851, with Gersham Perdue as postmaster, who retained the office fifteen years, and was succeeded successively by J. W. Kneedler, E. W. Welsheimer, Jacob Perdue, J. W. Barnett, Dr. J. S. Jones and others in the last twenty years and more.

In brief, the business interests of this village have been as follows: James and Thomas Ellis opened the first store soon after the platting of the

village, and remained in trade only a brief time. The second to embark in trade was Joseph Patterson, followed by Robert Buck, of Greenfield, in 1836. Daniel Marsh followed him in two years, then sold to William Wilson, who continued ten years. In 1838 Richard L. Williams opened a store and continued during all the years down to 1878, when his death occurred, his goods being sold by his executor. In 1839 William and Isaac Coffe brought in a stock from Warren county. Two years later Mr. Perdue bought the last named stock and continued several years, having as a partner, part of the period, Henry Daster. With some firm changes, this stock was carried until 1852, when Perdue sold to Z. Adams, and he removed the stock to Leesburg.

In 1846 Trustin Adams started in the Buck building, and was succeeded by Edward Lanum in 1850.

Robinson & Siolcott, of Washington C. H., opened a general merchandise store here in 1869, placing Jacob Perdue in management of the same. It was sold three years later to Welsheimer & Ellis, which firm later was changed to Ellis & Son.

Dr. J. S. Jones bought the stock that had been sold by R. L. Williams.

The blacksmiths have been numerous. Those pounding at the anvil from the first down to 1880 were James McKinney, 1833; Jacob Gallinger in 1834 and remained many years; William Wasson lighted his glowing forge in 1841 and wielded the sledge until 1861; Isaac Smith came in 1865.

The pioneer wagon shop was opened by Llewellyn Griffith in 1834; James Ellis in 1840; William Fishback carried on a shop from 1843 to 1855; William Barrett opened a carriage and wagon shop in 1868, continuing until 1874. In 1880 William Barrett was carrying on a shop in connection with the undertaking business.

The hotel business was in the hands of Llewellyn Griffith from 1834 to 1838. John Lucas kept a hotel from 1878 to 1880.

A tannery was established in 1848 by Thomas Saunders, connected with his harness trade, and continued for ten years. In 1853 James Ellis started a tannery, continuing six years.

The first shoe shop was that opened by David Jones.

Undertaking was carried on by David Barrett and Reese Binegar, each having an establishment in 1870 and were there many years.

Thomas Fishback started a saw-mill in 1845 and the same mill was being operated by him forty years later.

A carding mill and oil works were put in operation at Martinsburg in

1839 by Thomas Fishback. He did an extensive business a number of years.

The present commercial interests at New Martinsburg are confined to a few stores, and the village, with many other inland places, a few years ago was bereft of postoffice advantages by being placed on the rural free delivery route from Washington C. H. The churches and schools will be mentioned in general chapters on these topics.

CHAPTER XXV.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

From the fact that Wayne township, the southeastern in this county, was next to Ross county, and that several of the Ross county pioneers moved across the border at a very early date, Wayne can boast truthfully of being the first township in Fayette county where the first white men settled and remained permanently. A man named Wolf, from Virginia, located on the North fork of Paint creek, near the Ross county line, in 1796, hence was first of all to invade the wilds of Fayette county. This tract of land was, in the seventies and eighties, owned by John H. Bryant, who remembers of seeing the figures "1800" on the mud chimney of the original cabin on the place, and he is confident that it was built at least three and possibly four years after the settlement was made by Wolf. On this land was discovered a perpetual, clear and very cold spring of water, which no doubt induced that early settler to locate as he did. Wolf was described, by those who remember him, as a tall, powerful man, who made hunting, trapping and killing Indians his occupation. He died here and was buried near White Oak, on Hamilton's run. The family moved west and some of them were heard of in Indiana in 1860. The old Bryant homestead, later owned by Mr. Speakman, was settled in about 1815 by Philip Louderman, a relative of pioneer Wolf, from Virginia. Another relative of Wolf settled on the opposite side of North fork of Paint creek, on what was later known as the Dr. Judy place. The man referred to was one Alexander Hamilton, probably Wolf's cousin. He died and was also buried at White Oak cemetery.

In 1803 came William Harper, who was born in Berkeley county, Virginia. He was accompanied by his wife and eight children and settled on lands which, thirty years ago, were in the ownership of Robert Harper. The elder Harpers were members of the Presbyterian church, but later united with the Baptists.

Benjamin Davis was another noted pioneer, born in South Carolina, moved to North Carolina, and in 1802 settled in Highland county, Ohio. He remained there till 1807, then took possession of three hundred acres which was a part of the Griffith survey, No. 738. He built a cabin and there

lived many years. He was fond of books and paid as high as forty-five dollars for one book he owned, and he wrote on its fly-leaf, "Don't steal this book for fear of shame, for above there appears the owner's name." Davis died in 1837, when his son Jacob bought off the remainder of the heirs to his estate and thus secured the old homestead.

Samuel Sollers, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, born in 1784, left that section in 1808 and immigrated to Ohio, having been land seeking the year before, and selected a tract in present Highland county. He brought his wife and one child the entire distance in a wagon, drawn over the rough roads and heavy forests by three horses. It will be understood that at that date Fayette county had not yet been organized, hence they settled in Ross county, but at present it is wholly in Wayne township and is known as the C. Wallace survey, No. 7577. The part selected by Sollers contained four hundred and fifty acres. It was bought from Wallace, who surveyed it for the government.

Hamilton Rogers, wife and eight children removed to this township in 1808 from Kentucky. They were natives of Pennsylvania. They located at the mouth of Indian creek. There were no signs of any improvements about them and Indians abounded all about them; their huts could easily be seen in almost every direction one might look from his cabin. They seemed friendly, but they expected the white men to respect them and their rights.

Another son of old Virginia wended his way to this township in 1821 and worked for farmers several years. This was none other than Aquilla Jones, a native of Bradley county, Virginia, born 1798, the son of English parents. After being here about ten years, he returned to Virginia, stayed there a year or so, then came back to this his adopted country. He did not locate on his own land in this township until 1831, when he married Elizabeth Garinger, who bore him seven children. He lost his wife, married a second time and by this latter union reared two beautiful daughters, Maria and Laura. He had a son who made a patriotic record during the Civil War.

John Kule, son of John Kule, Sr., should not be omitted from that sturdy band of home builders who braved the dangers of a wilderness a century ago, for the object of making for himself and worthy family a comfortable abiding place. He was born in 1808 in Virginia, and moved when quite small with the family to Ross county, Ohio, settling in Concord township in 1817. He obtained his education in a log school house at Greenfield, which was also used as a store and public tavern. Year by year he prospered until he finally possessed more than five hundred acres of land. He held many

public offices and stood high among his fellow men. He had in his home a gun which was placed in a spring when Ohio was yet known as the Northwest territory.

EARLY TAVERNS.

At a very early date this township had no public stopping place for the weary travelers. So any settler's cabin must be sought out for a resting place during the night. All were open to well-disposed men and women. Later, but still before the advent of the railroad through the place, the State road travel became large and some place like a country inn, or hotel, was almost a necessity to the times and to the traveling public. Finally Noah Hukill was induced to open such a tavern at his homestead place, on the Washington and Chillicothe pike. It soon got great name and fame. It was always orderly and clean and good beds and meals were always "set up" to those passing through who wished entertainment. He sold liquor, and his first sign-board read "Whiskey and Oats." The next sign flung to the breeze read, "Inn by N. Hukill." The third and last of which there is any record, and which hung at the side of the house, at the sport of the wind many years, bore this inscription, "Independence, Please and Plenty." As high as twenty teamsters frequently stopped there in a single night. The township had no further attempts at hotels until the building of the railroad through Good Hope.

INDIAN HORRORS.

One need not go to the far-off-West, or read cheap literature, giving harrowing accounts of Indian savagery, for right here in Ohio, and in Ross and Fayette counties, there were events and crimes committed by the Indians that make the published stories in dime novels sink into littleness. These are true stories of happenings right here at home. The following is vouched for by Mrs. Scott, a granddaughter of pioneer George Scott. It was given through a request of an historian more than thirty years since, and runs as follows:

By birth Heath was a Virginian, his grandfather having participated at Valley Forge with the American armies during the Revolutionary struggle; his wife was engaged in attending to the wounded after the battle. They had three children; one was killed by Indians while engaged in plowing.

George came to Kentucky as a scout during the Revolution, and at the age of twenty-one married Anna Wright, who lived near the Ohio river, in Kentucky. During the last years of the eighteenth century the young couple

crossed the Ohio river, coming to this county, settling on Indian creek, in Wayne township, on land later owned by William Rodgers. They had ten children. The Davises, Wrights, Hills, Brannons and Clousers afterwards located in the same neighorhood, some of them on the opposite side of Paint creek. Heath participated in the War of 1812; in what capacity is not known now.

The Miamis had a camping ground near the mouth of Indian creek, about four hundred yards from the humble home of the Heaths. During the winter from five to six hundred red-skins were encamped here—generally peaceful, though apparently very quick tempered at times. When Deborah Heath, the mother of our informant, was twelve years of age, a white man named Harrod shot and killed an Indian while out on a hunting expedition, and covered him up with logs of the forest. In the morning after the killing of the savage, Heath departed for Frankfort, leaving his family unprotected. The Indians instituted search for their missing companion and, upon discovering his dead body, very naturally concluded that the deed had been committed by a pale face. They became very much excited, and one of their companions, who went by the sobriquet of "Wild Duck," an ugly and ferocious looking savage, came to the Heath cabin and inquired for the head of the family. He was told that the man had gone to Frankfort. He did not depart readily upon receiving this information, but continued to inquire for Heath, at the same time brandishing his huge knife in a threatening manner, but was finally induced to depart and the terrible suspense of the family was relieved. On the morning following the Indian made a second call, meeting Heath a short distance from the house. For more than an hour angry words and threats passed between the two, finally, however, they dropped their weapons in token of peace. As Heath's brother had been massacred by the Indians, his hostility to the latter was avowed and known to them, hence he was suspected of being the murderer of their late companion. Presumably he gave a satisfactory account of himself, at all events he was not molested. The entire settlement was much alarmed and feared an attack from their savage neighbors. To ensure safety, the Heaths took up a temporary abode at Frankfort, Mrs. Heath having buried her tableware in the garden before departing. Harrod was captured by the Indians in Ross county, and burned to death at the stake, near what is known now as Harrod's creek. Seven white men lay in ambush and witnessed the terrible execution, but were either too cowardly or had no inclination to attempt a rescue. Apparently the savages were fully revenged by the death of Harrod, as they made no further attempt to disturb the little settlement.

"Wild Duck's" squaw was a daughter of the chief of the tribe, and during one of his fits of anger he took her life, which caused much grief and indignation among the rest. A number came to Heath's cabin and requested Mrs Heath to dress the corpse for burial as was the custom of the whites. Next day her body was deposited in a rude grave, a handful of dirt thrown on the same during war whoops, the grave being filled with cedar midst frequent whoops.

Immediately after the ceremony the old chief and another warrior tied "Wild Duck," who had been secured in the meantime, to a pony and started up the creek for the "Cedar Hole," and shortly returned with the pony, though minus a rider. Heath enquired of the chief what disposition had been made of the wife-murderer. The wily old chief shook his fist under Heath's nose and said: "No white man's business."

With the tribe was a white woman who had been captured, with her little brother, in childhood; the latter was killed because he was a burden, being too young and delicate to walk. The girl grew to womanhood, became accustomed to the habits of her captors, and married the chief's son. She frequently came to the Heath cabin to bake bread at the fire place. When questioned as to her early life, she stated that she knew nothing except that her name was Sallie and that she had come a great distance.

VILLAGE OF GOOD HOPE.

Good Hope, the chief village within the bounds of Wayne township, is situated on the east bank of Indian creek, at the crossing of the Ohio Southern railroad (now the D. T. & I. line), and Wabash and Good Hope pike, south of Washington C. H. Its present population is about two hundred and fifty. It was surveyed November 1, 1849, by Benjamin Nelson and John L. Burnett, at the instance of Robert Harper and James Sargent, proprietors, says the county records. Thirty lots were platted at that date, Number 1 beginning at a point on North street, running thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes south, seven poles and two links, to a stake on the line of said street; thence south two and a half degrees east, with West street twenty poles and two and a half feet to a stake. Thence with the Greenfield road twenty-four poles to the beginning, containing an area of seventy poles, two and a half feet.

It should be remembered that while this platting was not executed until 1849, there had been quite a village there for a number of years before that

date. About 1830 Isaac Smith bought of William Rodgers five acres, including part of Lot 1, giving as pay a rifle. Then Smith presented his son-in-law, William Merchant, who erected a blacksmith's shop thereon, with the same. In 1838 Isaac Smith opened a little store in the building in which the shop had been kept, after remodeling it somewhat. A few years later James Smith, a cousin, started what we now would term a saloon and sold much of the desired fire-water.

Ira Yoeman had a wagon shop there about that date and Robert McElwaine kept a tan-yard. He furnished leather made up on shares, and people then hired a shoemaker to come in and take their measure and make their boots and shoes. Some were calf and some were cow-hide stock. McElwaine died and John C. Jones ran the tannery until 1850, when he was appointed sheriff (a better job), and thus the tannery went down, with some unfinished stock on hand in the deep vats.

Doctor Coffman, later of Washington C. H., was the first permanent physician of the village. He remained ten years and sold to Doctor Goldsbury. Doctor Harlow, later a druggist in the county seat, also practiced medicine at Good Hope.

The present commercial affairs at Good Hope are as follows:

Good Hope postoffice is a fourth-class office, and there have been but few postmasters in charge. N. A. Divines was commissioned in 1881 and served for the exceptionally long period of thirty-three years and up to April 10, 1914, when I. O. Fountain was commissioned. There is one free rural delivery route out from this point, a distance of sixteen miles.

There is a large, two-story frame town building, in which is a public hall and the postoffice has been kept in the corner room of the first story since June, 1914.

The merchants, professions and tradesmen of Good Hope are now: Banking, Farmers Bank of Good Hope (see banking chapter); blacksmiths, Willis Boyer; barbers, C. C. Fountain; broom factory, J. B. York, president; elevators, grain and coal, Moore & Black; feed stable, W. F. Black; general dealers, F. M. Kisling, W. H. Miller, N. F. McCallister, who also handles hardware; hotel, Mrs. Mattie Walker; jewelry, J. J. Parker; lumber, A. W. Rife; meats, A. M. Murry; pool halls (with restaurants), O. E. Harper, J. J. Parker; stock dealers, Free & Steers, Hugh Rodgers, T. O. Smalley; veterinary surgeon, O. A. Divines; physicians, S. E. Boggs, A. E. Stemler.

There are churches, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist, each having brick edifices (see chapter on churches). The lodges are confined to the Modern

Woodmen of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, with the ladies auxiliary.

There is an extensive tile factory which produces a vast amount of superior drain tiling annually. With it is coupled a saw-mill for cutting native lumber. This plant is owned by J. W. Rife & Son, and was established about 1906.

OTHER HAMLETS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Besides Good Hope, there are, or have been, in this township towns as follows: Rockville or Rock Mills, in survey No. 2925. This place has a history running back almost a century. The mills and a store and small shops made up the sum total. Stephen Yoeman was first to locate there in 1815. He built the mill and constructed the dam.

Convenience is the name of another hamlet. It is a station on the railroad and was once embraced in the farm of W. R. Hukill. This, too, is a platted village. There are also flag stations on the railroad line of the Ohio Southern system, known as Bogus Road and Ghormley. None of these are places of much commercial importance today.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion is one of the three townships bordering on the eastern line of Fayette county. It was originally a part of Madison, from which it was separated July 18, 1840. On its north is Madison township, on the east is Pickaway county, on the south is Union and Wayne and on the west is Union, Wayne and Paint townships. Its population is now about eight hundred, not including that portion of the village of New Holland within this county.

Coming directly to the first settlement of Marion township, it should be stated that it occurred thirty odd years prior to the township's organization. Among the earliest in the vanguard of pioneers in this part of Fayette county was John Uriah Blue, who came in from Virginia in 1804 and settled on North fork of Paint creek, on land later owned by Charles McRea. He remained there until his death in 1820.

Either that year or in 1805 came William Curry, a celebrated counterfeiter, who was also from the Old Dominion state, and who squatted on land afterwards owned by Smith and Jonathan Chaffin. Curry belonged to an organized band of counterfeiters and horse thieves, of which the Funk family were members, with their headquarters at Curry's house. Curry was finally arrested and sent to the Ohio penitentiary for fifteen years.

As early as 1808, possibly a year earlier, came John McCarty from near Frankfort, Ross county, settling on land bought of General McArthur, and there he resided until called by death in November, 1844. In 1810 Edward Wilcox located where Smith Chaffin later lived. He was a worthy citizen and resided here until 1832, then removed to Illinois. Nathaniel and William Newman emigrated from Virginia in 1810, and also held part of the land subsequently owned by Smith Chaffin. In 1810 another settler named Peter Blue came from Virginia. He was another excellent addition to the pioneers and died in 1848.

Jonathan Shepherd, born in Hardy county, Virginia, in 1787, emigrated at the age of fifteen years with his father's family to Ross county, one-half mile from Frankfort. In 1810 he came to Marion township, purchasing a

four-year lease of one John Dixon. In 1815 he bought three hundred acres of land, in Quarrell's survey No. 607, of Cadwallader Wallace, where he immediately made settlement and lived there until his death in April, 1862, at the advanced age of seventy-two. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Salem chapel.

Daniel Grubs, a Virginian, emigrated to Kentucky, then to Marion township in 1812, locating in G. Reinch's survey No. 6522. He spent much time in hunting and many were the panthers, bears, wolves and deer killed in his hunting exploits. He died in 1838.

A Pennsylvanian named Adam Turner came into Marion township from Ross county in 1814, locating on military survey No. 628, consisting of one thousand acres, purchased from John Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, a part of which land was in Wayne township. He remained until 1835 and removed to Indiana. His public spirit did much towards developing Wayne and Marion townships.

George Bohrer, of Hagerstown, Pennsylvania, born in 1776, accompanied his father's family to Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1799, when, with his bride, he located near Steubenville, Ohio, remained until 1814, then moved to Marion township, this county, buying land of Uriah Blue, in survey No. 6941. He moved to Washington C. H. in 1827 and there engaged in the dry goods and millinery business with James Woods, continuing until 1829, then moved to New Holland and set up in a similar trade there. He continued there until overtaken by death, in October, 1832. He was the father of eleven children, all of whom grew to be men and women of importance in Fayette county. He was zealous in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and donated the lot on which the Salem church was erected.

Horatio Walker, Daniel Beats, Samuel Coover, George Slaughter, Joseph and Jonathan Bryan, were all early settlers in Marion township. Walker came from Virginia. Beates was from New Jersey, originally, but emigrated from Virginia to this county. Slaughter was from Delaware. Coover was a Pennsylvanian, who arrived here from Kentucky in 1812. He was a tailor and worked at his trade; later he became known as an extensive land speculator and materially aided many to secure homes in Marion township. He died in 1830 with a fortune, honestly accumulated. Bryan settled on Paint creek, where he spent a long and very useful life as both farmer and stock raiser.

As early as 1818 came Charles Beatty from Virginia, settling on land bought of Samuel Drew, later owned by William Clark.

James Murray, a Pennsylvanian, came to Ross county, Ohio, when twelve years old, with his father, James H., who settled four miles west of Chillicothe. He helped lay out that place and was the first representative from Ross county. During the War of 1812 he served as general, while his son was a major of militia, which guarded the frontier. Immediately after the marriage of young Murray, he settled on a farm in Marion township, while the parents of his young wife settled on an adjoining tract of land. Murray was elected associate judge. He was an original member of the Bloomingburg Presbyterian church.

Thomas Cook, Sr., was born in Delaware and came to Ohio in about 1808, settling in Ross county. He later moved into Marion township, this county, located on a tract of land subsequently owned by Hezekiah Brown. He then removed to Indiana and died. He was probably another soldier in the War of 1812.

Moses Thompson, an Englishman by birth, moved to Delaware in 1720. He served in the Revolutionary War under Washington. His sons, John, Moses, Jesse, Thomas and Joshua, all emigrated to Ohio in 1805. The son, Thomas, was born in Delaware in 1771. He finally located in Marion township, this county, was twice married and had numerous children. He settled on Compton's creek. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his house was the stopping place for all the ministers who chanced to come that way. He died on his farm in 1847.

The Hawkins family was another of the early arrivals in the township. They came from Virginia. In 1827 came Elihu D. Scott, from Ross county. He located on land purchased of William Newman, and remained there until 1847, moved to Van Wert county and there died.

Benjamin Glaze accompanied his father's family to Union township in 1805, remained at home until he attained man's estate, married, lived on his father-in-law's farm until 1829, then bought two hundred and fifty acres of wild land, of Thomas Carey, in the Ladd and Newell survey No. 9128.

Perhaps no better citizen ever lived within Marion township than pioneer William Strope, who was justice of the peace thirty-eight years and who died in 1881. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1805, and died in New Holland, this county. He had lived in Ohio since boyhood. He was a bright Freemason, but never professed religion or held a membership in any church.

The history of schools, churches, etc., will be found in the general chapters of this volume, with those of all other sections of Fayette county.

Concerning early milling, it should be said that Adam Turner built a

grist-mill and saw-mill on his own land in 1818. This was the first water-mill in Marion township and was operated more than twenty years. He finally moved to Indiana, after which this mill was run by John Cooper, and later by William Lucas.

A postoffice (only one in the township), was established at the tannery of Armor Lloyd in 1851, but was discontinued after one year.

The tanneries in this township were that of John Myers in about 1820 and one run by Amor Lloyd in 1845. The last named was built near the Otterbein church, and was operated ten years, then sold to Thomas Thompson, who closed it shortly afterwards.

The first election in Marion, after the township's organization, was held at the house of John McArthur, July 18, 1840.

VILLAGES.

The only villages in this township are Manara, a mere hamlet, and a part of New Holland, the greater portion of which is situated in Pickaway county. The Pennsylvania railroad runs through this township from Washington C. H. to the northeast, with New Holland as a station point, on the county line. Manara is situated on the Bloomingburg and New Holland pike.

New Holland is a good, enterprising business point, with a few acres of platting in its incorporate limits which are situated in Fayette county. There are a number of residences, but no business portion of the town is within Fayette county.

Johnson's Crossing is also within Marion township, about three miles to the southwest from New Holland; here there is simply a country store for the accommodation of the near-by farming community.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

Paint is the central sub-division of the county, on the northern border, with Madison county at its north, Madison and Marion townships at the east, Union and Jefferson townships at the south and Jefferson township at its west. Its population in 1910 was, including the village of Bloomingburg, two thousand and seventy-nine. Its chief pike is the Bloomingburg and Midway road. It was named from the creek that forms one of its boundaries. It was one of the original townships of Fayette county at its organization. Nature has made this a fertile domain. The wash from Paint creek gives a natural fertilizer for its otherwise naturally rich soil.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To George Coil must be given the distinction of having been the first white man to enter this township with the intention of becoming a resident. It was in the very early days of the last century—about 1802—when this man of push and genuine enterprise came in and erected his cabin and at once set about clearing up land which he might utilize as a farming spot. But little is known of him, where he came from or how many years he remained in the county. But records point to the fact that he must have been the first setler.

In 1803 William Hays emigrated from Kentucky, settling on Big Walnut, where he remained until 1805, then moved to this township, settling on a portion of survey No. 1063, on the banks of Paint creek, with his father James and the family, consisting of David, John, James, Jr., Rankin, Benjamin, Jane, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth and Sarah. William and John served as privates in captain McElwain's military company, which was ordered out to Fort Sandusky, where they assembled and built the fort. At the close of the war they returned home and farmed.

It was also in 1805 when Solomon Salmon, of Delaware, came to Paint creek country, settling on the low lands later owned by his son Perry. In 1880 Perry Salmon had in his possession the military patent for four hun-

dred acres granted to Solomon Salmon, assignee of John McClain, assignee of Benjamin Parker, assignee of William Johnston, assignee of Samuel Kercheval, assignee of Thomas Jenkins, only living representatives of Joshua Jenkins, a sergeant in the Revolutionary War. The date of survey of said tract was many years prior to the signing of the instrument by James Monroe, March 26, 1819, several years after possession had been taken by Solomon Salmon. Perry, a relative of his, accompanied him and settled on land owned later years by Gideon Vezay. In the eighties the old cabin erected by him was still standing where built.

From 1805 on the tide of immigration swept in extensively. Among these men was Solomon Sowers, who erected the first mill on Paint creek; Samuel Robins, the pioneer school teacher and justice of the peace; Jacob Pursley, the first blacksmith; John Oliver, the first carpenter; Joseph Parris, a soldier in the War of 1812, and also of the Revolution; Leonard Parris, of the War of 1812, a farmer and hunter, and stock raiser; Jeremiah Smith, another soldier, and scores of others whose names have long ago been forgotten.

Nathaniel Tway, of New Jersey ancestry, but born in Ohio, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and saw three years and a half service. At the battle of Brandywine a ball from the enemy's ranks was lodged in his heel, but otherwise he was uninjured. He came to this county in 1810, working for various farmers by the day. In 1812 his father, John Tway, and the family came out here and located in Paint township, near the Madison county line. Nathaniel later bought land of the Funks, the title of which not being clear he was unable to hold the lands.

William Squire, born in New Jersey in 1756, enlisted during the Revolution, when eighteen years old, as a private in his uncle's company, serving with much credit. The family, then consisting of himself, wife and four children, settled first in Ross county, Ohio, but later removed to this township. He paid two dollars and a half per acre for the land he purchased.

There were several settlements on the road leading through Bloomingburg. One Lambert lived on the site of the village grave-yard, and Isaac Boner also lived near him.

Col. James Stewart, mentioned elsewhere, settled here early and the commissioners of the new county of Fayette held their first meeting at his cabin in the spring of 1810, which was before the matter of a county seat had fully been fixed upon. In 1812 he was elected colonel of the Fayette county regiment in the Third Brigade of Ohio militia. He was a Presbyterian and aided in the organization of the church at Washington C. H. and

at South Salem. He helped survey the county into townships and located many settlers on their lands. He died in May, 1862, honored by everyone in the county. They had a large family of sons and daughters to do honor to the family name in this county.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

The wife of Judge Joseph Gillespie brought with her the first colored woman ever seen in Fayette county. She came from New York state in 1817, by wagon. She was called Ruth Platt, and lived to attain a great age, at Washington C. H.

The Funk family had many bad members within its fold. One was perhaps the meanest and most viciously cruel disposed of any man known to have resided here. It is related for a truth that he skinned a wolf, and then allowed the live animal to go forth into the forest unprotected by a covering.

THE VILLAGE OF BLOOMINGBURG.

This is the only considerable village of Paint township. Its location is in the southeastern part of the territory, running to the south line of the township. At one date it was a husky rival of Washington C. H. Its present population is about six hundred, according to the 1910 census. In many ways there clusters much of historic interest about this little village. From a former record of the county, published in 1881, it appears that much pains was then taken by residents there to give a correct history, as best could be compiled at so late a date, and from this we take the liberty of quoting freely.

The village was laid out in 1815 by Solomon Bowers. It was believed at that time, as well as many years later, that it would one day become the seat of justice for Fayette county. The square on the corner of Main and Cross streets, where later stood the frame school building, was set apart for public grounds, having in mind the court house, probably. There were also thirty-seven other lots laid off. The village was known as "New Lexington." The county records show this fact. Though named, legally, New Lexington, it was usually called the "New Purchase." This was on account of it being located on lands of the early purchase. Tradition has it that Doctor Gillespie wanted it re-named for his old home town in York state, Bloomingburg. While he was keeping store in the old Central Hotel building, he proposed to "treat" the male inhabitants provided they agreed to the alteration. The proposition was accepted and Colonel Myers, then in the

Legislature, introduced a bill changing its name. The act was passed February 5, 1847, which was thirty-two years after its first platting and original naming.

The first election was held for municipal officers February 24, 1847. The officers elected were: Mayor, Joseph Counts, Jr.; recorder, J. M. Edwards; trustees, John Gunning, Samuel Worrell, James M. Willis, William S. Carr and J. N. McLaughlin; George W. Worrell was appointed marshal.

In February, 1848, the corporate limits were extended eleven rods in each direction, and in May, 1878, by adding one hundred and twenty rods on the north and east, seventy on the west, and extending to the Union township line on the south.

In 1876 it was voted by the citizens of the village to levy five mills tax "for sewers, drains and ditches." Four sewers were constructed. A village prison was also provided in 1876. This was a strong frame structure.

In January, 1880, the old ordinances were all repealed and new ones made to conform to the new state laws and in keeping with the times.

SOME EARLY EVENTS.

William Bryant erected the first house. It was a log building which stood where later the Central hotel was built.

The earliest residents in Bloomingburg were Matthew Gillespie, John Oliver, John Duff, Mrs. Gilmore and Mrs. Rosebone.

In 1817 there were about ten cabins, one being owned by John Rutt.

Colonel Stewart and Matthew Gillespie kept a store on a portion of the Stewart farm, and sold to all the early residents.

A Mr. Williams ran a tan-yard.

In the spring of 1817 James Dunning started a shoe shop; Thomas Cessler a blacksmith shop; one McCoy a hatter's shop; Messrs. Seth and Eustace were the first tailors, and William Weeks the pioneer wagon-maker.

John Oliver, a carpenter, also kept a tavern, finally in 1826 moving to Pennsylvania.

The earliest cabinet-maker was H. Bryant; the first school teacher was Doctor McGraugh, followed by Mr. Stone. Dr. George Allen was the first physician.

MILLING INDUSTRIES.

About 1833 William Carr erected a flouring mill on the east bank of Paint creek, a mile south of the county line. The building was a small struc-

ture, but attracted wide attention and to its yard came teams and grists from far and near. The waters of Paint creek furnished abundant water-power. It was in operation many years, but eventually, as the people demanded a better drainage for their lands, the power of the stream was weakened so much that finally the mill had to be abandoned. After standing idle many more years, it was afterwards torn down. A smaller structure, however, was erected on its old site and more modern meal-making machinery was installed. It was owned at one time by John Martin. It was a saw-mill and corn grinder, but no wheat burrs were added.

When Carr's mill—the earliest mill—was built it made a little settlement, which increased year after year. It was finally named "Carr's Mills." In 1880 it had a population of about one hundred. Its business consisted of two blacksmith shops, one dry goods store, one exclusive grocery store, one notion house, one boot and shoe store and the mills. In 1880 a frame church was erected by the Baptist denomination, with Walter Yoeman as pastor.

About 1827 a woolen industry sprung up in the township. Philip Dodridge, later of Circleville, started a carding machine in the town of Bloomingburg, continuing a year. The machinery was driven by horse-power and a tread-wheel. He sold to Eber Patrick, a practical manufacturer, who sold to Mr. Parker, and removed to Washington C. H. Parker soon sold to Mr. Carr, who moved the machinery to Indiana.

ANTI-SLAVERY DAYS IN BLOOMINGBURG.

It should ever be remembered that Bloomingburg was a station on the "underground railroad" (a system by which slaves were secreted and at the time unlawfully spirited to the North), and along with that fact there were many interesting incidents, which if they could be published would make a volume at once interesting and valuable. Here the runaway slaves were fed and clothed and sent on their way toward the north star and freedom in Canada. It took much courage and defiance of the United States laws, at that time, to help a slave out of his bondage. These exertions were prompted by an intelligent conviction that human slavery was not right. The Presbyterians were ardent supporters of the anti-slavery cause, and in 1834 held a series of meetings at which the question was discussed. One of the settlers, James Claypole, in his blind opposition to the movement, refused to attend the meetings. Finally, one evening, urged by his clerk, he attended a meeting and occupied a back seat. He was soon interested and was convinced that he was wrong, and the following day himself drafted a constitution for

the organization of the anti-slavery society—among the first, if not the first in all America.

Slave hunters had but little use for Bloomingburg after this society's organization. Here the cabin, the garret, stable, hay rack and barns, as well as the kitchen and parlors, were open to the weary wanderers in search of freedom. Hundreds of them, in need of food, clothing and money, found the true Samaritan here with open hands. When "conductors" came around there was no question asked. There were many hair-breadth escapes, many strange incidents in individual experience. The labor of getting a warm meal for the shivering fugitive, the long and cold drive in the darkness of the night, with hearts burdened by anxious thoughts, with no possible motive of a selfish character, are sufficient testimonials to the strength of the sentiment upon which such heroic activity was based. The colored folks appreciated these things and after the Civil War had forever set them free, many came here and located permanently.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION THEN AND NOW.

It would be an error for one to think, upon visiting Bloomingburg today, that it had always been noted for temperance and sobriety. Far from it! The pioneer came to the county, bringing along with him excellent receipts for making rum, and it was made whenever it was found necessary to replenish the household supply of that "necessity," for such it was then looked upon. Liquor was found in every house, indeed many in the churches regarded the traffic in ardent spirits as consistent with Christian character. It was thought needful, as an expression of genuine hospitality. The economy of the times justified its manufacture and sale and the farmer in its use, because it gave employment and opened up a market. Merchants believed it necessary to entice customers to trade through its influence.

At an early day in this locality there were numerous peach orchards, and five distilleries, in and near Bloomingburg, were required for the manufacture of the fruit into peach brandy. On Saturdays a number of persons were in the weekly habit of assembling at the various dram-shops, imbibing freely of the liquor, and then retire to the rear of the old Baptist church "to fight it out." This state of affairs went on for many years until the better element in the community started a reformation. Foremost in this work of exterminating the curse from town was Judge Gillespie, who gathered, at his own expense, a vast array of statistics showing the amount of money and time spent for the purpose of getting whisky. His figures were not believed,

and the opposition took a new census, as it were, of the situation, and were then convinced that the Judge was correct. It was, however, a long, hard struggle, but gradually the evil disappeared. Some held out persistently. A member of the Presbyterian church continued to sell and to justify the moderate use of ardent spirits, and at a discussion the question was asked if Jesus would keep a rum-shop? Its bold and direct aim reached the heart of the religious whisky dealer, and that night he resolved to quite the questionable traffic. The entire community then signed an article, in which they agreed to exclude King Alcohol from the community. It was a great innovation in Bloomingburg, and made it a different village for all time. The rule has been for decades that liquor has not been used in the community, save by the low and baser class.

For a history of the schools and churches and lodges of this village and the township in which it is situated, the reader will be referred to general chapters giving the history of all of these.

THE POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The various postmasters at Bloomingburg who have served since the establishment of that office in 1819 are as follows: Archibald Stewart, appointed March 22, 1819; P. B. Doddridge, June 4, 1825; James Stewart, March 22, 1833; J. F. Claypool, October 20, 1834; Smiley Hughes, December 8, 1835; George S. Fullerton, April 3, 1839; H. C. Stewart, February 1, 1841; William R. Southward, April 23, 1842; A. C. Putnam, June 7, 1845; William R. Southward, October 23, 1846; James Gunning, July 14, 1849; William R. Southward, May 1, 1850; T. B. Sheets, December 29, 1854; George W. Gordon, May 10, 1859; Orville Gunning, July 23, 1860; James Gunning, December 7, 1861; William D. Gibson, May 6, 1865; M. W. Stewart, November 17, 1869; William J. McCoy, June 23, 1874; J. Y. Stitt, April 2, 1883; Lucius O'Brien, December 2, 1885; George W. Gordon, June 13, 1889; Isaac N. Hanna, September 5, 1893; Lucius O'Brien, October 5, 1895; James F. Sheets, June 18, 1897; F. E. Whiteside, January 16, 1911. This is a fourth class postoffice and the last fiscal year it transacted a business amounting to nine hundred fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents. It has two rural delivery routes and is a well conducted postoffice.

MASONIC TEMPLE, BLOOMINGBURG.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Bloomingburg, first known as New Lexington, was incorporated in 1847 and the Legislature changed its name to Bloomingburg. Its earlier records are not at hand, hence we give the list of mayors from 1880 or for a period of thirty-four years, which runs thus: 1880, James Judy, who served to 1890; 1890-98, C. T. Lynch; 1898-1908, J. W. Yore; 1908-1910, L. D. Minnix; 1910-11, J. W. Yore; 1911-12, Theodore Allen; 1911 to present date, O. W. Creath. F. M. McCoy has been town clerk for the last fourteen years.

The 1914 officers are: O. W. Creath, mayor; F. M. McCoy, clerk; J. M. Jones, L. D. Minnix, L. Willinger, L. D. Exline, Mr. Dickey and Mr. Yeoman, councilmen. The only protection against fire is a bucket brigade of volunteers who use water from near-by wells and cisterns. The streets are well cared for.

The lodges and churches at present are: The Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and colored Baptist churches and the "Holy Rollers," as termed, and the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America lodges. There is also a strong Grange lodge.

1914 BUSINESS FACTORS.

Attorney—Humphrey Jones.

Agricultural Implements—Hester & Son.

Bank—The Peoples Bank (private).

Blacksmiths—Charles Storts, Charles Groff, F. M. McCoy, W. T. Elliott.

Barbers—Henry Walters, G. H. Caster.

Coal—Frank McDowell, Leach Exline.

Drugs—J. Y. Stitt.

Dray—Grant Leach.

Department Stores—Scott Brothers, Taylor Brothers, J. N. McClure.

Elevator—W. A. Howland.

Groceries—Scott Brothers, Taylor Brothers, J. N. McClure, W. N. Harris, Lohr & Foster.

Hotel—The Enterprise, by Mrs. Vance & Sons.

Hardware—Hester & Son, J. M. McClure.

Harness—Hester & Son.

Livery—Thomas Lee.

Millinery—Mrs. E. S. Tanner.

Meat Market—William Friend.

Physicians—Drs. G. W. Holdren, E. H. McDonald.

Plumber—C. J. Noble.

Pressing and Cleaning—Jacob W. Washington.

Restaurants—Jess Stewart, P. Allen, M. O. Rison.

Stock Dealers—Sherman Wilson, W. J. Jefferson, G. W. Gardner, Jo Yeoman.

Shoe Repair Shop—Calvin Austin.

There is a building and loan company in the town that is over a quarter of a century old and has paid as high as fourteen per cent. annual dividend. H. A. Pinkerton is the secretary.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

This is the extreme northeastern subdivision of Fayette county. Madison civil township was one of the original townships made at the organization of the county in 1810. Its history, then, goes back one hundred and ten years as a precinct of the county. It is bounded on the north by Madison county, on the east by Pickaway county, on the south by Marion township, and on the west by Paint township. Its population in 1910 was reported as being one thousand two hundred and thirty-three.

SETTLEMENT.

It appears that 1807 was the date of the arrival of Samuel Myers, the first settler to locate in the then wild district of what is now Madison township—that being three years prior to the organization of this county. By birth Myers was a Pennsylvanian, born on June 11, 1776. Later the family moved to Virginia, and in 1807 the son Samuel emigrated to this county, at the age of thirty years. He located on Deer creek, near the mouth of Duff's fork, in this township, and in the northern part of survey No. 463, entered in the name of Thomas Overton. After remaining until 1816, he moved to Compton's creek, in Paint township, where he became a heavy farmer and stock raiser. He drove his cattle, after fattening them on the rich grasses, to Lancaster and Chester counties, Pennsylvania. When the War of 1812 was started, he was commissioned captain of militia, November 11, 1811. During the siege of Fort Meigs, and for gallant conduct, he was elected major on the field. He represented Fayette county in the General Assembly of 1813 and again in 1818. He was also a justice of the peace for over thirty years, and taught the first school in Madison township, near the site of present Waterloo, in the winter of 1809, walking almost three miles to and from the little hut of a school house.

John Baldwin, a native of Virginia, born in 1749, espoused the cause of the colonies in the great struggle for national independence. He was a captain of militia, which company he raised himself and also equipped it for

service. He further paid his own men for the term of their enlistment, which almost exhausted his goodly fortune. This was returned in shape of continental money, but it was so depreciated that it was almost valueless. He received a large tract of land in the Virginia military reservation, which he located partly in Madison county and partly in Madison township, Fayette county, Ohio. It is known as the Wallace-Baldwin survey, No. 9721. His wife died before he left Virginia. He had twelve children by her. A few of his sons accompanied him to this county; also one of his sons-in-law, the remainder of his sons coming in a little later. Jonah settled in Madison township. He died in September, 1850, aged seventy-seven years. William, born in Virginia, settled on his father's land in Madison, soon after his father's arrival here. He died in 1823, aged fifty years. Richard Carson, the son-in-law of John Baldwin, born in 1781, came from Virginia with Baldwin and settled on lands given him by Baldwin.

Edmund Clarridge, born in Maryland, in 1789, moved with his father in 1798 to Ross county, Ohio. Edmund enlisted near the close of the War of 1812 and served until its close. He had just moved to Madison township before his enlistment, and at the end of his service returned and there spent the remainder of his life. He served for many terms as a justice of the peace, and was also clerk and treasurer of his township. He died in 1868, owning a finely improved farm of a hundred and sixty acres. He and his wife were the parents of sixteen children, whose names and life-work in this county are well known.

Col. Joel Gregory, a New Yorker, moved to Athens county, Ohio, at a very early date, bought property and started a grist mill, saw mill and carding machine just below the town of Athens. There he was made a colonel of the militia. In 1815 he sold his property in Athens county and moved to Madison township, Fayette county. He owned a large amount of land in this county and divided it among his sons, as they desired. He was in the Revolutionary War. He was elected to the Legislature here two terms, when that body yet convened at Chillicothe. At the age of sixty-five years, he died in this county, greatly esteemed by all. Nearly every other member of the Gregory family made their mark in this and adjoining counties, and had to do with the development and military protection of the frontier country, through and after the War of 1812.

James Jones, Sr., was born in Pickaway county in 1813, at a point about three miles below New Holland. In early boyhood he had the ill fortune to be bereft of his mother, and after his father's second marriage, his home becoming unpleasant, he left and began working for others by the month.

Wages were very low and capital hard to accumulate, but, in a limited way, he was able to start in a business of his own, which eventually led to his good circumstances in life. He died in 1871, having lived in and near Yankeetown many years. He had the misfortune to have to pay the debts contracted by others to the large amount of fifty-three thousand dollars. Yet at death he left a landed estate of thirteen hundred acres of highly cultivated land to his sons. He was a devout Methodist for twenty years. He was greatly missed by his community when called by death.

John Leavell, a native of Virginia, who served seven years in the Revolutionary War, started in 1786 with his family, from Culpeper county, to remove to Kentucky, but stopped in Greenbrier county, where, in the winter of 1786-87, he died, and in the spring his widow went on to Kentucky, where her sons erected a log cabin. While watching her son fell a tree near the cabin, she became excited for fear it would fall on the house and running away was caught by the falling tree and instantly killed. There were eleven children in her family. One son, John Leavell, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1774, came to Ross county, Ohio, and squatted on Congress land, on the east side of the Scioto, a short distance from Chillicothe. He did not remain over one year and, not being suited with the outlook, he went to Pickaway county, near Williamsport, where for a year he dealt in stock. He was collector of taxes in Ross county in the period from 1816 to 1820. In 1816 he bought land on Duff's Fork; in 1822 he married and to this union were born nine children. He died in 1854, owning a thousand acres of valuable land.

John Nutt, an early settler in Madison township, came from near Winchester, Virginia. Shortly after arriving in this township, he bought two hundred acres of land, a half of which he gave to his son James, who, with his family, occupied the same. Mr. Nutt died aged one hundred and one years of age. The son married in Virginia and had a family of thirteen children. It will be observed that the early settlers were, for the most part, in the habit of having extremely large families; race suicide had not become a national curse, as it has in more recent years.

Robert Abernathy, a native of Virginia, was born in 1786 and when grown up he married and emigrated to Williamsport, Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1815, rented land on Deer creek on Round Bottom, where he raised two crops. In the autumn of 1817 he purchased ninety-seven acres of land in Overton's survey. He made a good farmer and capable citizen, and at death left a good property at Mt. Sterling, where he died in 1852.

Ephraim Moore, born in Delaware, came to Ross county, Ohio, in 1805,

settling at the mouth of Deer creek, where he rented land of Colonel Evans. After about two years he removed six miles further up the creek, near Yates mill, in Pickaway county, where for four years he farmed. He next moved to Williamsport, remained till the close of the war of 1812, then moved to Shelby county, coming to Fayette county between 1820 and 1822, settling on the Batteal Harrison farm, in Madison township. Later he resided with his son at Waterloo. He had a service of twelve days in the War of 1812, when he was wounded, and hired a substitute to fill his unexpired time. He died at his son Isaac's home, aged one hundred and one years of age. He was the father of nine children.

Sometime prior to 1815, William Morgan emigrated from Virginia and settled on land first leased and later purchased, on Duff's fork, in the Armstrong survey. He was considered a wealthy man, owning eight hundred acres where he lived, a farm on the Big Darby, near Harrisburg, Franklin county, and another on Deer creek, one mile from Yankeetown. He made his wealth by grazing cattle, which he drove to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. He died in 1855.

EARLY STORES AND SHOPS.

The first store in Madison township was opened by Adley Gregory, in 1815, at Yankeetown, which he conducted until another was opened in 1825, a half mile north of Yankeetown, on the Mt. Sterling road. John Johnson operated the last named store in one part of his dwelling. He continued in trade until his death, some six years later. About this date, for three years, near Yankeetown, Robert Leach conducted a general store. He was succeeded by others, the same stock changing hands frequently.

Between 1864 and 1867 James Graham started a dry goods store at Madison Mills, continued a year and sold to George Franklin. The store was destroyed by an explosion of a keg of powder in the cellar, the loss of the stock being complete. The evidence of a pre-arranged plan was so thorough that he never tried to collect his insurance.

David Harrison opened a grocery store at Madison Mills in 1860, conducted it two years, then sold to George Ladd, an Englishman. Crow and Sons were running the store there in the late eighties.

The early blacksmiths were Joseph Withrow, 1823, near Yankeetown; Otho Williams, in 1834; David Saint, in 1874; Alexander Clark, 1860; Thomas Scott, 1864.

MILLS.

At some time just prior to 1817 John Gilmore built a water-power mill on Deer creek, one mile to the north of Waterloo, which he operated for a number of years. He was succeeded in that project by Samuel Pancoast, who continued to run it fifteen years longer. The mill was then sold to Colonel Sharp, who attached a distillery to the plant. He continued eight years and sold to Samuel Pancoast, Jr., and he in turn to John Messmore, who owned the property in the eighties. After a few years he tore down the old mill, erected a three-story frame mill and put in two sets of burrs, one being intended for wheat and one for corn. In 1879 a patent purifier was added, and then "new process" was added, allowing him to produce first class patent flour, as it was termed. Both he and his son, R. W. Messmore, afterwards did an extensive business there.

In about 1832 or 1833, John Gilmore, after losing the above pioneer mill, by litigation with Mr. Pancoast, erected a mill two and a half miles above, on what is called Island branch of Deer creek, in the Overton survey, No. 463. After a dozen years he was succeeded by a colored man named Sylva, and very soon thereafter it was abandoned altogether.

William Harrison built a large steam flouring mill—the Madison Mills—in 1859. After doing a thriving business five years, he sold it and eight acres of ground to Andrew Shriver, of Ross county, who, failing to meet his payments, was relieved by John Harrison, who took the property over. A few years longer and the mill was dismantled and the machinery removed to Stuckey's mill, at Washington C. H. At the same time the grounds and buildings were sold to Abraham Lindsey, whose son, A. C. Lindsey, in 1880, bought new machinery at a cost of five thousand dollars and opened up, doing an extensive and profitable milling business.

Thomas Lindsey located a portable saw-mill on East fork of Paint creek, one mile southeast of Madison Mills, in March, 1881. Later the mill was moved a mile northwest of White Oak.

In 1822 Samuel Pancoast started a single carding-mill at Pancoastburg and operated the same about seven years. About 1829 he secured a partner, a Mr. Muzzy, from Springfield, Ohio, who added fulling and finishing machinery. Then they secured John Messmore, an expert in such work, and another carding machine was added. Ten years later hand-spinning machinery was put in—these were known as "Billie and Ginnie." It was not many years before John Messmore was sole owner, and he, in 1835, added a

condenser and spinning-jack, thus continuing to card, spin, do the fulling process, dying, and finishing, until 1860, when steam power was added to run the machinery in dry and low-water seasons. Five years later his son succeeded him, and soon it became the property of Appleton Mowry, who, finding the larger mills and factories too much to compete with, sold off most of the machinery for old iron, and was content at manufacturing stocking yarn.

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

There are now a number of very small hamlets within this township, the larger of which has less than three hundred population. These villages are Pancoastburg (old Waterloo), with about two hundred and fifty people; Cook, with seventy population; Madison Mills, with less than a hundred and fifty people.

What was originally called Waterloo is in the extreme southeastern part of the township, on the road leading from Chillicothe to Urbana. It was laid out June 20, 1816, by Isaac Pancoast and Jesse Woodson, and occupies a part of the James survey, No. 470. The first lots, ten in number, were auctioned off in September of the year of the platting. This was the second, or re-platting, as no lots were sold at first, so in 1829 Pancoast again platted his town over. The first house was erected by Nathan Loofborrow, after the re-survey had been effected. Prior to that there had been a log cabin on the site. The second house was erected by John Messmore in 1833-34. This was a brick building.

Nathan Loofborrow opened a store in part of his dwelling soon after the last surveying. He continued five or six years and sold to Rowland Wilson and a Mr. Jackson, of Mt. Sterling. They were short-lived. Prior to this store was that of Thomas Littleton, who began merchandising and kept it up until his death, about twelve years later. J. W. Blizzard closed out this stock in 1860. With the flight of years many have been engaged in trade at this village, and their names may appeal to some reader, who may know of or be related thereto, hence they are subjoined: Vance & Bailey, Girton & Phebus, J. W. Moore, Shreve Gaskill, A. P. Littleton, Daniel Kelley, J. W. Smith, Wharford Young, J. W. Gaskill, B. T. Corkwell, George D. Ladd, W. H. H. Timmons, James Lewis, Wesley Geoley, R. W. Messmore, Wickman & Leach and E. A. Peasley. The last named opened a dry goods store in 1879, when J. W. Moore started in the grocery trade.

In 1850 A. S. Decker commenced to run a harness shop at this point and

in the late eighties was still furnishing such work and goods for that section of Fayette county.

A shoe shop was put in by A. Howser, in 1879.

The earliest blacksmith of Waterloo was in 1830, in the person of Mr. Tracy, who at that date was eighty years of age, hence only wielded the sledge a few years longer. Others of that trade were Messrs. McClelland, John Timmons, Adley Bostwick, who was killed by the falling of a pile of native lumber. Also William Scott ran a shop later than this. Bostwick patented a plow which his apprentice manufactured.

At the present date, summer of 1914, the business at this point is chiefly in the hands of: F. W. Hatfield, hardware; C. A. Richardson, groceries; M. R. Scott, general dealer; R. L. Hutchison, general dealer; D. M. Norris, blacksmith; J. H. Richardson, postmaster.

There are churches as follows: Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Christian Union societies. The present school house was erected in 1889.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CITY OF WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.

Washington C. H., the county seat of Fayette county, is located near the central portion of Union township, on Paint creek, and occupies a part of land entry No. 757, which consisted of twelve hundred acres and belonged to Benjamin Temple, of Logan county, Kentucky, who donated one hundred and fifty acres to Fayette county for a county town, or seat of justice. The deed conveying this land to the county was made December 1, 1810, by Thomas S. Hind (through a power of attorney from Temple) to Robert Stewart, who was appointed by the Legislature of Ohio as "director of the town of Washington," and who had the town laid off sometime between December 1, 1810, and February 26, 1811, the latter date being the day on which the town plat was recorded.

The name "Washington Court House" was not given to the place until later. This was affixed in order to not confuse a town in Guernsey county, this state, with this one. It was a quite a common custom in both Virginia and Maryland to have the affix of "C. H." to many of their county seats, and hence, as many of our early settlers came from those states, it was but natural that some such affix be made. After the change was made it was almost universally used and not until a few years ago was there any attempt to cut off the "C. H." at the end of Washington. Petitions were freely circulated in 1911, and an exciting campaign was had over the proposed change, but when all was over it appeared that a majority of four hundred was in favor of retaining the affix of "Court House," and so it will probably always remain. The postal department will not admit of two offices by the same name in any one state. At the time this county was organized there was no such law, otherwise this difficulty might all have been remedied. A few years since the government changed the name Washington, Guernsey county, to "Old Washington," to distinguish it from the county seat of Fayette county, for much trouble arose over the distribution of mails for these two Ohio points. The fact is, that the Ohio Legislature gave this town—the seat of justice of Fayette county—the name of "Washington," and also when it was incorporated in 1831 it was incorporated as "Washing-

ton." So, legally, it has never had the "C. H." attached to it, but is so called by common consent.

FIRST BUSINESS EVENTS.

Joseph Runk was probably the first merchant in Washington C. H. and occupied a hewed-log building, one end of which he used for a dwelling, on the east corner of Main and Market streets. He began business there perhaps as early as 1811, and continued until 1813, when he became financially in straits, and his property was sold to Samuel Waddle, step-father of Judge D. McLain. About the time Runk began business at the place above located, or probably a little later, Peter Hefley opened a small store on the southeast side of Court street. Henry Snyder and Jesse Mulloy ran a store for awhile, then Mulloy retired, and Snyder carried on the business. Pierce Evans came with a large stock in 1814. He was soon followed by Samuel Evans and sons, from Highland county. Pierce Evans built a store room on the site of the old Toledo, Dayton & Baltimore depot and ran it until 1822, when he failed. Samuel Evans and sons continued for a time, sold out, and went into the tavern business on the corner of Court and Fayette. Waddle & McGara started a general country store in 1817, the former running the store and the latter practicing medicine, which was continued until 1822. When Pierce Evans failed, his goods were taken up by John Boyed and the business was carried on for years by James Shivers, who also kept drugs, and when he retired he was succeeded in the drug business by Daniel McLain. In 1830 there was a firm by the name of John McManis & Company. Samuel Yeoman, William McElwain, Webster Melvin & Company and Henry Robinson & Company were in business about 1838-40.

In connection with his store, Peter Hefley also sunk a tanyard in the space to the rear of his store room and exchanged goods for hides. In this manner he carried on business for several years. This was the first tanyard at Washington C. H. and was started shortly after he opened his store. The next tannery at Washington C. H. was started by McQuita & Stran in 1820, on the north corner of Court and North streets. This business was continued five or six years. In 1838 Jesse L. Millikan started a tannery on Main street, near the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley depot and carried on the business five or six years.

Henry Fletcher, in about 1812, opened a blacksmith shop on the south corner of Court and Fayette streets, which, if not the first, was among the very earliest blacksmith shops in Washington C. H. He carried on the business at this point fifteen or twenty years.

Robert Casna was the first saddler, followed by Samuel Young, George Upp and Robert Wilson. Doctor Baldrick was the first physician in the town, but stayed only a few years. He was followed by Doctor McGara. Baldrick was also a Presbyterian minister. Zimmerman, Benjamin and John Hinton, James, David and Joseph Hopkins were all physicians and early residents. G. Dempsey was the first school teacher and James Clark one of his successors. Sampson Dempsey was the first justice of the peace and John Popejoy the next.

WASHINGTON C. H. IN 1815.

The following is taken from an old account and portrays well the appearance of the town in that early year:

In 1815 Washington C. H. consisted of a few scattering log houses. The only brick in the village was the newly completed court house. There were two taverns. One was kept by William Harris in the house now occupied by Mrs. Parvin, on Main street, north of the jail; the other on the corner now owned by Henry Dahl, corner of Court and Main streets, by Jacob Jones. They were both cabins, with roofs of clapboards. In the winter of 1815 Thomas McDonald opened a good public house, distinguished by a good shingle roof, on the lot built up by Colonel Yeoman. There were three dry goods stores, kept by Evans & Sons, Millikan & Snyder and Rank & Patterson. Their entire stock would not make a wagon load. There crossed Court street, on the site of Robinson & Herbert's building, a stream called Plug run. It was spanned on the street by a puncheon bridge. Heavy rains destroyed this bridge and required its reconstruction. West of the run there were but three buildings, a saddler and gunshop on the south side and a cabin on the north side, where is the residence of Doctor Rush. The town, on Court street, extended east to the corner now owned by Mrs. Evans. Where Millet resides stood a tanyard and two cabins. On Main street there were log houses as far north as Judge Priddy's corner; all beyond was woods. On Market street scattering cabins stood along from the corner on which stands the Methodist Episcopal church; west to the creek, north of Market, was a thicket where Mother Hubbard, a colored woman, shot quails and rabbits as well as a man. The grounds and residence of Benjamin Brown were an oak wood, in which stood the two-story log house of Samuel Buck, the lawyer. Henry Pursley's home stands where Jesse Millikan, the first clerk, recorder and postmaster, had built a two-story log dwelling. The tavern kept by Harris had for a sign the likeness

SOME WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON AVES., WASHINGTON C. H.

of Monroe or Madison. The people gathering in town on Saturday to trade and drink, shot out one of the eyes of the sign. The town site was heavily wooded with white oak and for years their great stumps blocked the streets, wherein wagons sank axle-deep in mud. There was a one-story school house built of round logs upon the lot on Market street where stood the old Methodist Episcopal church. Scholars came to the school from the De-Witte settlement four miles east of Washington C. H. The town had no churches. Methodists and Presbyterians met at the court house and held prayers at private cabins. There were but three or four Baptists in the town, to whom Revs. Yeoman, Bell and Snelsen preached at intervals. Bands of Cherokees and other tribes came to town and stayed for weeks. In 1813 Joseph Rank sold to Samuel Waddle inlots Nos. 10, 13, 20, 21 and outlots Nos. 1, 6 and 20 for ten thousand dollars. The same property was sold by the administrator of the estate in 1824 for one thousand dollars, showing the depreciation in property after the war.

In 1846 Washington C. H. contained a Presbyterian church, a Methodist Episcopal church, an academy, eight stores, two printing offices, two woolen factories, one saw-mill, two grist-mills and ninety-seven dwellings.

In 1889 the city had increased to the following: The *Herald,* the *Fayette Republican, Ohio State Register,* the Commercial Bank, People's and Drovers' Bank, Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, a Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, Catholic, two colored churches and a Baptist church; also had the Janney & Manning machine shops, Fayette Creamery Company, White & Ballard's shoe factory, a sash, door and blind factory by A. Coffman & Company, the Ludlow soap factory, and flouring mills. As late as the nineties on the last Tuesday in every month there was held a public stock sale in the streets of the city, and on some occasions as high as six thousand four hundred head of cattle were sold in a single day.

FIRST AND EARLY EVENTS.

It seems pretty well established that the following are among the first events of the city:

The first white man's house was built by and for a Mr. Crusuer. It was erected in 1807 of rough logs cut from the forest where it stood.

The first store was kept by Joseph Houk; the second by Peter Hofler, after which came Messrs. Robert Waddell, Pearson and John Evans.

The pioneer saddler and harness-maker was Robert Casna.

The earliest physician to practice the healing art was Doctor Baldrich,

who was also a Presbyterian minister of some historic note. The next physician was Doctor McGarraugh (sometimes spelled McGara).

The first school teacher was G. Dempsey and the second was James Clark.

The first blacksmith to wield the sledge and blow the forge was Henry Fishler.

The first to run a meat business was Samuel Fisk.

The first hatters were John Wilbright and Peter Gray.

The first tailors were G. Bloomer and S. Dempsey.

The first lawyer was Wade Loofborrow and the next was Samuel Buck, an account of whom will be found in the Bar chapter, and of him a good incident is told of how he was elected prosecuting attorney.

Natural gas was first piped into Washington C. H. in 1910, from the east, Ohio and West Virginia.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Washington C. H. was incorporated in February, 1831, by an election held at the court house, when the following officers were duly elected: Mayor, Benjamin Hinton; recorder, Calvin B. Woodruff; trustees (the corporation then only being a town or village), Thomas McGarraugh, William Halt, Jesse Millikan, Eber Patrick and James Shivers. Daniel McLain was appointed treasurer, and Arthur McArthur, marshal.

There are no complete sets of records or election books until in later years, hence a complete list of mayors, etc., cannot here be given. From all that can be gleaned from old papers, the following served the town as mayors in early days: Benjamin Hinton, first, then in order came John Saunders, Dr. James Beard, Joseph Bell, Thomas Hall, Wade Loofborrow, John McLain, who was elected in 1841.

From 1888 to the present date the mayors of the city have been as follows: John Millikan, 1888-90; J. B. Koontz, 1890-95; James L. Zimmerman, 1895-98; V. U. Dahl, 1898-1901; J. T. Blackmore, 1901-3; C. C. Bateman, 1903-06; George F. Robinson, 1906-10; Rell G. Allen, 1910-12; Harve W. Smith, 1912-14; Charles F. Coffey, 1914 and still mayor.

The city officers in October, 1914, are: Mayor, Charles F. Coffey; auditor, John McFadden; service director, Charles Gesner; safety director, William Dahl; city solicitor, Polk Gregg; clerk of the council, James Flynn; clerk of the service directory, Ray Maddox; health officer, John Bryan; city engineer, Bert Jacobs; treasurer, William Dwer. City council: Dr. L.

P. Howe, Clark Rowe, William Sheets, James Whelpley, Peter Tracy, Milton Tracy, Taylor Veal; president of council, Al Melvin. There are three regular policemen: D. L. Moore (chief), John Bond, Noah Bell, and an extra in the person of Stewart Judy.

CITY FINANCES.

The city's present indebtedness is about $250,000. The following was the statement, or report rendered in Sptember, 1914, by thecity auditor, showing some interesting details:

	General Fund.	Safety Fund.	Health Fund.	License Fund.
Balance Sept. 1	$1,613.33	$1,914.58	$187.71	$2,339.69
Receipts in Sept.	407.05	-------	-----	101.68
Total	$2,020.38	$1,914.58	$187.71	$2,441.37
Expenditures in Sept.	1,038.41	1,170.56	35.33	940.57
Balance Sept. 30	$ 981.97	$ 744.02	$162.39	$1,500.80

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The organization of the Reliance Fire Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hose Company took place at the court house Friday evening, September 20, 1872. Officers were elected and preparations made. On November 4, 1872, the city was divided into four fire wards, Court street being the dividing line. The first ward composed that portion of the city lying north of Court street and east of Fayette; the second ward consisted of the territory lying north of Court and west of Fayette; the third occupied that part of the city lying south of Court and west of Fayette; and the fourth comprised the remainder of the corporation lying south of Court and east of Fayette. Great changes have been wrought in the city and its territory since then. The present fire company is among the good ones of cities of the class in which Washington C. H. is placed. It has seen many fires and been active and always on the alert for the firebugs and their work. At present the crew consists of Chief Gig Paul, who has been in service for the last twenty years and who is the right man in the right place. His assistants are Lem Mayo, Ernest Rodgers and Earl Leach. One team is kept by the city for the use of the department, and in December, 1913, the city purchased a splendid

Ahrens-Fox automobile fire truck of the celebrated makers at Cincinnati, the expense being ten thousand dollars. It is a splendid modern piece of fire-fighting machinery, and at the fire alarm is on the scene of the fire in wonderfully quick time. It carries a large amount of hose, and has as its chief feature an excellent pump capable of forcing water over the top of the Goddess of Liberty on the dome of the court house if occasion should demand so great a force. The department is equipped with one thousand eight hundred feet of new and six hundred feet of partly worn hose; also any amount of common hook-and-ladder appliances. Aside from the men named, the company is made up of citizen volunteers who act in harmony with the chief and his regular crew of firemen. There are now one hundred and forty-five fire plugs or street hydrants in use in the city.

SOME EARLY-DAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

April 13, 1831, by an ordinance it was required of every groceryman who desired to sell intoxicating liquors from his stock to procure a license of the town, which cost him three dollars and seventy-five cents.

April 28, 1832, when the town was only a year old, as an incorporation, it was resolved that no license should be given to any person to sell liquor in the limits of the town, after July of that year.

May 19, 1833, Henry Phelps, Norman F. Jones, Wade Loofborrow and Jesse Millikan were allowed nine dollars and thirty-seven cents for their interest in the fire engine "Leo," which they had purchased of W. H. H. Pinney. The same year, at an expense of thirty-nine dollars, the town built a fire engine house, eight by fourteen feet in size.

In 1834 it was ordered that ten ladders be made at once for the use of the firemen.

June 3, 1843, it was ordered that a levy of one mill be made for corporation purposes.

March 28, 1845, it was ordered by an ordinance that it was lawful to kill any dog running at large in town for the following three months. It is not stated whether the council were given medals for this act or not.

August 7, 1848, the council adopted rules and regulations for the government of Washington Fire Company, which was duly organized under the act of General Assembly, March, 1843.

November 15, 1851, the mayor and recorder were instructed to grant the right-of-way through the town to the Cincinnati, Zanesville & Wilmington railroad, the same to run on the north side of East street.

MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST, WASHINGTON C. H.

4TH OF JULY, FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, WASHINGTON C. H.

In 1852 the tax levy was raised to three mills on a dollar.

The same year an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in the town.

December 2, 1852, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars were ordered paid to a Cincinnati firm for the fire-engine, hose, reel and hose carriage. William Burnett was also paid twenty-five dollars for bringing the fire-engine from Cincinnati by wagon.

In March, 1855, another liquor prohibition ordinance was passed, but owing to the courts saying it conflicted with a state law, it was never enforced.

July 16, 1858, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the flying of kites within the town, the penalty being a fine of not less than fifty cents and not over five dollars. The boy of today would certainly rebel, on the ground of conflicting with his "personal liberty."

As late as 1863 they had to have an ordinance to prevent the running at large of swine in the streets of this town.

In 1868 it was unlawful to be a vagrant in the town, and the act of prostitution came in under the same head and subject to the same fine.

In 1870 the council passed an ordinance prohibiting the stores and shops from opening on the first day of the week—Sunday, commonly known.

In January, 1875, the first regular board of health was created here.

May 11, 1875, an ordinance was passed permitting the Washington Gas and Light Company to establish their works within the city.

August 14, 1876, an ordinance was passed prohibiting "fast driving" in the streets.

January 4, 1875, the council granted the fire company the right to purchase a steam fire-engine, in place of the old Babcock engine then in use.

Union township and the city went "dry" (saloonless) in 1906 by four hundred and twenty-six majority and still remains in the dry column.

OLD TIMES.

From an old issue of the *Fayette County Herald* the following is taken:

An old friend from the country, who had lived in the county from the time of its organization, was sitting in our office the other day and looking across the street at the old Parvin building, which was made of hewed logs and weather-boarded up, noticed that the boards were torn off and the logs exposed, said that his mind was carried back sixty years or more, when the old log house was occupied by the late John Popejoy as a tavern; and,

said he, "When we youngsters used to come here to muster, we used to buy whiskey of John and pay him in Piatt shinplasters, and he would stick the currency between a crack in the logs and the mischievous young soldiers would take the same currency from its depository and buy more whiskey with it from old John."

This log house was the last relic of the olden times in the town and has been long since removed. It was erected in 1811, from logs which were cut from the ground on which it stood. It was the first hotel in Washington C. H.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

In the early settlement of Fayette county the work of manufacturing woolen goods was all done by hand, hand-cards, the common spinning wheel and the loom, and if any fulling, it was done by the feet on the floor. The first advance was said to have been a set of roll-cards, propelled by horse-power, introduced about the year 1814 by a Mr. Lupton, from Clinton county, Ohio. This manufactory was located in the eastern part of Washington C. H. The business was continued for some three or four years, when the machinery was sold and removed out of the county. In the year 1825 Dr. Thomas McGara and Joseph Elliott erected a building in the central part of town for the same purpose. It was limited in capacity and continued for about three years, when it was sold to Andrew Holt, who purchased a lot near the old graveyard and erected a large frame building in which to carry on the business. After running it two or three years, in about 1830, he sold it to Eber Patrick, who continued in the same place, with the exception of one or two years, while it was in the hands of J. Webster, until the year 1843, when he sold the entire premises and machinery to John and William Robinson, who immediately introduced steam power. They also added fulling, dyeing and finishing.

In 1832 Judge D. McLain purchased a full set of cards, with an outfit for fulling, dyeing and finishing. His building was on lot No. 5, Court street. He continued the business for five or six years and then sold out to Mr. Walker, formerly of Washington C. H., who moved the machinery to Indiana.

Samuel Lydy bought one set of cards of E. Patrick and introduced steam power, probably the first in the county. In a short time it was purchased by Robert Robinson & Son (Henry), and was controlled by them until 1845, when the building and power were sold to Weller & Mizer for a blacksmith shop, and the machinery was abandoned and sold for old iron.

Soon after this J. and W. Robinson purchased the premises of Eber Patrick and added some spinning machinery, yet on a limited scale. In 1848 James Pursell and J. Bohrer bought the interest of William Robinson. again machinery was introduced for carding and also a new jack for spinning.

In 1850 the firm was known as Pursell & McElwain. They added to the machinery and by procuring skilled workmen kept, or increased, the home manufacture. But with the growth of the county came the railroad from Cincinnati and compelled the removal of the factory. In 1855 it passed into the hands of B. Pursell and George Wherritt and was removed to a school building on lot No. 21. In 1856 it was purchased by B. Pursell and George Easterbrook and in 1857 was sold to George Price, an experienced manufacturer. In 1861 it passed into the hands of I. C. Vandeman. The mill successively changed hands until 1880, when it was abandoned and the machinery sold and removed to Fort Scott, Kansas.

What was the old distillery property was, in 1863, converted into general wood-working factory, known as the hub works, sometime known as the handle factory, by Bybee & Shoemaker. This plant stood at the foot of Court street on the creek. The first season it was operated the force of men employed was twenty-five and the monthly pay-roll was one thousand dollars. Here were produced all kinds of tool handles, such as spade handles, fork handles, hammer handles, pitchfork handles, and all kinds of hard and soft wood turning was executed. They also made wagon and buggy hubs and spokes.

Some years before 1880 there had been a small stamping works here, conducted by a local man, but in that year a company was formed, comprising Daniel McLain, James Pursell, Stimpson Brothers, M. S. Sager, Mills Gardner and George Dahl. The capital stock was twenty thousand dollars. Numerous articles of metal were stamped out for the market. Heavy presses were in operation and an extensive trade was worked up in the line.

The *Herald* of October, 1881, has this concerning the old mill: "The old mill, the first grist mill of the place, on Paint creek, known as the Millikan mill, has been running sixty-six years under the family name. It was built by Jesse Millikan, Sr., one of the pioneers of Wahsington C. H., and has been operated by some member of the Millikan family ever since 1815. For many years it was run by use of an undershot water wheel, and later an improved wheel was installed and used until 1851, when steam was introduced first in the mill, and after a number of years it was run

partly by steam and part of the time by water, but late years by steam entirely. The same engine and forty-foot boiler first employed is still in use, having been in actual service thirty years. The mill has excellent machinery, and was for years operated day and night in order to keep up with the custom it had from far and near. John Millikan is now superintendent of the mill."

INDUSTRIES OF 1901.

The files of the newspapers disclose the following concerning the various important industries in Washington C. H. in 1901: The J. J. Wills great lumber mills, established in 1896, running day and night to keep ahead of their orders from all sections of the country and for export transactions. Seventy-five workmen were constantly employed and from thirty to fifty car loads of lumber were shipped out each month. Only the best and finest grades were shipped. The same company also operated an immense chair factory which used up the smaller, but none the less valuable, pieces of lumber here cut. Here the annual output was immense. One hundred and ten men were employed in the chair factory alone. This factory was burned in May, 1900, at a loss of fifty thousand dollars, but was rebuilt again.

The Wonder Stove Factory was in operation and produced many kinds, grades and sizes of heating stoves. The annual output was twenty-five thousand dollars. Sixty men were constantly employed in these stove works.

The Washington Milling Company, by O. E. and W. W. Gwinn, were making three hundred and fifty barrels of family flour daily. They also operated their immense grain elevator in connection with their mills.

The Ludlow Soap Factory, owned and operated solely by Hon. Mills Gardner, was among the great industries of that day.

The Washington Ice Company, producing artificial ice, had a capacity of fifteen tons daily. They stored seven hundred tons for reserve stock for summer use. Clarence Baer was then manager.

The Washington Mitten Factory was in full blast and their product went all over the central Western states.

White Brothers' shoe factory was then running successfully. Also Bachel's carriage factory and two firms were doing an immense business in the manufacture of farm and garden fertilizers. These were M. Hamm & Company and the Dahl, Miller Company.

The Smead hot water heating plant was then in its infancy and a much-talked-of concern and interested the public generally. Col. Isaac D. Smead was the inventor and owner of the concern.

The Washington Machine Shops were doing a large business.

Another great industry, in its line, is the canning factory, where immense quantities of corn, etc., are annually canned and placed on the general markets of the world. This has been in operation a number of years. There have been several organized corporations in this factory, but a reorganization was effected in 1912, better than ever before. The capital and prime movers in this factory were capitalists from Circleville. In the canning season, which is necessarily a few weeks at most, employment is given to many men, women and young people. It is a strictly up-to-date plant, whose brand of corn is known far and wide. The original plant cost forty thousand dollars. That was sold in 1911 to Circleville capitalists. The original company were forced into the hands of a receiver and it was sold at twenty-five thousand one hundred dollars.

The packing house plant of C. H. Brownell & Sons is one of the largest in this section of Ohio, and here tons and train loads of poultry are bought, packed and shipped to the far-away markets of the country. They have a modern plant and produce their own ice for refrigerating purposes. Unlike the ordinary packing plant, this is thoroughly sanitary and clean throughout and is operated on a modern business system, with none but the best of help employed. Among the produce here handled may be named butter, eggs, poultry and calves.

THE GREAT COMBINATION SALES STABLES.

Perhaps the largest single barn or sale-stable for live stock in all America is at Washington C. H. The company which built it was incorporated in November, 1905, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. Its first officers were: H. F. Dahl, president; William Worthington, treasurer; Charles Willard, secretary. It was designed for a public sale stable where public sale of horses, cattle and hogs might be held. It is a building one hundred by six hundred feet in dimension. The shares of stock were issued in sums of one hundred dollars each and were freely taken by home people. The structure is a favorite of the stock lovers and buyers and sellers all over Ohio. Immense sales are here had. The building is nicely heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Galleries are provided for spectators and purchasers, including the ladies. The location of this barn is at the foot of Fayette street.

In 1907 the original corporation failed to agree and the company was

reorganized and is still in existence, but owned individually, carrying on the enterprise of public stock sales.

PROPOSED CAR LINES.

A traction car line was proposed from Washington C. H. to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1903 and great promises were held out and work commenced, but this, like two or three other similar projects, fell through. Such a line is needed and may in time enter the city from one or more directions.

The same year an attempt to secure a street car line here was made. In fact, the preliminary work was all done, several car loads of ties and steel rails were unloaded along the proposed route, which was to run from the cemetery on down throughout the city, running on different streets and having a total of four miles in the corporate limits. The Appleyard Construction Company held contracts and were to have twenty-five thousand dollars for the work of completing it by July 4, 1903. Messrs. S. W. Cissna, James A. McLean, J. W. Willis and Capt. E. A. Ramsey held a three-year franchise on the line, which, however, was abandoned and never constructed.

There have been numerous interurban lines projected through this part of Ohio, some of which had marked Washington C. H. as one of the points on the line, but so far nothing has materialized.

NATURAL GAS PROSPECTED FOR.

In 1902 there was much enthusiasm and excitement over boring for oil and natural gas in this city and other sections of the county. A company was formed with a capital of forty thousand dollars at Washington C. H. The object was to drill for oil and gas and lay pipes in the streets for heating and lighting purposes. Several wells were sunk, including a very deep one at Buena Vista. Many thousand dollars were expended, but no paying gas or oil was ever obtained and the enterprise was finally abandoned. A few years later pipes were laid and natural gas was piped into the city from eastern and southern fields, so that the city has the advantage of such natural products, for both heat and light. The Standard Oil Company secured a franchise by which these pipe lines entered the city.

The Washington Gas and Electric Company was organized and incorporated May 11, 1875,, and at first they charged ten dollars per thousand cubic feet, a very exorbitant rate, but by 1901 it was lowered to one dollar and thirty cents for illuminating purposes and one dollar for cooking uses.

At first "oil-gas," made from crude oil, was used in the manufacture of the gas supplied the city.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1913-14.

The list of business factors in Washington C. H. in the above date run as follows: Five banks (see banking chapter) and the usual number of retail and wholesale stores, with factories, etc., as follows: Washington gas and electric light plant; Washington Milling Company; Bachert's carriage factory; Byron Sign and Mirror Works; Craig Manufacturing Company; tile works, by James L. Dodd; buggies, by W. B. Erskine; hard woods and manufacture of same; Hagerty Shoe Company; cement blocks and silo works, A. C. Henkle; Inskip Manufacturing Company; Ireland Manufacturing Company; brick-making plant, by J. E. Lamus & Company; E. L. Miller, fertilizer factory; New Wonder Company, makers of heating stoves; mill work, by Parker & Wood; Purcell Blacking Company; Washington Concrete Block Company; Washington Manufacturing Company; broom factory, by J. B. York; the artificial ice company's plant; the Brownell Packing Company, and possibly a few more lesser concerns.

Both the water works and electric lighting plants are private corporations, and have never been under municipal control or ownership, only so far as the franchises are concerned.

THE WASHINGTON CEMETERY.

Perhaps no one thing bespeaks more for the refinement and intelligence of any given community than to note the interest manifested by a community in properly caring for its departed dead. This distinguishes the savage from the enlightened and civilized peoples of the earth. To see the living go weekly, monthly and annually to the silent city of the dead, and there smooth down the mounds, plant flowers and, with true affection and tenderness, make pleasing and attractive the graves of those who have been there entombed, sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, is an index of Christian civilization.

Washington cemetery was platted in 1856 by Hon. James Puesell, Judge Daniel McLain, Capt. J. H. Robinson, Curren Millikan, Alfred Ogle and a few other citizens. Land was purchased of Judge McLain. First ten acres were set apart for burying ground purposes, but soon it was increased to thirty acres. It was surveyed and platted by Capt. John M.

Bell. Lots sold at from ten to forty dollars each. As soon as organized by the Washington Cemetery Association, the grounds were wisely turned over, under lawful provisions, to the city and township, who have, through a board of trustees, ever since had charge of the same. The first superintendent was W. B. Ely, who held the position many years and was succeeded by James Holmes, who held it fourteen years, up to 1897. Under him the first real improvements upon these sacred grounds was effected. Next came George Gossard, who made an enviable record in that he went about improving after the latest methods and put the grounds in most excellent condition. Now one finds one of the handsomest cemetery grounds in all Ohio, outside the very large cities. Beautiful driveways, lawns, artificial lakes, fountains, rare and beautiful shrubs, trees and flowers make the place to compare very favorably with the gloomy appearance of many another Ohio burying ground. The fountain was erected in 1892. A good stone vault for receiving purposes is here much appreciated by those who want to inter only temporarily. During the present year (1914) there is being finished a spacious and massive stone structure known as the Washington Memorial, which is really a modern constructed masoleum, which is the property of a company incorporated for the purpose.

The Doctor Judy Memorial is another improvement. The corner stone of this building was laid with Masonic rites in October, 1905. The address was given by Dr. J. C. Arbuckle. Hon. Mills Gardner acted as grand master, and placed the square copper casket in the stone, after the imposing Masonic ceremonies. The stone was then anointed with wine, corn and oil, also receiving the blessing of the grand master. In this casket were deposited copies of the local newspapers, the Masonic calendar, a copy of the Bible, and the square and compass; Dr. Judy's diploma, a photograph and a few of his cherished relics made up the contents of the box.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

A postoffice was established at Washington C. H. in 1813 and, according to recent records furnished by the department at Washington, D. C., the following have served as postmasters from that day to this: Jesse Millikan, July, 1813; S. A. Smith, September, 1835; Wade Loofborrow, September 20, 1838; S. F. Yeoman, June 12, 1841; J. C. Bell, December 12, 1842; Richard Millikan, April 28, 1849; C. H. Bell, May 30, 1853; John Sanders, November 11, 1858; James F. Ely, February 28, 1859; Edgar Plumb, April 10, 1861; H. S. Robinson, April 23, 1866; T. D. McElwain,

WENDLE MAUSOLEUM, WASHINGTON CEMETERY.

WASHINGTON CEMETERY SCENES.

December 20, 1883; J. W. Deer, March 22, 1887; C. D. Smith, August 17, 1889; R. B. Palmer, August 29, 1894; J. G. Gest, January 28, 1899; John H. Culhan, April 10, 1907, still serving.

This office is of the second class. It became a free delivery office in 1891. Its first rural free delivery system to country routes became effective in 1900. Its business has greatly increased since the days of postal savings, parcel post, and other modern facilities afforded by the postoffice department. During the year ending June 30, 1914, the business of this postoffice, aside from its large money order business, amounted to $24,721.62. Postal savings deposits in October, 1914, were $815.00.

Since January, 1907, the postoffice has been kept in the Soldier's Memorial Hall block on Court street. The following are the members of the office force of employes: Postmaster, John H. Culhan; deputy postmaster, Glenn B. Rodgers; clerks, Howard C. Allen, James E. Bush, Walter W. Miller, Mary C. Pinkerton, Walter H. Robinson; substitutes, Everett E. Cory, Charles V. Sexton. Rural carriers (October, 1914), Wheeler G. Bay, Perale Shears, John W. Wayer, William Stukey, E. E. Welsheimer, Curtis W. Roler, A. J. Thompson, E. M. Neal, H. A. Wiatt, Edward M. Ortman; substitutes, D. W. Ellis, T. A. Gray, Roy Thompson, D. E. Mershon, R. C. Mershon, Frank E. Wiatt; city carriers, Billie E. Paul, M. M. Barrere, Logan Buzick, H. D. Smith, Robert F. Wilson; substitutes, W. T. Bray, Harry E. Sprenger.

This office is well kept under the administration of the present postmaster. Perhaps no office in Ohio is looked after in better manner. The numerous mails received and discharged every twenty-four hours are handled with dispatch. Under an order from the department, in May, 1911, the office is not required to be open on Sunday, though the lobby is open for those who may have lock boxes.

An appropriation has been made for eighty thousand dollars for a United States postoffice building at this point. The site has been secured at the southeast corner of Market and Hinde streets. The grounds cost about fifteen thousand dollars, so the building will cost about sixty-five thousand dollars and is supposed to be completed in 1916.

In these days of fast-flying mail trains over the various steam roads that gridiron this county, it may not come amiss to mention the fact that in 1838 Postmaster S. A. Smith, then postmaster in Washington C. H., advertised his "mail arrangements" as follows: Eastern mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and closes at 9 o'clock P. M.;

Western mails arrive every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights; Chillicothe mail leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 12 m, and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M. The mail from Washington C. H. to Decatur, via Hillsboro, leaves every Friday at 12 M., and returns every Monday at 12 M.; Columbus mail departs every Tuesday at 5 A. M., returns every Thursday at 8 P. M.

THE CYCLONE OF 1885.

A terrible cyclone visited Fayette county on the evening of September 8, 1885, killing six persons, injuring others and destroying property amounting in value to almost a half million dollars. This storm had its origin in Greene county and struck Fayette county in Jasper township, arriving at Washington C. H. by five minutes past eight o'clock P. M., leaving a track of devastation for the twelve miles of its pathway in this county. One writer described it as looking like a huge elephant's trunk, the lower end of which dipped down, first to the right then to the left hand. Another said it resembled "a great luminous hornet's-nest, whirling in the heavens in frantic fury."

Henry Howe, the noted Ohio historian, mentions this storm in language as follows: "About five minutes past eight the rain commenced falling in torrents and the storm burst upon the town with terrible roaring, amidst which could be heard the falling of walls, crashing of timbers and smashing of glass, while the earth seemed to sway and reel under the force of the discordant elements. This lasted about one minute, when the storm passed over, but the rain continued to fall in torrents.

"The entire western, southern and central parts of the town were swept by the storm and within that territory, which included the business portion, very few escaped injury and loss by property destroyed.

"Along the course of the storm in the county whole farms were destroyed, buildings blown down and fields mowed clean of all vegetation; corn not only blown from the stalks, but in some instances completely husked; patches of timber literally mowed down and barns and stock and stacks blown to atoms. On the farm of Jesse Bush, three miles from Washington C. H., blades of straw were found blown end-wise into trees to the depth of a half inch; in another place a piece of pine fence-board was found with a piece of tarred roofing paper driven into it three-fourths of an inch and firmly imbedded. A train of cars standing on the bridge on the Southern Ohio railroad was blown from the track. An apple tree in the yard of

Mrs. Lou Harris, the milliner on Fayette street, was driven from two to three feet into the ground without breaking a single bough of it. A carload of tin roofing and cornice was gathered up on a farm eighteen miles distant from Washington C. H., where it was kept by dealers.

"Besides these curious freaks of the great storm, illustrating the power and which are verified by thoroughly trustworthy parties, may be mentioned one of numerous cases of heroism which transpired. Miss Lucy Pine, a school teacher, was left in charge of her sister's children, two boys respectively a year and a half and three years of age. The babies had been put to bed; when the storm came up Miss Pine rushed to them and as the roof had been taken off, she leaned over the bed, receiving the weight of the falling joist upon her back, and thus saved their lives. By pressing down the springs of the bed she was enabled to extricate them and herself from their perilous position."

This wind destroyed the First Baptist and Catholic churches, the massive brick chapel at the Catholic cemetery, a part of which high walls are still standing, as left by that storm a quarter of a century ago, and may easily be seen from the railroad trains as one enters or departs from the city. It also destroyed many of the best business blocks in the city, proper. There are now placed behind glass, in a huge frame attached to the hallway of the court house, some twenty or thirty photographic views of the wreckage caused in and near Washington C. H.

LAST SWEEPING CONFLAGRATION.

The last great fire in the city occurred on the eve of one of the closing days on 1911, when a fire originated in the large department store of Mr. Stutson, at a point somewhere in the basement, among boxes and waste paper. It was at eight o'clock in the evening on Saturday, when the store was all aglow with lights and the busy clerks were waiting on customers. As soon as it was known that the fire was serious, all the lady clerks and others put on their wraps and headed for the streets. The home fire company did all in its power and neighboring cities were asked to assist and did so promptly, but before the fire could be checked over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property, in the center of the business portion of the city, was destroyed. Fifty-six insurance companies had losses to pay, but even then the actual loss to owners was not half covered, all items of value counted in. A half square of business blocks was totally ruined. This section of the city included the Masonic building, Stutson's great de-

partment store, the Fayette County Hardware store, Dahl-Millikan wholesale grocery store, building and total contents, the Imperial Hotel, Judy's building and others.

The militia company was ordered out to keep the spectators from getting too near the fire and being injured. It was a night long to be remembered in the city. Several accidents occurred, but no deaths. Many were the heroic acts of that memorable evening. The light, inflammable materials of the department store caused that building to be consumed within a half hour, and soon thereafter the walls fell to the earth, the front falling into the street. In the stock, as well as in that carried by the hardware and wholesale grocery, there was a large amount of fireworks and ammunition, cartridges, etc., which were fired off, making bad wreckage and consternation among the people present. Floor after floor of the Masonic building fell in and with that was the loss of much valuable secret society property and office fixtures of business and professional men. Among the ammunition were seventy-five thousand rounds of cartridges.

Where stood those buildings, within a year or so were reared better and more nearly fire-proof structures, so today the passerby would not know of that awful fire of 1911.

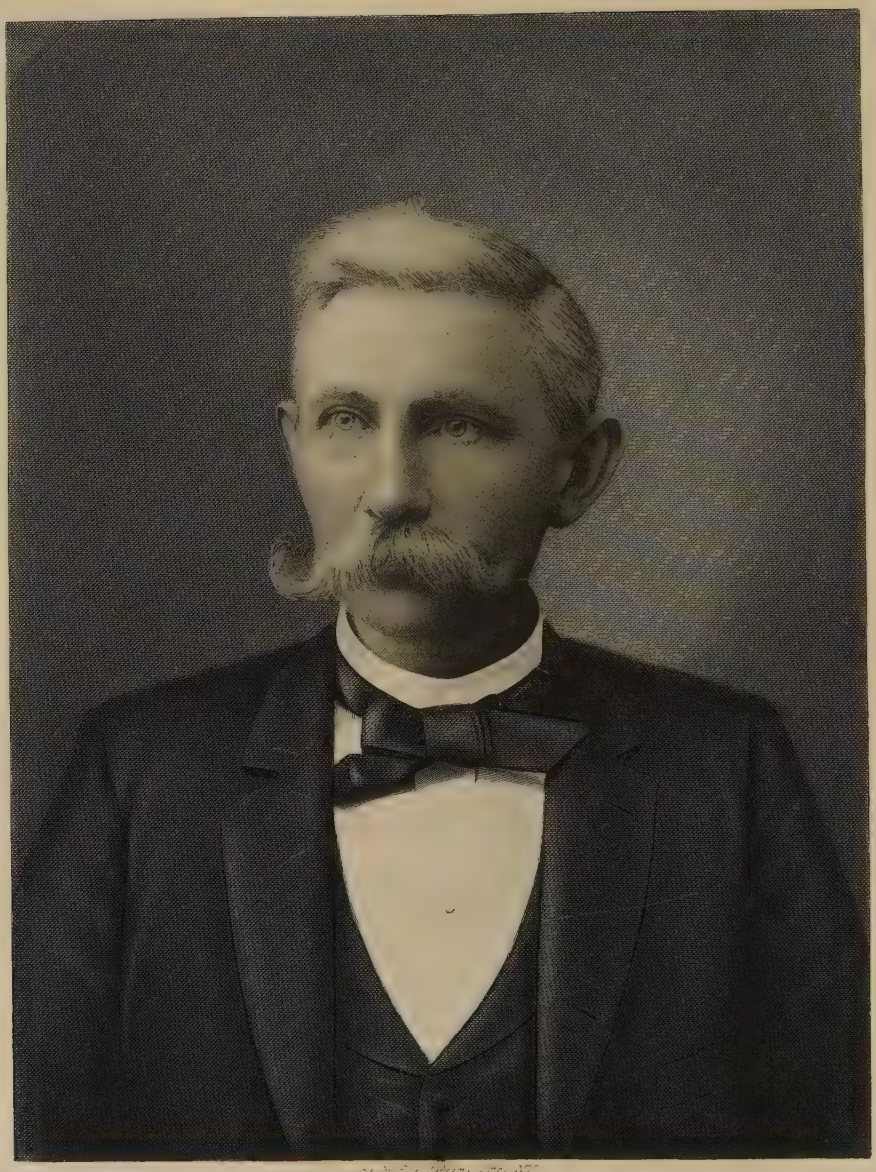
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Carnegie public library at Washington C. H. is another one of the institutions of the place that the people take a just pride in. It was made possible through the gift of Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg. Prior to the founding of this permanent library the city only had a small circulating library. Agitation was first begun in 1899 and efforts were made to induce the great library giver to aid in furnishing such an institution for this city. In 1901 the following letter was received from his agent in New York City: "A. S. Ballard, Esq., Washington Court House, Ohio:

"Dear Sir—Replying to your letter—if the city of Washington will provide a suitable site and pledge itself by resolution of council to support a free library at a cost of $1,200 a year, Mr. Carnegie will be pleased to provide a $12,000 room for a free library.

"Respectfully,
"JAMES BERTRAM,
"P. Secretary."

The proposition was at once accepted and the building was constructed after the usual Carnegie plans for libraries in cities of this class. It stands on the corner of North and East streets. The president of the library board at the time was Col. B. H. Millikan. The Jenkins lots were secured at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars. This is a valuable property and is handsomely supported by a small annual tax levied on all taxable property in the city. Its total cost was twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1904, when it was thrown open to the public, it contained four thousand five hundred volumes. In the autumn of 1914 it had six thousand volumes and numerous magazines, etc., additional. The board was then made up as follows: President, Earl Barnett; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Gardner; secretary, George Hitchcock; Miss Florence Ustick, D. Chaffin. The librarians have been, since the present library was opened, Miss Kate M. Dixon, Corene Metz, Bessie B. Kerr and the present efficient librarian, Miss Mary Elizabeth Johnson, who entered upon her duties February 9, 1914.



Morris Sharp

BIOGRAPHICAL

MORRIS SHARP.

The success of men in business or any vocation depends upon character as well as upon knowledge, it being a self-evident proposition that honesty and uprightness is held in higher value than the opposite qualities. Business demands confidence, and where that is lacking business ends. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth rather than for the wealth or political standing they may possess. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, the younger generations heed their example, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couches about them and lie down to pleasant dreams" posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of a past generation in Fayette county was the late Morris Sharp, who was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, well educated, a fine type of the reliable, self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and one who always stood ready to unite with them in every good work and active in the support of laudable public enterprises. He was a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, intellectual attainments and exemplary character.

Morris Sharp was born in Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio, on August 30, 1838, and was the son of Morgan and Frances (Warren) Sharp. These parents were natives, respectively, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, and were the parents of three children, namely: Morris, to whom this memoir is chiefly devoted; Susanna, who married J. H. Baker, of Jamestown, and Samuel, who died in early childhood. In 1851 Morgan Sharp and his wife came to Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, where they settled and remained some years, eventually removing to Washington C. H., where they made

their home with their son Morris until their deaths. Morgan Sharp had passed an active and strenuous life, having served as a pilot on steamboats running from Cincinnati to New Orleans for twenty-two years, during which period he lived at Aberdeen, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky. After 1851, for some years, he and his son Morris were engaged in the mercantile business at Jamestown. He was a man of strong character and enjoyed universal respect.

Morris Sharp's paternal grandfather, Samuel Sharp, was born in 1780 and died in Jamestown, Ohio, in 1846. He and his wife, whose maiden name had been Susanna Cook, moved from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to Brown county, Ohio, and thence to Jamestown, which was their last resting place. They were the parents of nine children, Morgan, Eliza, Thomas, Lydia, Henry, Susan, Samuel, Melissa and one who died in infancy. Susanna Cook was, on the maternal side, descended from the Copes, whose history dates back to Oliver Cope, who came from Wilshire, England, and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, locating with his wife and children, on Naaman's creek in about 1688.

Morris Sharp was about nine years of age when his parents removed from Aberdeen to Covington, Kentucky, whence they went to Jamestown, Ohio, and in the schools of the latter place he received his education. Upon leaving school he became associated with his father in the mercantile business, but a few years later, on account of the failure of his health, he was compelled to change his vocation and for several years he was engaged in the banking business there, serving as cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank from 1867 to 1873. In the year last mentioned Mr. Sharp came to Washington C. H., and became cashier of the Merchants' and Traders' Bank and later president of the Commercial Bank, which he organized. He quickly became recognized here as a man of unusual business ability and sagacity and was numbered among the foremost citizens of his adopted city. He remained closely and actively identified with banking interests here up to the time of his death, which occurred on February 5, 1905, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Besides his bank holdings, Mr. Sharp had other material interests, being the owner of extensive tracts of farm lands. His career was a long, and useful one, and although he devoted his attention primarily to his individual affairs, as is quite natural and right, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influences of human life, being to the end a kindly, genial friend and gentleman, with whom it was a pleasure

to associate. Through the long years of his residence in this locality he was ever true to all trusts reposed in him and his reputation in a business way was unassailable. He commanded the respect of all by his upright life and engraved his name indelibly on the pages of Fayette county's history. His career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity; he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him and respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

Morris Sharp was a big man in other spheres than in the business world. He was a man of strong and honest convictions, his actions being ever the result of careful and conscientious thought, and on the great questions of the day he took a definite stand. The cause of temperance found in him an earnest and eloquent advocate, who gave no thought to self when by his personal effort the cause of temperance or prohibition could be advanced. His ability and active efforts were recognized and he was placed in nomination for the governorship by the Prohibition party. That he was a man of more than ordinary strength is shown by the statement that he polled more votes than any other candidate on the Prohibition ticket has ever received in the state of Ohio.

Religiously, Mr. Sharp was an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, supporting the various activities of that society and serving a great many years as superintendent of the Sunday schools in the different towns in which he lived.

On October 15, 1861, Morris Sharp married Madeline Baker, who was born in Jamestown, Ohio, on the 20th of December, 1838. She is the daughter of William G. and Thirza A. (Larkin) Baker, her father being a native of Kentucky and her mother of Ohio. They are both deceased, Mr. Baker dying in Jamestown, Ohio, when eighty years old and Mrs. Baker at Washington C. H., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Baker was a man of versatile talents, being successful as saddler, merchant and farmer. They were the parents of seven children. Mrs. Sharp's paternal grandparents were William and Mary (Winans) Baker, who were natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Jamestown, Ohio. Their children were Mathias, Elizabeth, William, Lydia, John, Jacob, Douglas, Andrew, Mary, Hillary and George. The maternal grandparents were David and Nancy (Harper) Larkin, who came from Harper's Ferry and settled in Clark county, Ohio. They had five children, Eliza Ann, Thirza, Synthia, Perry and Oliver.

Mrs. Sharp was married on the 27th of June, 1911, to Prof. William W. Davies, who is referred to specifically elsewhere in this work. She is a

lady of culture and refinement, who, because of her hospitable ways, her cheerful disposition and kindly attitude towards all whom she meets, is popular in the circles in which she moves. She is an earnest supporter of all local movements for the betterment of the community and has been an effectual worker in religious and charitable fields for many years.

ELI CRAIG.

The life history of him whose name heads this biographical review is closely identified with the history of Fayette county, which has been practically his life-long home. He began his remarkable career in this locality in the pioneer epoch and throughout the subsequent years he has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success fully commensurate with his efforts. He is of the highest type of progressive citizen, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved definite and commendable results. The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than Mr. Craig. In all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that natural worth, that has endeared him alike to all classes. His integrity and fidelity have been manifested in every relation of life, for he early learned that true happiness consisted in ministering to others. The example of such a life is always an inspiration to others, and his influence has long been felt in Fayette county, whose interests he has always had at heart and which he has done so much to promote during his active life here.

Eli Craig is the scion of a long line of honorable ancestry, his forbears having been identified with the settlement and development of the Buckeye state. It is a family tradition, and probably correct, that his paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. The latter's son, John Craig, the subject's grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, as was his wife, Sarah Ann Cooley. After their marriage they came to Ohio, settling in the edge of Ross county, where he became a pioneer farmer, but died in young manhood. His widow passed away in middle life. They were the parents of the following children: David S., John, William, Thomas J., Thompson (who is still living, at the age of eighty-seven years) and one who died in infancy.

David S. Craig, the subject's father, was but four years of age when

brought to Ohio by his parents, the family settling near Greenfield, where he grew to manhood. When five years old he began attending school and gained a good practical education. After completing his studies he learned the shoemaker's trade, which vocation he followed for many years. Eventually he bought a small store in Greenfield and, in connection with his regular employment, engaged in general merchandising. He was a man of versatile abilities and also learned the difficult trade of oil-cloth printing, at which he worked to some extent. Afterward he moved to Staunton, of which he was one of the first settlers, and there he carried on a successful business for some years. His death occurred there in 1869, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. From 1851 to January, 1854, he had lived in Indiana, where he ran a shoe shop and general store, but on his return to Ohio he bought out his brothers at Staunton, remaining in the business there during the remainder of his life. Later he associated with him his sons, Eli and William, under the firm name of D. S. Craig & Sons. After his death the sons continued the business under the same name until 1871, when it became Craig Brothers, with the addition of a younger brother, David H. David S. Craig married Sarah West, a native of Adams county, Ohio, and the daughter of Eli and Sarah (Guffin) West, natives, respectively, of Delaware and Kentucky. Eli West came to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1820. To him and his wife were born seven children, Elizabeth, Wesley, Amos, Sarah, Eli H., Elsie and Spencer. To David S. and Sarah (West) Craig were born ten children, namely: Eli, the immediate subject of this review; Williams; John W., deceased; Sarah Ann, who married William H. Rowe; David H., of Duncan, Oklahoma; Elizabeth J., wife of Thomas N. Craig, of Washington C. H., and four who died in infancy. The mother of these children lived twenty-five years after the death of her husband, dying at the age of eighty-one years.

Religiously, David S. Craig and his wife were originally members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but later he and others broke away from the mother society and identified themselves with what was then known as the Radical Methodist church, now the Methodist Protestant church, in which he was licensed to preach in 1840. However, after going to Indiana he reunited with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which faith he remained loyal during the remainder of his life.

Eli Craig was born near Good Hope, Fayette county, on January 10, 1833, and he was reared under the parental roof, his education being secured in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of thirteen years he began clerking in his father's store and remained with him for many years,

finally, as stated above, being admitted into partnership in the business. While living at Staunton he served as township treasurer and as a member of the school board, and also served as postmaster for seventeen years. Mr. Craig came to Washington C. H. in the fall of 1872 and on the day of his arrival he was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy. He discharged the duties of that office with eminent satisfaction for two years, and at the end of his official term he again engaged in the dry goods business, as a continuation of the partnership with his brothers, Williams and David H. However, so satisfactory had been his public service, that in 1878 he was, by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, again chosen to the office of county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1880. Mr. Craig has continued in the dry goods business to the present time, a period of over forty years, his sons, Thomas H. and David S., having been associated with him since 1883. During the past two years his two grandsons, Walter D. and Clarence E., also have been admitted to the firm, which is still known as Craig Brothers. This business, which is one of the oldest in Fayette county, is widely and favorably known in all parts of the county, many of the patrons of the store coming from distant parts of the county. About forty persons are on the company's pay-roll, which is unmistakable evidence of the extent of the business.

Eli Craig is a man of marked public spirit and every movement that has promised to be for the advancement of the public welfare has had his unreserved support. When the Children's Home was established he was one of its first trustees and took an active and prominent part in the completion of that splendid institution. After about ten years' service he resigned from the board, though his interest in the home never ceased. Politically, Eli Craig was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican, which party he has ever since given his support. Fraternally, he is a member of Temple Lodge No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which fraternity he has belonged for fifty-seven years. Religiously, he has long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as a trustee for over forty years.

On the 17th day of June, 1858, Eli Craig married Mary A. Burnett and they became the parents of two sons, Thomas H. and David S. Thomas H. married Eliza O. Pine and they have six children, Walter D., Clarence E., Mary W., Winchell, Harold and Robert. David S. married Nina Maynard and they have three sons living, Maynard, Paul S. and David S. The subject also has a great-grandson, Thomas T. Mrs. Mary Craig, who is a native of Fayette county, is the daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Bush) Burnett,

who were natives of Virginia and early settlers in Fayette county. They were the parents of twelve children, and after the death of his first wife the father married again, having one child by the second union.

Eli Craig has reached the advanced age of more than eight decades, heaven having lengthened out his life beyond the Psalmist's allotted three score and ten until he has been permitted to witness the vicissitudes of the most remarkable epoch in the world's business and inventive history, in all of which he has been an interested spectator, and, indeed, has played no inconspicuous part in pushing forward the wheels of progress in his own locality. There is no doubt but that his long life has been due mainly to his sterling character, conservative habits and pure thinking. Even-tempered, patient, scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, hospitable and charitable, he has deservedly won a high place in the esteem and a warm place in the affections of the people with whom he has lived and mingled for so many years.

JOHN H. CULHAN.

No sturdier or better citizens have ever come to our shores than have those sons of Ireland who have made their homes in this country. Fortunate indeed is the community which receives these people and incorporates them in its body politic, for wherever they are found they are always industrious, upright and willing to do their share toward the advancement of the material and moral welfare of the community in which they reside. In the old country they learned those habits of industry which insure success, and upon their emigration to this country they never fail to bring along these same habits which made them independent in their old home. John H. Culhan, while a native of Ohio, has all of those sterling characteristics which mark his Irish parents. He has made his own way practically since he was ten years of age and is a fine type of the self-made man. He is a man of strict integrity and has built up a reputation for honesty and uprightness during his long residence in Washington C. H.

John H. Culhan, the son of Michael and Jane (Harvey) Culhan, was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, December 22, 1856. His parents were natives of Ireland and married in Brooklyn on coming to the United States. Later they settled in Hillsboro, Ohio, where the father died in 1861, being only about thirty-three years of age at the time of his death. Michael

Culhan served in the regular army in his native land before coming to America. He and his wife were both devout members of the Catholic church. After his death in 1861, his widow married Michael McMahan, and to her second marriage one son was born, Michael, who is now living in Hillsboro, Ohio. Michael Culhan and wife were the parents of four sons: James, of Bedford, Indiana; John H., with whom this narrative deals; Robert, of Seneca, Illinois, and George, of Russell, Ohio.

John H. Culhan was only five years of age when his father died in 1861, and when about ten years of age he went to live on a farm in Brown county, but returned to Hillsboro three years later, where he attended the public schools for a short time. He then went to live with a man by the name of James Clark at Hillsboro, where he remained until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Cincinnati to learn the carriage and blacksmithing trade, but remained there only a few months. In 1875 he came to Washington C. H., where he has since resided. He followed the blacksmithing trade for a few years and then engaged in the restaurant business, following that occupation until he received his appointment as postmaster in May, 1907. Upon the expiration of his first term of four years he was reappointed and is still filling this position to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the postoffice.

Mr. Culhan has been twice married. His first marriage occurred April 18, 1883, to Lucy Long, the daughter of Alexander and Martha (Boher) Long, whose death occurred February 2, 1887, leaving no children. On November 26, 1888, Mr. Culhan married Sallie A. Collins, the daughter of Edward and Mary (Coleman) Collins, and to this second union have been born two children, Jane Prudence and Mary Alice. Jane is a teacher in the public schools of Washington C. H. and Mary is a student in the local high school. Mrs. Culhan was born at Clarksville, Clinton county, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Ireland and early settlers in Clinton county, this state, where they died. Edward Collins and wife were the parents of five children who lived to maturity: Sallie A.; James; Mary, deceased, who was the first wife of Attorney-General T. S. Hogan; Miss Alice Collins, and Thomas, deceased.

Politically, Mr. Culhan is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party. He served on the board of review of his county for several years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Washington C. H., and holds membership in the Royal Arch chapter. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a charter

member of the lodge at Washington C. H. He is also a member of Washington Lodge No. 129, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Culhan and the two daughters are loyal and devout members of the Catholic church.

JAMES MADISON WILLIS.

Agriculture has always been an honorable vocation. At the present time the agricultural output of the United States is more than equivalent to the total output of all other industries combined. The 1910 census reported the total value of all crops in Fayette county, Ohio, to be three million, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars, an amount which far exceeds that of all the other industries of the county. According to the same census there were one thousand eight hundred and forty-six farms in this county, of which number one thousand and eighty were operated by their owners, seven hundred and forty-two by tenants and twenty-four by managers. That the farming land is rapidly increasing in value is shown by a comparative statement of the value of farm lands in this county in 1900 and 1910. The last census placed the value of land in this county at eighty-four dollars and ninety-three cents an acre, while in 1900, it was only forty-six dollars and eighty-three cents an acre, an increase in value which speaks well for the farmers of this county. In fact, the farmer is the only one who can exist independently of every other vocation, for the farmer holds in his grasp the food and clothing supply of the country. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer and men in every other industry are dependent absolutely on the farmer's crops. A famine throughout this country would bankrupt the strongest merchant, wreck the largest bank and close the most extensive factory, and land is, as it always has been, the most favorable financial investment. Panics may sweep the manufacturer out of business over night, but the farmer can survive when every other industry fails.

James Madison Willis, one of the largest farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, was born on a farm near Bloomingburg, this county, October 19, 1869. His parents, William R. and Virginia (McDonald) Willis, were natives of this state and were the parents of three children: Elsie, the wife of O. S. Hopkins, of Washington C. H.; James Madison, and a daughter, Pearl, who died in infancy. William R. Willis was reared in Fayette county and was a lifelong farmer and stockman. He inherited a good farm from his father

and by good management and strict economy left a good estate and at his death, in 1890, was the owner of eight hundred and fifty acres in Paint township, this county. His widow is still living and is now residing in Washington C. H. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he was prominent in the civic life of his community. He held various township offices and was a member of the school board of his township at one time. William R. Willis was the son of James Madison and Emily (Southward) Willis, both natives of Ohio and pioneers in Fayette county. James Madison Willis was a merchant and farmer in Paint township, and was the parent of several children, Mrs. Laura B. Jones, James Woodbridge and several who died while young. Virginia McDonald, the wife of William R. Willis, was the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca McDonald, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and early settlers in New Holland, Ohio. Thomas McDonald was a wagon-maker and followed this occupation until his death in New Holland at an advanced age. Mr. McDonald and his wife were the parents of three children, Catherine, Robert, and Virginia, the wife of William R. Willis.

James Madison Willis was reared on his father's farm in Paint township and after finishing the course in the public schools graduated from the Bloomingburg high school, after which he entered the University of Michigan, but, on account of his father's death in 1890, was compelled to withdraw after completing two years in the university. He then returned home and assumed charge of his father's large farm and has been engaged in farming ever since. For the past ten years he has lived in Washington C. H., but he still has active charge of the farm and takes pride in calling himself a farmer. In addition to the interests which he has in the old home place of eight hundred and fifty acres, he owns four hundred acres of his own adjoining the home farm, which gives him one of the largest farms in the county, and according to the 1910 census there are only forty-three farms in the county of more than five hundred acres, four of which are over one thousand acres in extent.

Mr. Willis was married June 9, 1892, to Mary C. Keller, the daughter of Daniel T. and Mary Jane (Thistle) Keller, and to this union have been born two daughters, Gretchen and Doris. Mrs. Willis was born in Romney, Virginia, her parents being natives of the same state and now deceased. Mr. Keller and his wife were the parents of five children.

Politically, Mr. Willis is a Republican and has always been active in political matters. He was elected to the Ohio General Assembly in 1900 as

representative from the joint district of Fayette and Madison counties, and when the state was redistricted he served another term as representative from Fayette county. While in the General Assembly his influence was always cast on the side of good government and his hearty support was given to all measures which he felt would benefit the state in any way. Locally, he has been a member of the school board of Washington C. H. for several years and was on the board of directors when the present high school building was erected. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Willis is connected with the People's Bank of Bloomingsburg and is a director and vice-president of this financial institution. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge, the Royal Arch chapter and the commandery of Knights Templar at Washington C. H. He also holds his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in his home city. Mrs. Willis is a member of the Presbyterian church, and while he is not an active member of any church yet he lends his influence to all worthy movements which are fostered by the church. As a representative citizen of the county he has been active in every movement looking toward the welfare of his community and in this way has won the high respect and esteem of all who know him.

THOMAS S. MADDOX.

The Maddox family trace their ancestry back to colonial times and have found that the first member of the family concerning whom definite information has been preserved came to Ohio from Delaware about 1800 and located in Ross county, near the present city of Frankfort. The first member of the family to come to this state was David Maddox, a pioneer Methodist preacher and a native of Sussex county, Delaware, as was his wife, Elizabeth Lingo. They were married in their native state, settled in Ross county, Ohio, about 1800, and lived there the remainder of their lives, both being buried at Clarksburg, in that county. Rev. David Maddox was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in one of the Ohio regiments.

The children born to Rev. David Maddox and wife were Benjamin, Collins, William, Zachariah, Smith, John, Mitchell, Samuel, Mesister, Mary and Polly. David Maddox and wife were the great-grandparents of Thomas S. Maddox, the present prosecuting attorney of Fayette county. The grandfather of Mr. Maddox was Benjamin Maddox, who was a babe in arms when his parents moved from Delaware to Ohio. He was reared to manhood in

Frankfort, Ohio, and after his marriage to Ann Timmons, a native of Ohio, he located about ten miles from Clarksburg, where he farmed until his death in middle life, his wife surviving him many years. Benjamin Maddox and wife were the parents of a large family of children, Robert A., Stewart, Drusilla, William, Edward, Martha, Harriett and Franklin. The widow of Benjamin Maddox married William Crabbe after the death of her first husband and two children were born to her second marriage, Mrs. Millie Foster and Mrs. Emma Knowles.

Robert A. Maddox, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Ross county and there reared to manhood. He enlisted for service in the Civil War in Company D, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for about eighteen months. He first enlisted for a short term, and upon the expiration of his first enlistment re-enlisted, serving throughout as a private. After the close of the war he returned to his home county and followed his trade as a blacksmith until his death November 4, 1902, being in his seventy-third year at the time of his death. His wife died January 26, 1906, at the age of seventy-six. He was married before the war to Martha A. Taylor, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Nessell) Taylor, natives of Pike county, Ohio. To this union were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters, ten of whom lived to maturity. These children in the order of their birth are as follows: William, deceased; Lizzie, deceased, was the wife of Harvey Thrush; Drusilla, who died at the age of nineteen years; Margaret Ann, the wife of Frank Walston, of Williamsport, Ohio; Samuel O., of Washington C. H.; Mary Belle, the wife of Frank Kelley, of Washington C. H.; Robert Franklin, of New Holland, Ohio; Thomas S., with whom this narrative subsequently deals; James S., of Sabina, Ohio; Nettie O., deceased, who was the wife of George Wright, and Vonnie May, who died in infancy.

William Taylor, the father of the wife of Robert A. Maddox, was a shoemaker by trade, and he and his wife were early settlers in Fayette county, where they lived to the ripe old ages of seventy-six and ninety-seven respectively, and are buried in Coon's cemetery in Jefferson township. William Taylor and wife reared a family of children: William, George, Chester, John, Elizabeth, Allemon, Christina Newman, Mrs. Nancy DeMoss and Martha A., the wife of Robert A. Maddox.

Thomas S. Maddox, the present prosecuting attorney of Fayette county, and the son of Robert A. and Martha (Taylor) Maddox, was born in Clarksburg, Ross county, this state, on March 7, 1864. He was reared in Williams-

port, Pickaway county, this state, and Octa, this county, attending the public schools in both of these places. As a young man he taught school and for eight years was a successful instructor of the youth in Fayette county. During this time he served as a member of the board of county school examiners, serving in this capacity for nine years. During the time he was engaged in teaching he was working on the farm in his summer vacations, and during the winter season, while teaching, spent his spare moments in reading law.

Mr. Maddox applied himself so diligently to his legal studies that he was ready for admission to the bar in March, 1894, and at once began the active practice of his profession in Washington C. H., where he has since lived. As a lawyer he ranks well with those who have been engaged in this profession in Fayette county, a fact which is shown by his election as county prosecuting attorney in 1912. He has been a life-long Republican and in the summer of 1912 his party nominated him for this position, and upon his subsequent election at the November polls he took his office on January 1, 1913. He is showing marked zeal in prosecuting all offenders of the law, and is building up a reputation as a man who is free from all entangling alliances and a man who is thoroughly able to cope with any legal situation which may arise in his office.

Mr. Maddox was married July 3, 1889, to Elizabeth Lamb, the daughter of John W. and Alice B. (Hall) Lamb, and to this marriage have been born two sons, Robert Ray and Thomas Emory. Robert Ray is assistant prosecutor under his father and ex-deputy probate clerk. Robert Ray married Ruth Deere and has one daughter, Carrie Elizabeth. The other son, Thomas Emory, is still in school.

Mrs. Maddox was born in Holt county, Missouri, and her father was a native of North Carolina, while her mother was born in Kentucky, and after their marriage they became early settlers in Clinton county, Ohio. Both have been deceased many years. They were the parents of three children, Monterey, Tina, and Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Maddox. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Maddox were Isaac and Catherine (White) Lamb, natives of North Carolina and early settlers in Clinton county, Ohio, where she died, while the grandfather died in Missouri. Isaac Lamb and wife were the parents of three children, John W., Jehu and Mrs. Maria King. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Maddox were Harvey and Nancy (Van Hook) Hall, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Clinton county, this state, where they died. Harvey Hall and wife were the parents of a large family of children: Alice B., Amanda, Margaret, Ann, Tabitha, Monterey, William, Dean, Elias and Elizabeth.

Mr. Maddox is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Maddox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and, while Mr. Maddox is not actively identified with the church, yet he is interested in all the work of the church and contributes of his means to its support.

HARRISON F. BROWN.

A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The reputation of Harrison F. Brown, one of the leading citizens and efficient public officials of Fayette county, is such, according to those who know him best, it is believed that a study of his career will be of benefit to the reader, for it has been one not only of honor but of usefulness also.

Harrison F. Brown, or Harry, as he is familiarly known among his friends and acquaintances, is the scion of a sterling line of ancestors, who have been closely identified with the history of the Buckeye state in their respective communities. His paternal great-grandfather was Peter Brown, whose wife, Nancy Polk, was related to President James K. Polk. Among their children was Trusten Polk Brown, who was a native of Sussex county, Delaware, as was his wife, Tabitha Wingate Cannon. The latter's parents were Jesse and Margaret Cannon, also natives of Delaware. Trusten and Tabitha Brown were brought to Ohio in their childhood, he when about six years of age, and she when two years younger, the two families settling in Deer Creek township, Pickaway county. There they grew to maturity and were married, and there they spent the rest of their days, he dying at the age of fifty-six years and she when sixty-six years old. To Trusten and Tabitha Brown were born the following children: Frank, Wesley, Trusten, Peter W., Sarah, Nancy, Elizabeth, Maria, Tabitha and Solomon Wesley.

Solomon W. Brown was reared in Pickaway county and throughout his active life he applied himself to the vocation of farming. Eventually, about 1867, he came to Fayette county, locating on the Benjamin Harrison farm in Paint township, where he remained until about 1900, when he came to

Washington C. H. and here he has since resided, enjoying that rest which he so richly earned. He married Mary Elizabeth Harrison, the daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Reeves) Harrison, and to them were born two children, Emma A., the wife of J. T. Morris, of Washington C. H., and Harrison, the immediate subject of this sketch.

The parents of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Brown were natives of Ohio and the major portion of their lives were spent in Madison county, where their deaths occurred. Benjamin Harrison was a son of Gen. Batteal Harrison, who was a second cousin of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and who served with the rank and title of general in the War of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth (Scott) Harrison, was a native of Kentucky. For many years they resided in Fayette county and died here. Benjamin Harrison was a prominent and successful farmer and took a prominent part in the public affairs of his county, serving at one time as county commissioner. His wife, Martha (Reeves) Harrison, was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Jackson) Reeves, natives of Madison county, Ohio. To Benjamin and Martha (Reeves) Harrison were born five children, Mary Elizabeth, Batteal, Isabel, Angeline and Winnie S. Gen. Batteal Harrison was a son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Harrison F. Brown was born on the paternal homestead in Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1873. He was reared amid the health-giving surroundings of country life and early imbibed those elements of industry, persistence and independence which have so largely contributed to his later success in life. He first attended the district schools and the high school at Bloomingburg, and then became a student in the National Business University, at Columbus, where he graduated at the age of twenty years, with a good practical knowledge of business methods and practices. During the following two years Mr. Brown was a traveling salesman, but at the end of that period he located on a farm in Paint township, to the operation of which he devoted himself with pronounced success until November, 1909, when he moved to Washington C. H., where he has since resided. The farm of two hundred and sixty acres in Paint township is owned by Mrs. Brown, but Mr. Brown also owns a farm of three hundred and thirty acres in Green township, both tracts being well improved and valuable properties. On the 1st of April, 1913, Mr. Brown entered into a partnership with J. L. Rothrock in the livery business, in which they have met with pronounced success. They carry a large line of vehicles of every description demanded by the local trade and their turn-outs equal any in this locality. They are courteous and careful in their treatment of their custom-

ers and are numbered among the popular business firms of this city. On May 1, 1914, Mr. Brown purchased his partner's interest and is now the sole owner of the business.

Politically, Harry Brown has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and has long been an active worker in the ranks and prominent in the party councils. In recognition of his sterling qualities of character and his sound business ability, he was nominated and elected to the responsible office of county commissioner, and so satisfactory was his service in that capacity that he was re-elected and is thus now serving his second term. It is the consensus of public opinion that the county never had a more careful or efficient public official than Mr. Brown. Fraternally, he is a member of Leanore Lodge No. 512, Free and Accepted Masons, at Sedalia, Ohio; Fayette Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Washington C. H.; Garfield Commandery No. 128, Knights Templar, and is also a member of Washington Lodge No. 129, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On February 26, 1903, Harry Brown was married to Florence E. Selsor, a native of Paint township, this county, and the daughter of William J. and Electa J. (Morris) Selser, who were early settlers in Fayette county. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born two children, Mary Elizabeth and William S.

William J. Selsor was born in Madison county, Ohio, and his wife in Fayette county. They were the parents of four children, namely: Idell, Edna Dean (who died at the age of eighteen years), Florence Ethel (Mrs. Brown) and Ercell. Mrs. Brown's paternal grandparents were Fred and Mary (Rankin) Selsor, natives of Virginia, while her maternal grandparents were Samuel and Phoebe (Groves) Morris. Samuel Morris was born in Clermont county, this state, in 1805, and was brought to Fayette county in 1813. Phoebe (Groves) Morris was born in Jackson county, Ohio, coming to Fayette county after her marriage. To this worthy couple were born eight children, Daniel Groves, Samuel Robinson, John Eulon, Electa J., William Warrington, Martin Wolf, Amanda Elizabeth and Elma Eliza. William J. Selsor died in 1909, being survived by his widow, who still resides in Washington C. H.

Mr. Brown has demonstrated himself to be a man of good business ability and marked enterprise. As a private citizen he takes a deep and abiding interest in all phases of the community life affecting the material, educational, social or moral welfare of the people, and his support is always given

to such movements as are conducive to the greatest public good. Personally, he is a genial and companionable man and enjoys a marked popularity in the community where he resides.

PROF. WILLIAM WALTER DAVIES.

Not too often can be repeated the life story of one who has lived so honorable and useful a life and attained to such notable distinction as has he whose name appears at the head of this sketch, one of Ohio's successful and distinguished educators and writers. His character has been one of signal exaltation and purity of purpose. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantage point from which life has presented itself in correct proportions, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting, tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character is the positive expression of a strong nature and his strength is as the number of his days. His career has been a long, busy and useful one, and his name is revered by all who have had occasion to come into contact with him. His life has been one of consecration to his calling, and well does he merit a place of honor in every history touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of their kind.

William W. Davies was born on the 10th day of May, 1848, in Llangybi, Cardiganshire, South Wales, and is the son of David and Mary Davies, both of whom are deceased. In young manhood William Davies came to the United States and, having completed his public school training, he became a student in Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and receiving his Master's degree from the same institution in 1875. In 1874 he graduated from Drew Theological Seminary, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In 1877 he was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Halle, Prussia, after three years of study in residence, and he also studied in the Faculte Libre, Lausanne, Switzerland, and the Sorbonne, Paris. In 1878 Doctor Davies was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and during the following two years was pastor of the church at Dover, Ohio; from 1879 to 1883 he was instructor of Hebrew and modern languages in Ohio Wesleyan University; adjunct professor, 1883-4, and then became professor of Hebrew and German. He devoted himself indefatigably

to his labors and for many years he has been numbered among the leading educators of the state which he has honored by his citizenship. Doctor Davies has done considerable original research work and has done much writing. In 1894 he became and is still editor of the department of Archaeology and Biblical Research in the *Methodist Review;* wrote the Critical Notes in the *Sunday School Teachers' Journal,* 1895-7; contributor to *Modern Languages,* Notes, and to various religious journals. He is a member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, the Victoria Institute, Authors' Club (London), Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Beta Kappa. He is author of the "Universal Bible Encyclopedia," two volumes, 1903; "The Codes of Hamurabi and Moses," 1905.

Professor Davies has twice been married. On December 25, 1879, he married Mary E. Chase, of Auburn, Maine, whose death occurred on September 2, 1909. On the 27th of June, 1911, he was married to Madeline B. Sharp, widow of the late Morris Sharp, of Washington C. H., and who is referred to at length elsewhere in this work. Professor Davies is a man of genial and kindly impulses, who, because of his splendid ability and high personal character, has won a host of warm personal friends.

CHARLES FRANKLIN COFFEY.

Holding distinctive prestige among the enterprising and influential citizens of Fayette county, is Charles F. Coffey, present mayor of Washington, C. H., whose record, here briefly outlined, is that of a self-made man, who, by the exercise of the talents with which nature endowed him, successfully fought his way through life's battles and rose to the position he now occupies as one of the leading men of the community honored by his citizenship. He is a creditable representative of old pioneer families of this locality and the admirable qualities and characteristics of his sturdy ancestors have borne fruit in his own life.

Charles F. Coffey was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on the 8th day of May, 1868, and is a son of James R. and Rebecca Jane (Stafford) Coffey, who are both natives of Ohio, the father born in Highland county and the mother in Fayette county, both being reared in Fayette county. They were the parents of five children, three of whom lived to maturity, namely: Eliza Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Dennis Blackmore; Charles F., of this review; Wayman Hampton, deceased, and two who died in infancy. James

CHARLES F. COFFEY

R. Coffey was a laboring man during the first years of his mature life, but, being a man of steady and economical habits, he was able to forge ahead and eventually secured a farm of eighty-one and a half acres in Green township, to the improvement of which he devoted himself, and where he reared his children. He died on March 11, 1913, in the seventy-second year of his age, and his wife passed away on March 2, 1913, aged sixty-six years. They were members of the Methodist Protestant church and their lives were singularly consistent with their religious professions.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were John Patterson Coffey and Sarah Coffey, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In the pioneer period they came to Highland county, Ohio, where they remained for a time and also ran a hotel in Buena Vista in the early days, finally locating in Fayette county. Here they died when well advanced in years and are buried in White Oak cemetery. Their children were as follows: William, Addison, Charles, John, James R., Ruth and Margaret. On the maternal side, the subject is descended from Wayman Hampton Stafford and Jane (McDaniel) Stafford, he a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania, while both were of English descent. They became pioneer settlers in Fayette county, where Mr. Stafford followed the vocation of a miller, one of the most useful occupations during the days of the early settlement of that community. His mill was located on Rattlesnake creek in Green township. Jane Stafford passed away in middle life, but her husband lived to old age. They had two children, Rachel (Wallen) and Rebecca. After the death of his first wife, Wayman Stafford married Ellen Tutor, to which union were born three sons, Solomon, Charles and Parris.

Charles F. Coffey has spent practically his entire life in Fayette county, the years of his young manhood being spent on the paternal homestead in Green township. He received his educational training in the district schools of his home neighborhood and until 1906 applied himself closely to the operation of the home farm, in which he was successful. In the year mentioned, Mr. Coffey went to Columbus, Ohio, and for a year was in the employ of the International Harvester Company. He then came to Washington C. H., and for two years was engaged in the livery business, followed by a like period in the grocery business. He has disposed of his commercial interests, retaining the home farm, though he still resides in Washington C. H.

Politically, Charles F. Coffey has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party and has always taken an intelligent interest in local public affairs. While residing in his home township he served twelve years as township

trustee, was supervisor for three or four terms, was a member of the board of review for two years and served several years as a school director. In 1913 Mr. Coffey was elected mayor of Washington C. H., and is filling the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, Mr. Coffey is a member of Temple Lodge No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a charter member of Amazon Lodge No. 672, Knights of Pythias, but is now a member of Confidence Lodge at Washington C. H. Religiously, Mr. Coffey is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and Mrs. Coffey is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 20th day of February, 1890, Mr. Coffey was married to Ada L. Clark, who was born in Washington C. H., the daughter of John S. and Catherine (Adams) Clark. Her parents were both born in Ohio, the father in Fayette and the mother in Highland county, and they are now residing in Buena Vista. They are the parents of four children, Harry, Ada L., Fred R. and Zilpha. To Mr. and Mrs. Coffey have been born two children, Lois and Robert.

Mr. Coffey is still in the prime of life and has before him many active and useful years. As before stated, he still owns the old home farm, to which he added twenty acres, making a total of one hundred and one and a half acres, and also owns an attractive and comfortable residence in Washington C. H. He takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and gives his support to all worthy movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens. Prompt and discreet in the discharge of his official duties, affable and courteous to all who have business with him, and a man of inflexible integrity, he is justly deserving of representation in the annals of his county.

JARED F. ADAMS.

Success in this life is almost always won by the truly deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. On the other hand he that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount which he adds to his original possessions, but the man who starts in the

world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens, achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent Jared F. Adams is a creditable representative of the class last named, having started out as a youth of fourteen on his own responsibilities. As a school teacher, as a lawyer and as a business man, he has performed his every duty faithfully and well, and is justly classed with the representative citizens of Fayette county.

Jared F. Adams, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wright) Adams, was born February 22, 1863, in Frederick county, Virginia. His parents were natives of the same state and reared a family of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Mary, the wife of J. S. Stottlemyre, of Winchester, Virginia; Nimrod, of Frederick county, Virginia; Lana, the wife of Tobias Loy; Ellen, the wife of George W. Catlett; John, who was killed by lightning when a young man; Isaac; Thomas, who died in young manhood, and Jared F., who is represented in this narrative.

Isaac Adams was a life-long farmer in Frederick county, Virginia, where his death occurred at the age of sixty. His wife is still living and is now in her one hundredth year. Isaac Adams was the son of David Adams, a farmer of Frederick county, Virginia, and the father of several children, among whom were Hiram, Peter and Isaac. The parents of Isaac Adams' wife were natives also of Virginia, living in the extreme eastern part of the state. The mother of Mrs. Adams died at the age of one hundred and three.

Jared F. Adams lived on his father's farm in Virginia until he was fourteen years of age and then came to Ohio and went to work on a farm in Fayette county near Milledgeville. He worked for five years for William A. Creamer, during which time he attended school during the winter season. His first schooling was under the tutelage of Frank M. Allen, the editor of this volume. He also attended the Bloomingburg Normal, which was conducted by Mr. Allen and Dr. A. M. Jones. Upon reaching his majority he started to teach in the district schools of this county, and in 1888 he came to Washington C. H. and taught school in the country near this city. While teaching he took up the study of law in the office of Hidy & Patton, and was finally admitted to the bar October 6, 1894, and has been in the practice of his profession in Washington C. H. for the past twenty years. However, most of his time has been given to the loan and insurance business, in which he has been very successful. He is the attorney for and a stockholder in the Farmers Bank, of Good Hope, and was one of the number to organize the

bank in that place. He is also a stockholder in the Fayette County Bank, of Washington C. H.

Mr. Adams was married October 8, 1891, to Arminta Cline, the daughter of William and Naomi (Glasgow) Cline. Mrs. Adams was born in Jasper township, this county, both of her parents being natives of this state also. Her father, who was a farmer, died in 1910, on April 10th, at the age of seventy-three, while her mother died in 1907 at the age of sixty-eight. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Adams were George W. and Catherine (Feaggins) Cline, early settlers in this county, where they lived to a ripe old age. They were the parents of five children: Edward, Mary, Philip, Andrew J., and William S., the father of Mrs. Adams. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Adams were Andrew J. Glasgow and wife, early settlers in Clinton county, this state.

Politically, Mr. Adams is a Democrat, but has never had any inclination to become an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his individual interests. Fraternally, he is a member of Temple Lodge No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of Fayette Encampment No. 134. He and his wife are members of the Imperial Rebekah Lodge No. 717. He also holds his membership in the Knights of the Golden Eagle, as well as the Ladies of the Golden Eagle. He is also actively interested in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is a valued member.

ROY T. McCLURE.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men who have succeeded in their special vocations in Fayette county and at the same time have impressed their personalities on the community where they resided would not be complete without the mention of Roy Thomas McClure, the cashier of the People's and Drovers' Bank, of Washington C. H. Graduating from the Ohio University, at the age of twenty, his first practical experience in banking was gained in the People's Bank at Bloomingburg, and a short time later he started to work for the People's and Drovers' Bank, of Washington C. H. Such was his ability and so well did he impress the directors of this excellent financial institution that within three years, at the age of twenty-three, he was made cashier of the bank, a position which he is filling with entire credit to himself and satisfaction to the directors of the bank. The success

which has come to him has been the direct result of his ability and close attention to business.

Roy Thomas McClure, the only son of Joseph M. and Anna (Davis) McClure, was born October 6, 1884, in Rarden, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was a native of Highland county, this state, and lived there until his marriage, when he located in Rarden, where he engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He is now engaged in the same business in Bloomingburg, where he has been for many years. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while both he and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They have two children, Roy T. and Eva, who is still living with her parents.

Joseph M. McClure is the son of Thomas and Martha (McCague) McClure, natives of Ohio. Thomas McClure was an undertaker at Sinking Springs, in Highland county, this state, where he and his wife died several years ago. They were the parents of four children, George, Robert, Margaret and Joseph M., the father of Roy T. McClure. The parents of Joseph McClure's wife were Thomas and Elizabeth (Ralston) Davis, natives of this state, who lived in Scioto county, and were farmers there all of their days, dying in that county at an advanced age. Thomas Davis and wife were the parents of seven children, Steele, James, Ellis, Sarah, Ross, Mattie, and Anna, the wife of Joseph M. McClure.

Roy T. McClure was reared in Bloomingburg from the time he was four years of age. He attended the common and high schools of that place and then entered Ohio University, from which institution he graduated in 1904, being one of the youngest graduates who ever completed the course in that institution. While in college he became a member of the Ohio Gamma chapter of Phi Delta Theta. His first practical experience in banking was obtained in the People's Bank at Bloomingburg; he later accepted a position in the People's and Drovers' Bank at Washington C. H. This bank is the oldest in the city, having been organized in 1864, and is now the largest bank in the city. Mr. McClure began at the bottom in this bank and within three years attained the position of cashier, and for the past six years has been filling this position in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. McClure was married October 2, 1907, to Eva Lucile Feurt, the daughter of William A. and Lydia (Brown) Feurt, and to this union has been born one daughter, Enid Lynette, and one son, Joseph Feurt. Mrs. McClure was born in Maryville, Missouri, and her parents are now residents of Chicago. Mrs. McClure has one brother, Fred, living.

Politically, Mr. McClure is a member of the Republican party, but has

never been active in political affairs. The nature of his profession is such as to prevent him from being active in the councils of his party, and office holding has never held out any attractions for him. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McClure is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

JAMES WILLIAM WILLIS.

In the death of James W. Willis, in 1906, there was removed another of those prominent business men of Washington C. H., Ohio, who have made their way in life by force of their own merit and industry from small beginnings to great successes, and his memory will long be revered and his influence for good felt in this section of the state, for he belonged to that class of worthy and noble citizens who leave behind them much that is deathless. He was a man of absolute honesty, always on the advance, and managed his extensive business affairs with a skill and prudence which came of accurate knowledge and wide experience. His rise in the world was at the expense of no one, and in his death Washington C. H. and Fayette county sustained a great loss and a wide circle of friends was left to mourn his passing away, for he was universally regarded as one of Washington's most useful and enterprising men of affairs, of which city he had been an active and influential citizen for many years.

There flowed in the veins of James W. Willis an admixture of the blood of those sturdy races from across the sea which have contributed so largely to the progress and advancement of this great country of ours—England and Ireland. From England came his paternal grandfather Willis, who married Eleanor Montgomery. He came to the United States when eighteen years of age and settled at once in Fayette county, Ohio. He acquired a farm in Jefferson township and there spent the remainder of his days, dying there when past eighty years of age. To him and his wife were born the following children: Henry, James, Robert, Samuel, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Fichthorn, Mrs. Thornburg, John. On the maternal side, the subject was descended from Robert Hogue, who, with his wife, came from the Emerald isle and also became early settlers in Fayette county, their home being in Jasper township. Their children were John, Robert, William and Belinda. Of the children of these respective families, Samuel Willis and Belinda Hogue, who were both born in Fayette

county, married, and to them were born ten children, namely: Samantha (Stover), Lucinda, Sallie, Ida, James W., Tillie, Lina, Linda and Jennie.

Samuel Willis passed his entire life in Fayette county, following the vocation of farming in Jasper township, where he owned one hundred and ten acres of excellent land. He was a man of splendid character, who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, and his death occurred there in 1871, when about fifty-one years of age. His wife died in 1881, when sixty-five years of age. They were Methodists in their religious belief and were known for their kindness and benevolence. Mr. Willis was a soldier in the Civil War during the last year of that great struggle.

James W. Willis was born in Jasper township on the 4th day of June, 1853, and he remained on the paternal homestead until he had attained his maturity. He had received a good practical education in the district schools, and sometime after attaining his majority he moved to Jamestown and for a short time was engaged in the hotel business. He then went to Milledgeville and built a home, engaging there in the timber and lumber business. Later he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which always had for him a special attraction and in which he was always successful, though at the same time he gave some of his attention to the lumber business. About that same time Mr. Willis and John L. Barnes engaged in the buying and selling of live stock for several years, meeting with very satisfactory results. In 1887, Mr. Willis came to Washington C. H. and engaged first in the butchering business, later adding the handling of live stock, and still later he again embarked in the lumber business and ran a saw mill, which commanded his attention up to the time of his death. It was a testimonial to his versatility of talent and his ready ability to adapt himself to any circumstances or demands upon him, that he could engage in so many different lines of enterprise and handle all of them successfully. In addition to the lines already mentioned, Mr. Willis established and built the present chair factory and engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of chairs and he was the chief actor in the promotion and establishment of the P. Haggerty Shoe Company. He was the owner of the Millwood addition to the city of Washington C. H., which he improved with splendid pavements and sidewalks, so that it became one of the most attractive suburbs of the city. He was a stockholder and director of the Commercial Bank, one of the solid financial institutions of Fayette county. Mr. Willis bought the old D. I. Worthington home and here he lived and dispensed an old-fashioned hospitality that was greatly enjoyed by his large circle of warm and loyal friends. He was a man of genial and kindly impulses, who continually made friends and never sacrificed any.

Politically, Mr. Willis was a Republican from principle, and took a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, though too busy a man himself to mix much in political affairs. Fraternally, he was a member of and took a deep interest in the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he took the degrees up to and including those of Knight Templar. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Willis was an attendant of the Baptist church, to which Mrs. Willis belongs, and he was a firm believer in every movement the object of which was the uplift of the human race. The death of Mr. Willis occurred on the 25th day of July, 1906, at the age of fifty-three years.

On August 20, 1882, James W. Willis married Carrie Spangler, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, on April 23, 1863, the daughter of Dr. Robert W. and Margaret (Somerville) Spangler, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Margaret Spangler died in Ross county, Ohio, at the age of forty-one years. She had borne her husband five children, Lucy Jane, John Mosby, Charles Somerville, Carrie Belle and Fred Arthur. Doctor Spangler was a practicing physician in Ross county for about twenty years and in Milledgeville for a like period, thus rounding out an honorable and successful professional career of four decades. His death occurred in 1897, at the age of about sixty-one years, having survived his wife more than thirty years. Mrs. Willis' paternal grandfather, Frederick Arthur Spangler, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife, whose maiden name was Lucy Jane Cornelius, was born in Kentucky. She died in middle life and he at the age of about seventy years. Mrs. Willis' maternal grandfather, John A. Somerville, was born in Scotland. He came to the United States in 1808, settling in Ross county, Ohio, and there married Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Highland county, Ohio. She died when past sixty years of age, and he lived to the remarkable age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of the following children: Jane (Steele), Rebecca (Dill), Mary (Howells), Nancy (Reed), Margaret (Spangler), Sarah Somerville, and several who died before reaching mature years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Willis were born eleven children, namely: Bessie Janet, who is the wife of Ralph O. Young and the mother of a daughter, Jane; Lina Marion, who is doing settlement work in Knoxville, Tennessee; Willard S., who remains at home with his mother, is manager of the Willis Lumber Company, at Washington C. H.; Helen May is the wife of C. G. Beckel, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have a son, Cambridge; Robert Ervin, Charles Somerville, Carrie Eleanor, Richard Rochester and Willis Hegler are at home, and two who died in infancy.

James W. Willis was in the fullest sense of the word a progressive, virile American citizen, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the advanced age in which he lived. He made good use of his opportunities and prospered from year to year, conducting all business matters carefully and systematically, and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He did not permit the accumulation of fortune to affect in any way his actions toward those less fortunate than he, and he always had a cheerful word and a helping hand for those in need. He was a most companionable gentleman and all who came within range of his influence were loud in their praise of his splendid qualities.

JOSEPH H. HARPER.

There are six papers in Washington C. H., Ohio, one of which, the *Ohio State Register,* dates from the year 1836. The next oldest paper is the *Daily Herald,* and both these papers are issued by the Herald Publishing Company. There is only one paper in the county outside of Washington C. H., and that is the *Citizen,* published at Jeffersonville, and in this connection it is interesting to note that there are eleven hundred and eighty-one papers of all kinds published in the state of Ohio, according to the last newspaper directory, more than half of which are weeklies. The vice-president of the Herald Publishing Company is Joseph H. Harper, and he is also one of the editors of the *Daily Herald* and the *Ohio State Register.* Mr. Harper is a well trained newspaper man and has been connected with the newspaper business of his city for the past twelve years, and in addition to his connection with these newspapers he is also a lawyer, and has been practicing for more than twenty years in this city.

Joseph H. Harper, the son of John J. and Emma (Jones) Harper, was born August 21, 1870, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was the son of Alexander Harper, and was born at Tarlton, Fairfield county, Ohio, and was a prominent lawyer for twenty years in Washington C. H. He practiced law at Portsmouth, Ohio, for a number of years, serving as prosecuting attorney, judge of the common pleas court, and also as judge of the district court. He served as a private in the Civil War and was a distinguished soldier throughout that memorable struggle. In 1886 John J. Harper came to Washington C. H. with his family and practiced law in this city until his death in 1906. His wife died in 1873. Four sons were born to John J.

Harper and wife: John E., who lives in San Francisco, California; William A., residing in Little, Kentucky; Samuel G., of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Joseph H. Alexander Harper was a native of Virginia, and was an early settler in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he and his wife reared a famliy of six children, John, William, Samuel, Joseph, Martha and Mary. The maternal grandparents of Joseph H. Harper were residents of Scioto county, Ohio, and Emma, the wife of John J. Harper, was an only child.

Joseph H. Harper attended the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was born, until he was sixteen years of age, and then, when his parents came to Washington C. H., completed his education in the schools of this city, graduating from the high school in 1889. He then took up the study of law in his father's office and spent one year in the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from that institution in May, 1892. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in all the courts of Ohio on the day after his graduation, and for ten years gave all his attention to the practice of his profession in this city. In 1902 he purchased the *Ohio State Register* and in 1911 became connected with the Herald Publishing Company as its vice-president, and has since been one of the editors of the *Daily Herald* and the *Ohio State Register*, which are published by this company.

Mr. Harper was married June 22, 1892, to Nina Silcott, the daughter of Arthur E. and Helen (Taylor) Silcott, and to this union two children have been born, Helen Taylor, born November 1, 1893, and Howard Stanhope, born February 15, 1899.

Mrs. Harper was born January 9, 1871, in Washington C. H., in the same house where she is now living. Her father was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and her mother of Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Harper was the only child born to this marriage of her father, who had formerly been married to Lucinda Taylor, the sister of his second wife. By his first marriage, Mr. Silcott had four children, Effie, Charles E., James and Frank. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Harper were Gerald and Nancy (Pepple) Taylor, early settlers of Ross county, Ohio. They had a family of five children, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Ellen and James. Mrs. Harper is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of her ancestors having fought in that war.

Politically, Mr. Harper is a stanch Democrat and has always taken a deep interest in political affairs. He is now at the head of the securities department of the state of Ohio, being appointed to this position by Governor Cox. Mr. Harper is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks. He is a man of wide education and has always been actively interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of his city, giving his unreserved support to all public-spirited measures.

DANIEL TAYLOR.

Descended from honored ancestry and himself numbered among the leading citizens of Fayette county, Ohio, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific mention in a work of this character. A residence in this county of many years has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated and today no one here enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of heart and mind. The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Fayette county would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the man whose name heads this paragraph. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and throughout the time of his service he proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. Wherever his lot has been cast, Mr. Taylor has been devoted to the public welfare and in all of his relations his highest ambitions have been to benefit the community and advance his standard of citizenship. The latter years of his busy life he is spending in quiet retirement at his home in Bloomingburg, honored and revered by all.

Daniel Taylor was born on October 14, 1833, in Coshocton county, this state, being a son of Richard and Mary (Scott) Taylor, the former of whom was a native of England. Richard Taylor left England when a young man of eighteen years and finally settled in this state in the then little town of Mingo, near Steubenville. He was a farmer and met and married his wife after coming to that locality, she being at that time a resident of Steubenville. Mary Scott, whom he chose for his bride, was a native of Maryland, born in that state of Scotch parentage. Mr. Taylor can readily trace his ancestral line to royal halls across the seas and he has so ordered his own life that no blot nor blemish has been placed by him on the family escutcheon. Richard Taylor and Mary Scott, his wife, were the parents of a family of eleven children, all of whom, with the exception of the subject and his sister Hannah, have passed into the great beyond. Catherine, the oldest of the family, lies buried in Coshocton county; John is buried near Fort Des

Moines, Iowa; Emma passed away at her home in Watseka, Illinois; Mary A. is buried in Coshocton; Edith at Cambridge, Illinois; Caleb was living in Iowa at the time of his death, and Henrietta died in St. Louis, Missouri. David was a soldier in the Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was killed at the battle of Antietam; Hannah lives at Bellingham, Washington, and the youngest of the family was a child which died in earliest infancy.

The subject received his earliest schooling in Adams township, Coshocton county, where the family at that time resided, later attending the schools of Guernsey county, where the family lived in later years. He had early received training in the work of the farm home, which was of great value to him in that his father died when he was quite a young man and he assumed the position as head of the family, which he retained for thirty-three years. He was nineteen years old when he began farming on his own account and he was able to add to his possesisons from time to time until he had a farm in Coshocton county containing one hundred and sixty-four acres. In later years he disposed of his holdings and came to Bloomingburg, where he has lived a retired life for a number of years. Early in life he mastered the carpenter trade and for a number of years did a considerable contracting business in this section.

During the struggle between the two factions of our nation in the dark days of the sixties, Mr. Taylor became a member of the Ohio National Guards and was stationed at Cambridge, Guernsey county. On April 27, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisting on September 20, 1864, in Troop B, First Ohio Cavalry, remaining in this connection until the close of the war. The last engagement of any sort in which Mr. Taylor took part was at midnight on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1865, when the two factions engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle at Columbus, Georgia. General Lee had already surrendered, but neither side was in possession of that information. Among the more important battles in which Mr. Taylor was engaged was the encounter at Ebenezer church, Selma and Montgomery, all in the state of Alabama, and those at Columbus and at the surrender of Macon, Georgia, as well as many minor skirmishes. When a member of the infantry Mr. Taylor served under Col. John Ferguson and while in the cavalry was under Robert Egleson. After the close of the war he returned to Guernsey county, later going to Coshocton and in 1893 came to Fayette county, locating in Bloomingburg, where he has since resided.

On November 10, 1854, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Mary Hogle, daughter of Lansing and Adeline (Stilwell) Hogle. Mrs. Taylor's death occurred in March, 1913. She was a most excellent woman, possessed of many admirable traits of heart and mind. She was an earnest and consistent member of the Baptist church and is buried at Bloomingburg. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of five children, namely: Samuel J., who married Mary Babcock, and is the father of six children, Belle, Frank D., Cardell, Edith, Mary and Warren. Hattie remains at home with the subject. She received her education in the schools of Coshocton county and is an earnest member of the Baptist church, through which she has taken the international Bible students course of training. John H. married Wilhelmina Sibley, who has borne him two children, Neely and Verner. Edward L. married Lizzie Saulders and Bert chose Retta Allen as his wife. He has one child, a little daughter, Helen.

Mr. Taylor's fraternal affiliation is with Myron Judy Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Bloomingburg. Mr. Taylor passed by far the most of his life on the farm and is of the opinion that no life is so independent or conducive to proper living. During his more active years he devoted considerable attention to the raising of sheep, in which he was highly successful. He is now eighty-one years old and is justly proud of the fact that he has never used tobacco in any form and has never had a quarrel with anyone. In all the essential elements of good citizenship, Mr. Taylor has always been a man among men and by his steady life, strict integrity and high regard for the better things of life he has won and retained the warm regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

LUTHER PETERSON HOWELL, M. D.

The Howell family came to Ohio from New Jersey, the first members of the family to settle in this state being Mathias Howell and his wife, Elena Cadwallader, both of whom were natives of Burlington county, New Jersey. They located in Licking county, Ohio, in 1819, and in that county Mathias Howell, who was the grandfather of Dr. L. P. Howell, entered a large tract of land and became one of the most extensive farmers and sheep raisers of that section of the state. Mathias Howell was a man of unusual ability and force of character, a fact which is shown by his being elected to Congress from his district in the fall of 1836. He served one term in Con-

gress and then returned to his home in Licking county, where he died shortly afterwards, being about seven years of age at the time of his death. His widow later moved to Chicago and made her home with a daughter in that city until her death. Mathias Howell, the first member of the family to settle in Ohio, was the father of a large family of children, many of whom attained to more than local reputation. James, the oldest son, went to Iowa before the war and became United States senator from that state. After the close of the Civil War he was appointed as judge on the southern claims committee and served with distinction in this capacity. The second son removed to San Francisco and became prominently identified with the business interests of that city. The third son located in Bloomington, Illinois, where he became a prosperous banker. The fourth son was Luther J., the father of Dr. Luther P. Howell. There were also three daughters in the family of Mathias Howell: Mrs. Carrie Varney, of Chicago; Mrs. Edith Condit, of Champaign, Illinois, and Anna, who died in Washington, D. C.

Luther J. Howell, the father of Dr. Luther P. Howell, was born in Licking county, Ohio, near Granville, and was a young man of great promise. He was a close student and was teaching school when he was married. His future was cut short by his death at the early age of twenty-one years, his death occurring shortly after his marriage to Hattie Peterson, the daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Coyner) Peterson, natives of Ross county, this state.

Martin Peterson and wife, the maternal grandparents of Doctor Howell, were natives of Virginia and settled in Ross county, Ohio, in 1803. He was a farmer and owned extensive interests in Ross and Fayette counties, having at one time over six hundred acres of excellent farming land in Fayette county. Both he and his wife died in Ross county at the ages of seventy-two and ninety-two, respectively. Martin Peterson and wife were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Jane Haines, of Bloomingburg, Ohio; Mrs. Phoebe Junk, of Ross county; Mrs. Hannah Dickey, who died in Bloomingburg, Ohio; Mrs. Martha Slagle, of Ross county; Mrs. Margaret Robbins; Effie, deceased; Albert C., of Frankfort, Ohio, and Hattie, the mother of Doctor Howell. Mrs. Montgomery, the mother of Doctor Howell, is still living and now resides in Dayton.

Dr. Luther Peterson Howell, the only son of Luther J. Howell and wife, was born in Ross county, this state, near Frankfort, December 2, 1864. He was reared in Ross county on his father's farm and attended the district schools of his home township and later graduated from the Chillicothe high

school. From his earliest boyhood he wanted to be a physician and as soon as he graduated from the high school he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago and started in to take the medical course. He did not finish at Chicago, but left there and became a student in the Baltimore Medical College, now a part of the University of Maryland, and graduated from that school. Later he took a post-graduate course in medicine in Johns-Hopkins University, which is recognized as the best medical school in the United States. After graduating he began the active practice of his chosen profession in Washington C. H., and, with the exception of three years, has practiced here for the past twenty-one years. He was captain in the Volunteer Medical Corps in the Philippines from 1900 to 1903, and saw hard service during his stay in those islands. He returned to Washington C. H. in 1903 from the Philippines and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession ever since, with a success which speaks well for his skilled training and innate ability as a practitioner.

Doctor Howell was married June 20, 1894, to Edith Belle Coffman, the daughter of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Straley) Coffman. Mrs. Howell was born in Washington C. H., both of her parents being natives of this county. Her father died in 1892, at the age of forty-three, and her mother is still living in Columbus. Benjamin F. Coffman and wife were the parents of seven children: Cordelia, the wife of B. W. Dawley, of Toledo; Edith Belle, the wife of Doctor Howell; Clara, the wife of Judge Allen, of Washington C. H.; Benjamin F., of Columbus; Margaret, the wife of Carl C. Entrekin, of Columbus; Howard L., an attorney in Columbus, and Ruth, the wife of John J. Miller, of Columbus. The material grandparents of Mrs. Howell were James A. and Nancy (Hogue) Straley, and were early settlers in Fayette county, Ohio, while the paternal grandparents of Mrs. Howell, Nathan and Sarah (Edwards) Coffman, were of German and English descent, respectively, and early settlers in Fayette county, Ohio. To Nathan Coffman and wife were born the following children: Lewis C., William, Mrs. Charlotte Priddy, James M., Benjamin F., Mrs. Mary Belle Parrett, Mrs. Nettie Merchant and Mrs. Hetty Willard, the last two daughters being twins.

Politically, Doctor Howell is a member of the Republican party, and he has always taken an intelligent interest in political affairs. He was county coroner, being elected three times in succession. At the present time he is a member of the city council, and is one of the councilmen at large. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the degrees of Royal Arch Mason, Royal and Select Master and

Knight Templar. He and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. In addition to these fraternal organizations, Doctor Howell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Maccabees. The Doctor and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in whose welfare they are greatly interested, and to whose support they are generous contributors. Mr. Howell has been a member of the choir of his church for many years.

HON. CHARLES A. REID.

In placing the name of Hon. Charles A. Reid before the reader as one standing in the front rank of the enterprising men of affairs and a leader of the bar at Washington C. H., Ohio, whose influence has tended to the upbuilding of the city of his residence and the advancement of the affairs of his native county of Fayette, simple justice is done a biographical fact recognized throughout the community by those at all familiar with his history and cognizant of the important part he has acted in the circles with which he has been identified. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success, and because of his eminent ability and his strength of character he has won and retains the confidence and esteem of the community.

Charles A. Reid is descended from good old pioneer stock, which has been identified with Fayette county since the early days. His paternal grandparents, Nelson H. and Barbara (Harley) Reid, were natives of the state of Maryland, but in an early day came to Fayette county, Ohio, and here settled on a farm, to the operation of which Nelson Reid devoted himself during his active years. Later he relinquished the labors of the farm and moved to Washington C. H., where his death occurred about ten years afterwards. To him and his wife were born the following children: Lawson, Martha (Crone), Mary (Thomas), Julia (Mayo), William S. (father of the subject of this sketch), Ellen (Stokesberry), Nancy (Saunders) and Adaline R. (Stuckey). Mr. Reid's maternal grandparents were David and Elizabeth (Smith) Creamer, who were born in Virginia and who also were numbered among the early settlers in Fayette county. He died when about sixty years of age, and his wife at the age of eighty years. Their children were as follows: Wallace, who is now ninety-four years of age; Catharine

CHARLES A. REID

(Worthington), now ninety-two years of age; Cynthia (Wentz), deceased; Nancy (Stimpson), deceased; Oliver, who died in young manhood, and Caroline, mother of the subject.

William S. Reid, the subject's father, was born and reared in Union township, Fayette county, and spent practically his entire life on a farm, from which he retired about twelve years ago. He owned a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, which he improved into one of the best farms in his locality, and there he reared his family. He married Caroline Creamer, also a native of Fayette county, and to them were born five sons, namely: W. Orlando, of Jeffersonville, Ohio; Charles A., the immediate subject of this review; Howard C., of Paint township; Arthur H., of Greenville, Ohio, and William E., of Jeffersonville. During the Civil War William S. Reid enlisted for service and rendered faithful support to the Union cause in the ranks.

Charles A. Reid was born on November 25, 1864, on the paternal farmstead in Jefferson township, this county, and there grew to manhood. He received his elementary education in the district school and the high school at Washington C. H., after which for a period of five years he taught school. Having determined to devote himself to the practice of law, he entered the National Normal University, at Lebanon, this state, where he pursued the law course, and in 1891 was duly admitted to the bar. He located at once in Washington C. H., where he has remained and during the subsequent years he has been numbered among the busy, able and successful members of the local bar. As a lawyer he evinces a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts which has won him the reputation of a safe and sound practitioner. Years of conscientious work have brought with them not only increase of practice and reputation, but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wide and accurate judgment the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. By a straightforward, honorable course he has built up a large and lucrative legal business and has been connected with most of the important cases tried in the local courts. He is attorney for the Midland National Bank and the Fayette County Bank.

Politically, Mr. Reid has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party, which manifested its confidence in him by electing him, in 1896, to the office of prosecuting attorney, in which responsible position he rendered efficient service to his county for six years. In 1910 Mr. Reid was elected representative from Fayette county to the General Assembly, and was re-elected, thus serving in the seventy-ninth and eightieth Assemblies. In that

body his support was always given to such measures as promised to benefit the people and he served with ability on a number of important committees. Fraternally, Mr. Reid belongs to Jeffersonville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to Confidence Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Washington, C. H. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Reid are active members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Reid is an elder, and to the support of which society he is a liberal contributor.

On June 9, 1896, Mr. Reid was united in marriage with Ollie Patton, who was born on a farm in Green township, this county, the daughter of George W. and Mary (Rowe) Patton, and to their union has been born a daughter, Ruth. George W. Patton was for many years a successful farmer in Green township, but in 1888 he was elected to the office of sheriff, in consequence of which he moved to Washington C. H. He served two terms as sheriff and afterwards was elected and served two terms as county treasurer. He died on March 4, 1901, his widow surviving him. They were the parents of five children, Elmer E., Minnie (Marchant), Metha J., Zella V. and Ollie (Mrs. Reid).

In every walk of life Mr. Reid has been recognized as a high-minded gentleman, of integrity and moral worth. While primarily interested in his own affairs, he has not been unmindful of the interests of others, contributing to the extent of his ability to the advancement of the public good and the welfare of his fellow men. Personally, he is a man of pleasing address, sociably inclined, and enjoys a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

HOWARD LEIGH STITT, M. D.

The physician of today is a far more efficient servant of the people to whom he ministers than ever before in the history of medicine. He must be broader and more intelligent, have keener insight into the psychology of his patients, and with a technical skill which the old practitioners never had. The young physicians who are beginning to practice today, if they have had the training of our best medical schools, are usually more reliable than the old-school physicians who had nothing but their experience to fall back on. Among the younger physicians of Fayette county, who are forging to the front in their profession is Dr. Howard Leigh Stitt, of Washington C. H. Although he has been out of school but a short four years, yet he has already

demonstrated his ability to handle his large and increasing practice in a satisfactory manner.

Dr. Howard Leigh Stitt, the son of Joseph Young and Mattie F. (Morris) Stitt, was born in Bloomingburg, Ohio, February 3, 1885. His parents were natives of this county and his father is still living in Bloomingburg, where he is the manager of a drug store. In his younger days Joseph Y. Stitt was a school teacher and later became a druggist in Bloomingburg and now has the oldest established business in that town. His wife died in May, 1906, at the age of forty-one. Joseph Y. Stitt and wife were the parents of two children, Howard L. and Ercell Gertrude. The father and mother were both members of the Presbyterian church.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Stitt were William and Ellen (Holland) Stitt, both natives of this county. William Stitt was a farmer living northeast of Bloomingburg, in Paint township, and later moved to Bloomingburg, where he died. William Stitt and wife reared a family of six children, James, John, Charles, Joseph Y., Hugh and Ella.

The maternal grandparents of Dr. Howard Stitt were Robert and Ellen (Miller) Morris, natives of Ohio and early settlers in Paint township, Fayette county. Robert Morris died in Washington C. H. at the age of seventy-one, and his wife is still living at the age of seventy-two. They reared a family of eight children, John, Mattie F., Charles, Gertrude, Frank, Corda, Maude and Earl.

Dr. Howard Leigh Stitt was reared in Bloomingburg, and after graduating from the high school in that place entered Miami University in order to take the course necessary to enter a medical college. After doing the required amount of work in Miami University he entered the Medical College of Cincinnati, an institution which was later merged with the Ohio Miami Medical College and is now a part of the University of Cincinnati. From this institution he graduated with honors in 1910, and served for a year as interne house physician and surgeon in the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati. In 1911 he came to Washington C. H. and opened an office for the active practice of his profession, at No. 114 East Market street. While he has been engaged in the practice only a short time, yet he has won the confidence of the people to a marked degree, and is rapidly securing his share of the patronage of the city and the surrounding territory.

Doctor Stitt was married October 21, 1912, to Margaret McClure, the daughter and only child of Robert D. and Henrietta (Eyler) McClure. Mrs. Stitt was born at Rarden, Scioto county, this state, both her parents being also natives of Ohio. Her mother is deceased and her father is now

living at Peebles, Ohio, although for many years he was a resident of Washington C. H.

Doctor Stitt and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. While at Miami University he was initiated as a member of Alpha Chapter, Sigma Chi, and has always retained an active interest in his college fraternity. He is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu, a Greek-letter medical fraternity, which had a chapter at the Medical College of Cincinnati. He also holds his membership in Fayette County, Ohio State and the American medical associations.

CHARLES B. PARKER.

There are individuals in every community who by pronounced ability and force of character rise above the heads of the masses and command a place among the leaders of their locality. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personality serves as a stimulant and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class Charles B. Parker, of the firm of Parker & Wood, very properly belongs. A native of this county, he has traveled far and wide over the western part of the United States and been engaged in business as a railroad contractor in many states. For the past ten years he has been a resident of this city of his birth and a member of the manufacturing company of Parker & Wood, manufacturers of all kinds of wood work. His life has been characterized by indomitable energy and perseverance, and the success to which he has attained has been the result of the utilization of these qualities.

Charles B. Parker, the son and only child of Joseph and Eliza (McElwain) Parker, was born in Washington C. H. October 25, 1875. His father was born in Warren county, this state, and reared to manhood in that county. As a young man he learned the carpenter trade and followed the building and contracting business all of his life. He came to Fayette county shortly before the Civil War and married Eliza McElwain, a native of the county, and located in Good Hope, where he lived for a number of years. He then moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he followed his business as a builder and contractor for a short time. In 1878 he returned to Good Hope, in Fay-

ette county, Ohio, where his death occurred in the same year, his wife still surviving him. He was reared as a Baptist, while his wife has been a life-long member of the Methodist church.

Joseph Parker was the son of Joseph and Julia (Holcomb) Parker, natives of Ohio. Joseph Parker, Sr., was a Hardshell Baptist preacher, although the meager compensation of the preachers of the early days compelled him to follow some other occupation for a means of livelihood. He farmed for many years in Warren county, and later in life moved to Good Hope, Fayette county, where he died at an advanced age. His wife afterwards died in Washington C. H. Rev. Joseph Parker and wife reared a family of four children: Capt. John B. Parker, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Catherine Yeoman, of the state of Washington; Joseph B., the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, and Charles F., deceased. The parents of Eliza McElwain, the wife of Joseph Parker, Jr., were William and Maria (Nye) McElwain, early settlers of Fayette county, Ohio, where they died at an old age. Maria was an aunt of the renowned poet and wit, "Bill Nye," and the daughter of Major Ichabod Nye, who made a gallant name for himself in the War of 1812. The original McElwain stock came from Scotland and the first members of the family settled in Virginia. William McElwain and wife reared a family of nine children, Capt. John McElwain, Mrs. Nancy Burner, Mrs. Mollie Nitterhouse, Judge Thomas D., Mrs. Eliza C. Parker, Mrs. Asenath Blanchard, Robert T., Mrs. Eva McLean and Mrs. Willie Carmean.

Charles B. Parker was reared in Washington C. H. and received the best education which was afforded by the city schools. Upon reaching his majority he went to Arizona and located in Kingman, where he engaged in the mercantile business and mining for three years. In 1896 he returned to Washington C. H., and a year later returned to the West, where he was engaged in railroad construction work. His father had been a builder and contractor and in this way he had acquired a fair knowledge of the business. He remained in the West and Southwest until 1904, when he returned to Washington C. H. and, in company with J. M. Wood and C. F. Parker, organized the Parker & Wood Manufacturing Company. They manufacture all kinds of wood work and have in their employ from twenty to thirty people all the time. Owing to the excellence of their work and their honest methods of dealing, they have built up a large trade in their line and are classed among the most prosperous and substantial firms of the city.

Mr. Parker was married June 21, 1910, to Harriett E. Swope, the daughter of George B. and Mary (Pringle) Swope, and to this union have

been born two children, Charlotte S. and Harriett Ann. The mother of Mrs. Parker is deceased, while her father is still living in Washington C. H. Mrs. Parker is one of three children born to her parents, the others being John and Opal.

Politically, Mr. Parker has always been allied with the Republican party, but owing to the fact that he has been away from the county so much and since returning been so busy with his manufacturing interests, he has not had the time to take an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

TOLEN E. BROWN.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is honored and respected from childhood deserves more than passing mention. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy and remain in the hearts of his friends and neighbors, but to gradually rise to the same position, winning through sterling worth and faithfulness to trust, rather than by a craving for popularity, is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. Such has been the life of Tolen E. Brown, a prosperous farmer of Madison township and the present recorder of Fayette county, Ohio. The people are demanding better officials today and when a man proves satisfactory in office, it is becoming the custom to re-elect him, an honor which has come to Mr. Brown in the office of county recorder.

Tolen E. Brown, the only child of Isaac and Belle (Vance) Brown, was born in Madison county, Ohio, September 25, 1880. His father was reared in Madison county, and lived the life of a farmer there until his death, in 1881; his wife lives in this county. The parents of Isaac Brown were early settlers in Ross and Madison counties, Ohio, where they reared a family of four children, John, Isaac, Prudence and Anna. Isaac Brown's wife's parents were Thomas and Mary (Harrison) Vance, both natives of Ohio. Thomas Vance was a farmer and died in Fayette county in middle life, his wife still surviving him, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Ten children were born to Thomas Vance and wife, Robert, Batteal, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Benjamin, Martha, Fannie, Josephine, John and Belle, the wife of Isaac Brown.

Tolen E. Brown was reared in Madison, Ross and Fayette counties, Ohio, coming to Fayette county with his parents when he was eleven years

of age. He received a good common school education in the district schools of these three counties. His father died when he was one year old and he lived with his mother and grandmother until reaching maturity. He married at the age of twenty-one and then began farming in Madison township, this county, where he has met with success commensurate with his efforts. He was farming in that township when was elected to the office of county recorder in the fall of 1910, and since that time has lived in Washington C. H. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as township trustee of Madison township for one term before his election as county recorder, and so satisfactory was his first term that he was re-elected in the fall of 1912, and is still performing the duties of that responsible position in a manner which indicates that he is a man of ability and efficiency.

Mr. Brown was married December 24, 1901, to Rosa F. Uhrig, the daughter of Philip and Laura (Hammond) Uhrig, and to this union were born two children, Selden E. and Beulah May, both of whom died in childhood. Mrs. Brown was born in Ross county, Ohio, her mother being a native of this state, while her father was born in Germany. Both of her parents are now living at Madison Mills, Ohio, where they moved after retiring from the farm. Philip Uhrig and wife are the parents of four children, Anna, Rosa, Carrie and Laura.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Brown belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Washington C. H. and the Knights of Pythias at Madison Mills, this county.

AMOS THORNTON.

From the pioneer period through many decades, Amos Thornton has been identified with the business and material interests of Fayette county and Washington C. H. and he has won for himself an honorable position in the circles in which he has moved. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and to which the biographer may revert with feelings of respect and satisfaction. He is recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community along material, civic and moral lines, and for years he has been recognized as one of the representative men of his city and county.

Amos Thornton was born in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio,

within three miles of the court house, on November 27, 1833. His parents were Thomas B. and Mahala (Harper) Thornton, who were born and reared in Virginia. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Amos, the subject of this sketch; James, of Oklahoma; John Anderson, deceased; William H., of Washington C. H.; Elon, living in Washington C. H.; Thomas, of near Gallatin, Tennessee; Austin, deceased, and Noah, of Union township. Thomas B. Thornton was a farmer and acquired the ownership of about six hundred acres of land in Union township, which he improved and developed into a valuable estate, and there he died in the ninetieth year of his age. His widow, who died at the age of eighty-six years, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, and was a Baptist in her religious faith. Thomas B. Thornton was a man of good business judgment and unquestioned integrity and served his county efficiently as county commissioner.

The subject's paternal grandfather came from Norfolk, Virginia, with his wife, and they settled near Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, where he died. Eventually his widow came to Fayette county and married again, her second husband being Mr. Coyle. She died near Van Wert. To the first union were born two children, James and Thomas. The former possessed a roving disposition and he drifted away, his subsequent history being unknown. The subject's maternal grandparents were Jacob and Phoebe (Harmon) Harper, natives of Pendleton county, Virginia. They came to Fayette county in 1829, but subsequently moved to Missouri, where the wife died. Mr. Harper returned to Fayette county and his death occurred in Union township. To him and his wife were born the following children: Sabina, Mahala, Tana, Phoebe, Delilah, Simeon, Enos, Elon, Isaac, Jacob, Noah and John.

Amos Thornton was reared in Fayette county and this has been his home for more than eighty years. He lived on his father's farm until seventeen years old, and secured his education in the district schools. When seventeen years old he came to Washington C. H. and learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker, which vocation he followed for a few years. When nineteen years old he made the long, tiresome and dangerous trip across the western plains to California, lured by the wonderful tales of sudden wealth to be found there, the trip requiring five months after crossing the Missouri river, and ox teams being used for motive power. Mr. Thornton engaged in mining gold and passed through many strange and memorable experiences. In December, 1856, he returned to his Eastern home and resumed work at his trade, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil

War, when he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment Ohio Cavalry. He served faithfully and courageously with this command until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge on May 31, 1865. Being in the cavalry branch of the army, he took part in many of the most important movements of the southern armies and had some severe engagements with the enemy. He served in Virginia until 1864, when he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department and given charge of about seventy-five men who were detailed to make saddles for the army.

After his return home Mr. Thornton engaged in farming in Fayette county, applying himself closely to this vocation for fifteen years and meeting with pronounced success. He then moved to Washington C. H., and in 1881 he engaged in the coal business, with which he is still identified, being numbered among the enterprising and successful business men of his city.

On the 5th day of January, 1857, Mr. Thornton married Artie Allen, who was born in Union township, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Van Gorder) Allen. To this union were born two sons, James Allen and Charles Lawson. James A. is a partner with his father in the coal business. He married Louisa Reichart, and they have two children, Robert A. and Frank. Charles L., who also is associated with his father and brother in the coal business, married Annie Bell and they are the parents of four children, Esyl, Eva, Amos and James. Mrs. Thornton's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, who became early settlers of Fayette county, Ohio. They came here with one child, and at that time were very poor, the trip being made on horseback. However, Mr. Allen was industrious and ambitious and eventually became quite well-to-do, accumulating about three thousand acres of land. He died here when about seventy-six years of age, being survived several years by his widow. Their children were as follows: Ellen, Allen, Benjamin, Joseph, Eber, Ann, Madison, Elmira, Rebecca, Mariby, Esther and Artie. Mrs. Thornton's paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Allen, was a native of Pennsylvania.

Politically, Mr. Thornton has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party, while, fraternally, he is a member of Fayette Lodge No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Hayes Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Thornton is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a lady of charming personality, who has long been numbered among the good old ladies of Fayette county.

Mr. Thornton's long and useful life as one of the world's workers has been one of devotion to whatever labor he has addressed himself, and well

does he merit a place of honor in every history touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers for the betterment of their kind.

WILLIAM H. DIAL.

Few citizens of Fayette county are as widely and favorably known as William H. Dial, one of the oldest real estate and insurance men in Washington C. H. and one of the community's most useful and highly esteemed men. His life has become a part of the history of the locality in which he has made his home for many years, and his long and honorable business career has brought him before the public in such a way as to gain the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. Keen perception, tireless energy and honesty of purpose, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, have ever been among his most prominent characteristics, and, while laboring for individual success and for the material interests of the community, he has also been largely instrumental in promoting the moral welfare of those with whom he has mingled.

William H. Dial is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having first seen the light of day in Clermont county on the 26th day of September, 1847. He is the son of Joseph S. and Lucinda (Weaver) Dial, who also were natives of Ohio. They were the parents of six children, four of whom lived to years of maturity, namely: Mary E., unmarried and living in Washington C. H.; William H., the immediate subject of this review; Anna Belle, the wife of Barton Fairfield, of near San Francisco, California; David Franklin, of New Richmond, Ohio, and two who died early in life. Joseph S. Dial was born and reared in Clermont county, and there followed the vocation of farming, being the owner of one hundred and ten acres of splendid land, which he greatly improved and where he reared his children. He spent the greater portion of his own life there, his death occurring in 1896, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1904. They were both Methodists in their religious faith and exemplified their faith in their daily lives. The subject's paternal grandparents, David and Elizabeth (Robinson) Dial, were born, respectively, in North Carolina and Ohio, and were farming folk. Their deaths occurred in Clermont county, he at the age of fifty-five years, and she eight years later, at about the same age. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: John, Shadreck, William, Joseph, Stephen, Mahla, Mary, Anna and Caro-

line. On the maternal side the subject is descended from William and Mary (Robinson) Weaver, natives of Virginia, where they followed farming. Eventually, William Weaver brought his family to Ohio, and they were numbered among the early settlers of Clermont county. There their deaths occurred, he when fifty-five years old and she at seventy-two years. To them were born two sons, twins, and four daughters, Wesley, Henry, Mary Ann, Cena, Catherine and Lucinda.

William H. Dial spent his boyhood years on his father's Clermont county farm, and secured his education in the district schools and the high school at Amelia, where he graduated. Later, to adequately prepare himself for a business career, he took a course in a commercial school in Cincinnati, following which, for three years, he was employed as collector for a business house. In 1875 Mr. Dial came to Washington C. H. and engaged in the insurance, real estate and loan business, in which he has been successfully engaged continuously to the present time, a period of almost forty years. That he has prospered and today enjoys one of the largest clienteles in his line in Fayette county is a matter of general knowledge and is due entirely to his zeal in going after business and the honorable way in which he has handled it, his relations with his customers ever being of the most pleasant and satisfactory character. He possesses a very accurate knowledge of real estate values and is considered an authority in the appraisal of values. Mr. Dial is a stockholder and director of the Washington Savings Bank and Trust Company, and is a man of far-sighted judgment and keen sagacity.

Politically, Mr. Dial has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party and has filled several city offices with great satisfaction to his fellow citizens, being at the present time a member of the board of public safety for Washington C. H. Religiously, he is, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a trustee for many years, taking an active and effective interest in the various phases of church work. Fraternally, Mr. Dial has long been an active and enthusiastic member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in Lodge No. 107; Fayette Chapter No. 103, Royal Arch Masons; Fayette Council No. 100, Royal and Select Masters; Garfield Commandery No. 28, Knights Templar; Scioto Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, at Columbus, and Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has filled practically all the chairs in these various bodies, excepting the Scottish Rite and the Shrine.

William H. Dial has been married twice. On the 13th day of November, 1870, he married Susanna Foster, who was born at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, the daughter of Capt. John S. and Margaret (Thompson)

Foster. These parents were both natives of Ohio, and both died in Clark county, being buried in Fayette county. Mr. Foster was a soldier in the Civil War and organized an independent company in Georgetown, of which he became captain and with which he served nearly all through the war. To him and his wife were born two sons and four daughters, Edwin T., Susanna, Belle, Catherine, Mollie and John K. John S. Foster's father was Thomas Foster. To William H. and Susanna Dial were born three children, namely: Sarah Frances, who remains at home; Georgia May, who died April 18, 1898, at the age of twenty years; John Franklin, who is his father's business assistant, married Ruth Stuckey, and they have a son, William Richard, born August 30, 1914. The mother of these children passed away on July 14, 1904, at the age of fifty-three years, and on October 12, 1905, Mr. Dial married Georgia Holcomb, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, the daughter of B. M. Holcomb, who was the son of Elijah Holcomb. Her parents, who were natives of Ohio, lived at various times in Columbus, Washington C. H., and Circleville. They were the parents of five children, namely: Jennie, the wife of J. N. Riley; Luella Holcomb Arnold, deceased; Georgia, the wife of William H. Dial; William E. and Wildia Holcomb Morrow. Mrs. Dial is a woman of gracious qualities of character and is well liked by all who know her.

Mr. Dial is a man of genial nature, unassuming in his relations with others, and because of his genuine worth and high qualities of character he has deserved the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

JOHN WESLEY ANDERSON.

The history of any city, county or state is the record of the lives and deeds of those who have in various ways performed the duties of citizenship. In the complex system of society as it is today there is need for men in a great variety of occupations. It is fortunate that all men do not want to be preachers or teachers or lawyers; that all men do not want to be farmers or blacksmiths or railroad men. There are hundreds of occupations in the United States today, and a town the size of Washington C. H. will have at least a hundred different occupations. An important industry which is found represented in every town of any size in the country is the retail meat market business and this city boasts of one of the best equipped retail meat markets in the state.

John Wesley Anderson, the proprietor of the White Tile Meat Market, was born near Leesburg, Ohio, September 9, 1870. He is a son of James C. and Hannah Ellen (Swift) Anderson, natives of Ohio and the parents of seven children: William S., deceased; John Wesley, with whom this narrative deals; Chloe E., the wife of Stephen Rogers, of Seymour, Indiana; Allie, the widow of Edward Teeters; Auber D., now in the Mt. Vernon hospital; Dollie, the wife of Addie Coler, of Denver, Colorado, and James H., of Washington C. H.

James C. Anderson was reared near Centerfield, Ohio, and spent his boyhood days on the farm. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three and one-half years. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of that great struggle and was wounded three times while in the service. He was killed in a railroad accident at Leesburg, Ohio, in 1887, at the age of forty-four years. His wife lost her eyesight at the age of thirty-five and died at the age of sixty. James C. Anderson and his wife were both devout members of the Friends church, and were always greatly interested in the work of the church. He was a son of Rev. Benjamin and Rebecca (Dimmick) Anderson, natives of Ohio and Scotland, respectively. Benjamin Anderson was a Methodist minister and one of the pioneer circuit riders of Ohio. The parents of the wife of James C. Anderson were William and Nancy (Amos) Swift, natives of Ireland and Ohio, respectively. She died at the age of seventy-six, while he lived until he was ninety-two years old. William Swift and wife were the parents of eight children, Hannah E., William E., John W., Mattie, Elizabeth, Stafford, Harrison and Ida.

John W. Anderson was reared on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, near Leesburg, and spent part of his boyhood days in town. He attended the public schools of East Monroe, and immediately after he left the school room began to learn the butcher's trade. He has been engaged in this business for the past twenty-seven years, twenty years of which has been spent in Washington C. H. He came to this city in 1894, and for six years worked in the shop of William H. Snider, and in 1900 he opened a shop of his own, and his place, known as the White Tile Meat Market, is a model of cleanliness and neatness. He understands every angle of the retail meat business and by his courteous treatment of his customers and his honest, reliable methods, he has built up a trade which is second to none in the city.

Mr. Anderson was married June 14, 1892, to Jennie M. Browder, the daughter of Harmon and Lydia Jane (Coweman) Browder, and to this union have been born three children, Harold B., William H. and Chloe.

Mrs. Anderson was born near Greenfield, Ohio, both of her parents being natives of this state. Harmon Browder and wife were the parents of four children, Mrs. Sallie Limes, Edward, Mrs. Cora Brown and Jennie, the wife of Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson and his family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. In politics, he has always adhered to the Republican party, but has never been active in political matters.

JOHN CRAIG.

The life history of John Craig, ex-county auditor of Fayette county and a farmer living on his fine tract of eighty-five acres on the Jeffersonville pike about one mile from Washington C. H., shows what good habits, industry and stanch citizenship will accomplish in the battle for success in life. His record is one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in every relation of life and special honor is attached to his career owing to the fact that he was one of those loyal sons of the Union who offered his services and his life if need be for the preservation of the nation during the dark days of the sixties. Throughout his life, Mr. Craig has been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanness in politics as well and has always stood for the highest and best interests of the community in which so many of his active years have been passed and which has been honored by his citizenship.

John Craig was born on December 25, 1839, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of William and Sarah (Van Pelt) Craig, who were the parents of ten children, the immediate subject being the second child in order of birth. The others are Mary Anna (deceased), Charles W. (deceased), Thomas M., Asbury J., Amanda E., Russell, Arabella, Susan Jane and Elizabeth. William Craig, the subject's father, was born in the state of New Jersey and was brought to Cincinnati by his parents when a young boy. In that city he acquired his trade of a carpenter, at which vocation he worked almost the balance of his life. He was married upon first coming to this county, where he remained for a comparatively short time, when he returned to Cincinnati, where the immediate subject of this sketch was born. While the subject was still a baby his father returned to this county, locating at Staunton, where he engaged in the general merchandise business and where he remained for about fourteen years, when he removed to Marion county, Iowa. It was at

Staunton, therefore, that the subject received his earliest schooling, later attending the schools of Marion county when the parents took up their abode there. There he passed several years of his younger manhood and he later returned to this county with a sister. It was from this point, in answer to President Lincoln's call to arms, that he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Thomas Kilby Smith. For three years he remained in the service and was in many of the most important engagements of the war, among them being the battles of Shiloh, Haines Bluff and important skirmishes enroute to Vicksburg. He spent a tedious period of three months in the hospital at Milliken's Bend. After receiving his honorable discharge from service, he returned to this county and for some time he traveled all over the state operating a notion wagon, from which he sold goods and took orders from rural merchants. Tiring of this unsettled life after a time, he secured a farm in this county, which he rented for some time and later purchased the farm which he now owns and where he has since made his home. Since obtaining possession of this land he has made many important improvements in it so that today it is considered one of the excellent farms of the community. Mr. Craig is a man skilled in many lines, as witnessed by the fact that he was in the restaurant and bakery business for a time and the additional fact that by his father he was initiated into the secrets of carpentry and he has followed this trade more or less ever since.

Mr. Craig's fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias and he is also a member of John M. Bell Post No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, in the affairs of which he has been active in many ways. Mr. Craig is a man who is popular with all classes and when his name appeared on the ticket as a candidate for the office of county auditor, his friends rallied to his support and twice he was elected by a good majority. With the greatest efficiency he discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all.

Shortly after his return from the army, on November 16, 1866, Mr. Craig was united in marriage to Matilda A. Sollars, a daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Jones) Sollers, the former of whom was a native of Fayette county. He was a son of Samuel Sollars, a native of England who emigrated to this country when a young man and secured government land in this state under the administration of President Jackson. Isaac Sollars was the father of eleven children, four of whom are deceased. These are Jonathan, Isaac M., Jacob T. and Eliza J. Those living are Mary E., Matilda

(wife of the subject), Wells B., Barton, Ella H., Samuel and Alsina. Mrs. Craig has been a resident of this county all her life. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are the parents of two sons, Isaac F., who married Anna Artz and resides in Dayton, this state, is the father of three children, Lucile, Ellen and Emily. William, the younger son, married Barbara Young and has one son, Malcolb W.

Personally, Mr. Craig is a man of clean character who has ever exerted a healthful influence in the community, giving his support to any movement which promised the advancement of the interests of those about him in any legitimate way. He has long been regarded as among those men who are interested in the advancement of township and county affairs and through his manner of living and his varied interests here he has won a host of friends who regard him as one of the leading men of the county.

HUMPHREY JONES.

It can not be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this history the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well focused light onto the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective character. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come. The beginning of the career of him whose name heads these paragraphs was characterized by hard work and conscientious endeavor, and he owes his rise to no train of fortunate incidents or fortuitous circumstances. It is the reward of the application of mental qualifications of a high order to the affairs of business, the combining of keen perceptions and mental activity that enabled him to grasp the opportunities that presented themselves. This he did with success and, what is more important, with honor. His integrity is unassailable, his honor unimpeachable, and he stands deservedly high with all who know him.

Humphrey Jones, well known lawyer, farmer and banker, of Washington C. H., is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born on a farm near Jeffersonville, Fayette county, on the 31st day of January, 1857.

HUMPHREY JONES

He is the son of William H. and Olivia (Hidy) Jones, who were born, he in Wales about twenty miles south of Liverpool, and she in Fayette county, Ohio, near Jeffersonville. To these parents were born six children, namely: Mary J., wife of Luther M. Irwin, of Jeffersonville, Ohio; Emma O., the wife of Richard McCormack, of Columbus, Ohio; William H., of Sullivan county, Indiana; Humphrey, the immediate subject of this sketch; Cary, of London, Ohio; Minnie J., the wife of Dallas Reading, of Jeffersonville, Ohio. The subject's father, William H. Jones, was in early life by trade a cabinet-maker and stair-builder. He remained at his home in northern Wales until nineteen years of age, when he went to Manchester, England, where he followed his vocations, all of the work in those days being done by hand. When twenty-six years of age he came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in stair building and also did considerable general contracting in the building line. During this period, ambitious to better his condition and following a natural inclination, he applied himself to the study of medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. Upon completing his professional studies, he located at Oak Hill, Jackson county, this state, where for two years he practiced medicine, and then came to Jeffersonville, where he applied himself to the practice of his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1894, when eighty years of age. He was survived several years by his widow, who passed away in 1898, aged sixty-seven years. Religiously, Doctor Jones was, in early life, identified with the Calvinistic and Presbyterian churches, but later he and his wife identified themselves with the Universalist church. Doctor Jones was greatly interested in educational matters, was public spirited to an eminent degree and during the early sixties he served as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was also a successful business man, having become the owner of several valuable farms in the county.

The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were William and Jane Jones, natives of Wales, where the father followed farming and milling, and there spent his entire life and died. His widow, with three of her children, then started for the United States, following her son William, who was already established here. However, the mother died at sea, and the orphaned children were compelled to complete their journey alone. They reached Cincinnati, where their brother William tenderly cared for them until they reached mature years. These children were David and Jane, later Mrs. Burnham. Two other children remained in England. On the maternal side, Humphrey Jones is descended from Joseph and Mary (Carr) Hidy, the

former a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. He was of German descent and she sprang from Irish antecedents. They located in Fayette county, Ohio, where he became an extensive land owner and successful farmer in the early days. They both died here at advanced ages, he being ninety-seven and she eighty-seven at the time of their deaths. They became the parents of ten children, Joseph, Humphrey, Urban, Isaac, William, Olivia (Jones), Margaret (Beatty), Louisa (Tway), Sidney (Brock) and Clarissa (Wendle).

Humphrey Jones was reared on the paternal farmstead near Jeffersonville and received his educational training in the district and village schools. He remained at home until attaining manhood and then successfully engaged in teaching school—that vocation which for thousands has been but a stepping stone to higher things. In the meantime, Mr. Jones was applying himself diligently to the study of the law and in 1883, after two years study in the law office of Hon. Mills Gardner, at Washington C. H., was admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office in Washington C. H., and has been closely identified with much of the important litigation in the local courts as well as in the courts of other counties in the state and in the federal courts during the subsequent years. He has not only won a wide reputation as a successful and able lawyer, but he has also been successful in his private business affairs, so that today he is counted among the wealthy men of Fayette county. He is the owner of much valuable farming land, which demands considerable of his attention. His farms lie in Wayne, Union, Madison, Marion and Paint townships, this county, and in Sullivan county, Indiana. Mr. Jones has always taken a special interest in upbuilding and developing his farm lands and in improving the methods of farming and stock feeding. Some fourteen years ago he conceived the idea of building silos for use in steer feeding operations and erected several very large concrete silos on his lands. These silos are believed to be the first in the United States built on any considerable scale for steer feeding purposes. Since then this method of steer feeding has been very greatly extended and is now rapidly coming into general use throughout the corn belt of the country. Mr. Jones has also been a strong advocate of thorough tile ditching and soil upbuilding by the rotation of crops and handling of live stock, and much of his lands have been doubled and trebled in their productiveness by his systematic handling and their value greatly increased. In 1895 Mr. Jones was one of the reorganizers of the People's and Drovers' Bank, at Washington C. H., one of the solid and influential financial institutions of Fayette county, and has since

served efficiently as president of that bank, the other officers being William H. Thornton, vice-president, and Roy T. McClure, cashier. The capital stock of the bank is one hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of thirty-five thousand dollars.

On June 19, 1888, Humphrey Jones was united in marriage with Laura B. Willis, the daughter of James M. and Emily (Southward) Willis, of Bloomingburg, this county, where Mrs. Jones was born and reared. Her parents were both natives of Ohio, and both are deceased, her father dying in 1888, aged eighty years, and her mother passing away at about the same age. They were the parents of three children, William R., James W. and Laura B. Mrs. Jones' paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Mary (Parker) Willis, who, in an early day, came to Ross county, Ohio, from Boston, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Willis is deserving of specific mention as the founder of the *Youth's Companion,* and after his location in Ohio he founded the *Scioto Gazette,* said to be the first newspaper established in Ohio and which is still being published. This worthy couple passed away in Ross county, this state, and were buried near Bainbridge. By a former marriage Nathaniel Willis was the father of two children, "Fannie Fern," the noted novelist, and Nathaniel Parker Willis, well known as a poet.

Politically, Humphrey Jones has been a supporter of the Republican party and has taken a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs. His ability and integrity received substantial recognition when, in 1912, he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, in which he rendered effective service to his state. Mr. Jones having in his professional life always been much connected with and interested in real estate law and land titles, was the author of and secured the adoption by the constitutional convention of an amendment to the state constitution clearing the way for the adoption in the state of a system of land title registration. The amendment was ratified by the people, receiving the second largest vote of any of the forty-one amendments submitted. By reason of his special knowledge of the subject Mr. Jones was selected to draft the law, which was, in May, 1913, enacted by the Legislature pursuant to this constitutional amendment providing for the system, and he also drafted the forms of record and procedure under this law which were approved and prescribed by the attorney-general for the guidance of officers and attorneys having duties to perform thereunder.

Fraternally, Mr. Jones is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in the lodge at Bloomingburg, as well as the lodge of Knights of Pythias at the same place, and Washington Lodge No. 129,

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which society Mrs. Jones is a member.

Personally, Mr. Jones is genial and easily approached, possessing to a marked degree those qualities which win friends. He has always stood ready to identify himself with his fellow citizens in any good work and extend a co-operative hand to advance any measure that is calculated to better the condition of things in the community. He is a great lover of music, possesses several fine old violins and obtains his greatest recreation in playing upon them.

DELBERT C. HAYS.

The photographic art has made great strides in the past few years, and the development of this art from the time the first daguerreotype was put on the market down to the present time has kept pace with the advance of other arts and sciences. The development of the camera and kodak has been so rapid that the dealers have hardly been able to keep up with the many changes. At the present time hardly a town or city of any size but what handles kodaks of some kind and thousands of amateur photographers are found scattered throughout the United States. With all of this development it is not to be wondered at that the professional photographer has seen his business increased by leaps and bounds. The desires to have the pictures of our relatives and friends was never as strong as it is today, and with the increased production of photographic supplies, the product has fallen to such a price that good pictures are within the reach of all. One of the photographers of Washington C. H. who is attaining an enviable reputation in his particular line is Delbert C. Hays, who has maintained a studio in this city for the past seven years.

Delbert C. Hays, the son of George D. and Lucy M. (Williams) Hays, was born in Paint township, this county, March 23, 1883. His parents were both natives of this county, and his father is still operating a farm in Paint township, although he is now living in Washington C. H., where he has resided for the past thirty years. For several years he was engaged in the coal and ice business in this city, but is now in active charge of his farm, although not living on it. George D. Hays is the son of Hackney Hays, an early settler in Fayette county. Hackney Hays and his wife were the parents of a large family of children, Lynn, Morgan, George D., James S., Mrs. Ellen Mallow, Mrs. Almira Thompson and Mrs. Martha McCoy. All of

these children, except Lynn and Morgan, are still living. The parents of Mrs. George D. Hays were H. B. Williams and wife, also early settlers in this county. H. B. Williams was twice married, his first wife having died many years ago, after which he married again, and to the second union three children were born, Burton, Alice and Fanny. There were two children by the first marriage, Jay G. and Lucy M.

Delbert C. Hays was reared in Washington C. H. and, after finishing the course in the public schools of this city, began the study of photography, and has made this his life work. In 1907 he opened a studio of his own, and for the past seven years has been located at the corner of Court and Main streets. His studio is equipped with all of the latest and most approved cameras and accessories, enabling him to give his patrons all of the latest designs in the photographic art. Being a man of artistic tastes and genial disposition, he has built up a large patronage in the city and county, and has the satisfaction of seeing his business increase from year to year.

Politically, Mr. Hays is identified with the Progressive party, having cast his fortunes with that party upon its organization in the fall of 1912. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained to the chapter and commandery degrees. Mr. Hays is still a young man and has so conducted himself thus far as to merit the hearty approval of his many friends and neighbors.

ANDA E. HENKLE.

The Henkle family traces its ancestry back to Jacob Anthony Henkle, who came to this country in 1717, locating in Pennsylvania, near Germantown. One of his descendants was Moab Henkle, the grandfather of Anda E. Henkle, the present county auditor of Fayette county. Moab Henkle and his wife, Amy Bush, were both natives of Fayette county. He was a farmer and merchant and died in Washington C. H. in 1872, being about sixty-six years old at the time of his death. His wife died a few years later, being past seventy years of age at the time of her decease. Moab Henkle and wife were the parents of a large family of children, Samantha, Melinda, Ella, Catherine, Hulda, Simeon, Polly, and Curran W., the father of Anda E. Henkle.

Curran W. Henkle and his wife, Caroline Bryan, were both natives of this county and reared a family of eleven children, ten of whom are still

living: Asa C., of Washington C. H.; Ilai S., of Chicago; Simeon L., of Holland, Michigan; Anda E., with whom this narrative deals; Nona, the wife of James T. Perrill, of Union township, this county; Orvis T., of Chicago; Lida E., the wife of Robert S. Schriver, of Mt. Sterling; Guy C., of Chicago; Rosa, the wife of James Lilly, of Columbus, Ohio; John, who died in 1896, and Lillie C., who is still at home. Curran W. Henkle was reared on the farm and at the opening of the Civil War enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His company was captured in Kentucky by the Confederates, but was later paroled and rejoined his regiment. After the close of the war he returned to this county, where he engaged in farming, contracting, brick manufacturing and trading. He died in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, in 1894, at the age of fifty-eight, his wife still surviving him. They were members of the Methodist Protestant church. The parents of Caroline Bryan, the wife of Curran W. Henkle, were John and ———— (Reed) Bryan, early settlers in Fayette county. John Bryan was a blacksmith, miller and farmer and died in this county at an advanced age. His wife died in Kansas several years previously. John Bryan and wife were the parents of four children: Hermanus; Rosa; Caroline, the wife of Mr. Henkle, and one other.

Anda E. Henkle, the son of Curran W. and Caroline (Bryan) Henkle, was born in Illinois, March 4, 1866. He was reared on his father's farm in Fayette county and attended the district schools until he completed a good education. Being a young man of keen intellect and wide reading, he had no difficulty in passing the teachers' examination as provided by the state of Ohio, after which he started in to teach and for a period of twenty-five years taught in the various schools of this county. During the summer vacations he followed the brick-laying trade, which he had learned with his father. As a teacher he ranked as one of the most successful the county has ever had, and it is probably true that no man in the county has a wider acquaintance than Mr. Henkle. A glowing tribute to his integrity as a man and worth as public-spirited citizen is shown in the fact that he has been elected three times to the office of county auditor. His first election occurred in 1908, and he was re-elected in 1910 and 1912. In the administration of the duties of this office he has given the most conscientious and careful service and has earned the reputation of being one of the most efficient county officials.

Mr. Henkle was married October 31, 1894, to Louisa Short, a daughter of Reuben B. and Ellen (Gibson) Short. Mrs. Henkle, as well as her parents, are natives of this county. Her father died in 1912, and her mother in

1872, Mrs. Henkle being the only child born to her parents. The grandparents of Mrs. Henkle, Thomas Short and wife, were also natives of this county. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Henkle was William D. Gibson, and his wife was a member of the Sheets family.

Mrs. Henkle is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Henkle belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, including the blue lodge, the Royal Arch and the commandery degrees. Politically, he is a Republican and has always been interested in politics. As a Republican he was elected auditor of his county and his party has honored him in elevating him to this position on three different occasions. He has a most genial disposition and pleasing manner. His long career in the school room has made him a great student of human nature and a man who can always look on the bright side of life. It is safe to say that in any list of representative men of his county his name would always find an honored place.

ROBERT HOWAT.

The United States is the most cosmopolitan nation of the earth. Its citizens are drawn from every country and clime, and for this reason this country is frequently known as the "melting pot" of the world. No nation has furnished better or more substantial citizens for this country than Scotland, and those who have come from that country have become highly respected citizens of the various communities where they have settled. The United States census of 1910 credits Fayette county with four native-born Scotchmen, and of these Robert Howat, the cashier of the Fayette County Bank, is one. Coming to this country as a young man and with no resources, he has achieved success by close application to his business and the utilization of his innate ability.

Robert Howat, the son of Robert and Janet (Howat) Howat, was born in Ayrshire district, Scotland, in October, 1851. He was one of nine children and the only one of the family who ever came to America. His father was a dry goods merchant in Scotland and died there at the age of sixty-six.

Robert Howat, Jr., received a good common school education in his native land and when a young man came to America and settled in Detroit, where he entered the employ of C. R. Mabley, a clothing merchant of that city. He remained with him two years, and in 1879 came to Washington C. H., where he has since resided. He followed the merchant tailoring busi-

ness for several years after locating in this city and then entered the banking business as the cashier of the People's and Drovers' Bank. He remained with this bank from 1895 to 1908, when he became connected with the Fayette County Bank as cashier. This bank was organized December 2, 1899, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, which has since been increased to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Howat is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the banking business and is regarded as one of the most efficient and conservative bankers of the city.

Politically, Mr. Howat is a member of the Republican party and takes an intelligent interest in his party's welfare. At the present time he is a member of the board of education of his home city, and is active in promoting every measure which will increase the efficiency of the public schools of the city. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar. He is a man who is recognized as one of the city's ablest business men, and has always been active in every public-spirited measure which was proposed for the benefit of the city.

WILLIAM JOHN PATTERSON.

One of the best known men of the past generation in Fayette county, Ohio, and one whose record is well deserving of a place in this history of his county, is William John Patterson, a resident of this county for more than half a century. He was one of its most prominent and enterprising agriculturists and a man whose heart always beat in sympathy with his fellow men. Perhaps his dominant and most notable characteristic was his fidelity to truth and honor and invariably he sought the things that were honest and of good repute. In the training of his children no precepts were so constantly or so urgently insisted upon as those which concerned sound and worthy character. He taught them that honor and truthfulness were of such commanding worth that self interest should never under any circumstances set them aside, and these principles were the standard by which he estimated men and which he himself religiously held. His life was an inspiration to all who knew him and his memory remains to his friends and children as a blessed benediction of a noble and upright life.

The late William John Patterson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1852, and died in his country home in Fayette county, Ohio, October 8, 1913, passing away on his sixty-first birthday. He was the

son of Robert and Mary (Cunningham) Patterson, his father being a native of county Donegal, Ireland. Robert Patterson came to Philadelphia when a youth and worked in the coal mines in eastern Pennsylvania. He was married in Philadelphia to Mary Cunningham, and to their union were born eight children: Ezekiel, deceased; Mary, deceased; William John, whose career is here briefly reviewed; Mrs. John Shields; Robert; Mrs. Sarah Cassell; Mattie, deceased, and H. B.

William J. Patterson attended the public schools of his native city until he was nine years of age, and then came with his parents to Jackson county, Ohio, where he finished his education. He worked on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married and began renting land in Jackson township, Jackson county. A few years later he purchased two hundred acres of land near Byer in Jackson county. A short time afterwards he sold this and moved to Fayette county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres in Marion township. He continued to farm in this county until 1901, when he went to Oklahoma and bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, but four years later sold this tract and returned to Fayette county, buying two hundred and twenty-six acres in Marion township and later bought a farm of one hundred acres adjoining the city of Washington C. H. On this farm he lived until his death in 1913.

Mr. Patterson was married December 27, 1876, to Harriett Wortman, the daughter of Jackson and Elizabeth (Sniff) Wortman. Her father was born in Muskingum county, near Zanesville, Ohio, and was the son of Joseph and Almeda (Patterson) Wortman. Jackson Wortman and wife were the parents of six children, Mrs. Minerva Harper, John Wesley, Isaac, Mrs. Harriett Patterson, Frank and Jesse L.

Mr. Patterson and his wife reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living and filling places in society. These children in the order of their birth are as follows: Ortha B., Frances E., Maud, Clara, Robert, Flora, Mary H. and Arthelia. Ortha B. took a business course at Ohio Wesleyan University, and is now managing the home farm for his mother; Francis E. married Grace Thompson and has two children, Edra and William. He is living at Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Maud is a graduate at Bliss College, Columbus, Ohio; Robert graduated from the Kingfisher, Oklahoma, high school and later took the law course at Lincoln, Nebraska; Flora is a music teacher; Arthelia is a graduate of the Washington C. H. high school, and is teaching; Hazel is also a graduate of the Washington C. H. high school.

Mr. Patterson always took an active interest in the civic life of his community and served on the school board of Marion township, and also as

supervisor of the same township. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was always interested in church affairs. His influence for good in the general life of his community was most potent and he will be remembered as a manly man of pleasing presence and an influential citizen of the county honored by his residence.

LEWIS CLARK COFFMAN.

That life is the most useful and desirable which results in the greatest good to the greatest number and although all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellow men. It is not necessary for one to occupy numerous public positions to do so. In the humbler walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for the exercise of talent and influence that will in some way touch the lives of those with whom we come in contact and make them better and brighter. In the list of Ohio's successful and useful citizens, the late Lewis Clark Coffman, of Washington C. H., Ohio, long occupied a prominent place. In his record there is much that is commendable and his career forcily illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish, when plans are wisely laid and actions are governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals. His career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity. He did his full duty in all relations of life and he died beloved by those dear to him and respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens. In offering this interesting history of his career it is believed that it will serve as an incentive to the youths whose careers are yet matters for the future to determine.

Lewis Clark Coffman, the son of Nathan and Sarah (Edwards) Coffman, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, January 25, 1840, and died in Washington C. H., January 2, 1902. His parents were both born in Ohio and spent all of their lives in this county, where they reared a family of eight children to maturity: William, who died of a fever contracted in the Civil War; Lewis C., whose history is here presented; Charlotte, the deceased wife of John Pritty; Mack, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Mary Belle, the wife of Thomas Parrett; Hester, the wife of Franklin Willard, and Jeannette, the wife of William Marchent, of Octa, Ohio. The latter two children were twins. Nathan Coffman was a farmer and trader and an early settler in Fayette county, where he lived in Wayne township. He owned a large farm

and was an influential man in his community. He and his wife both died late in life.

Lewis C. Coffman, reared in Fayette county as a farmer's boy, attended the district schools and later attended the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. After completing his college course, he taught school for a few years and then began farming in Concord township. His father gave him a small farm, to which he later added one hundred acres and after farming this for a few years, disposed of it and bought four hundred acres on which he lived for a few years. Later he became interested in the pork packing business in Washington C. H., although he still retained his farm and gave it his personal supervision. Some years after engaging in the pork packing business, he became interested in the lumber business and during his latter years gave most of his attention to the latter. His business life was honorable and upright and he always managed his affairs so as to win the approval of all those with whom he had financial transactions.

Mr. Coffman was married April 4, 1861, to Alsina Rodgers, the daughter of Jackson and Nancy (Jones) Rodgers. To this union ten children were born, five of whom are still living, Almira Belle, Nathan J., Harvey Grant, Alberta and Elwert, the latter two being twins; Lewis C. and four others died in infancy. Almira Belle became the wife of Elias Newton Harvout, who died in 1908. Mr. Harvout and wife had one daughter, Lelia C. Nathan J. is in the lumber business in Washington C. H. He married Maude Harlow and has two children, Harlow and Geraldine. Harvey Grant is one of the firm of H. G. Coffman & Company, lumber dealers in Washington C. H. Alberta is bookkeeper in her brother's office. Elwert is single and working the planing mill of his brother. Lewis C. is a member of the firm of H. G. Coffman & Company. He married Mable Free and has one child living, Martha Jane.

Mr. Coffman was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife was a member of the Baptist church. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and had attained to all of the degrees up to and including the Knight Templar degree. Politically, he was a Republican, but had never taken an active part in political matters.

The widow of Mr. Coffman is still living in Washington C. H. She was born in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, on December 15, 1839. Her father was born and reared in Ohio and her mother was born in Vermont. They were early pioneers in Fayette county. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Coffman were Benjamin and ——— (Jackson) Rodgers, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Fayette county. The maternal

grandparents of Mrs. Coffman were Amos and Nancy Jones, natives of Vermont. Mr. Jones and his wife reared a family of four children, Nancy, Priscilla, Harvey and David.

Mr. Coffman possessed high and varied qualities of mind and heart and had a strong individuality and withal a gentle nature, about which were clustered the fondest memories of those dear to him. His was, indeed, a union of admirable qualities and he never ceased, even through the physical ills that afflicted him, to manifest the dignity, the courage, the grace and the bearing that came from the heart of a gentleman. He was a supporter of all measures looking toward the development of his home city and was one of the foremost workers for pushing forward all public spirited measures.

JOHN M. DEER.

One of the many retired farmers now living in the county seat of Fayette county is John M. Deer, who was for many years a prosperous farmer in Concord township. There is a certain degree of satisfaction in summing up the career of a retired farmer because the very fact that he is retired is conclusive evidence that he has made a success of his life work. That such is the case with Mr. Deer is shown by his fine farm of two hundred and fifty-two acres in Concord and Union townships where he lived so many years. His whole life up until a few years ago has been spent in agricultural pursuits and such has been his good management that he has acquired a very comfortable competence for his declining years.

Mr. Deer, the son of Absalom and Elizabeth (Wilson) Deer, was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 22, 1837. His father was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and came to Highland county when he was a young man. Absalom Deer was one of four children, the others being Fielding, Nancy and Margaret. To Absalom Deer and wife were born five children: Mary (deceased), John M., Henry (deceased), Amy and Chadford (deceased).

John M. Deer attended the primitive schools of Highland county, Ohio, and was a pupil of the McVey and Cox schools in that county. As a lad he was early acquainted with hard manual labor and helped with all the work on his father's farm. He commenced working by the month when he was eighteen years old in Highland county and after he was married he located in Fayette county, Union township. He came to Fayette county in 1855 and

later bought land in Union township and as he prospered added to his land holdings until when he retired, in 1913, he had one of the finest farms in that township. He owned at one time five hundred and four acres, but gave each of his sons a farm.

Mr. Deer was married in 1858 to Anna Liza McClellan, the daughter of William and Margaret (Wright) McClellan. To this union there were born four children: James, who married Bertha L. Schenk and has two children, Eugene H. and John M.; Edwin, who married Carrie Kline and has two children, Ruth and Cline; Rufus, who married Carrie Reed and has one daughter, Juanita; Carey, who married Alma McCoy and has one son, Heber. The first wife of Mr. Deer died some years ago and he later married Alma Mark, the daughter of Thomas and Sina Mark.

Politically, Mr. Deer is a Democrat and, although he has always been interested in good government, yet he has never been active in political affairs. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a very active part in church work. Mr. Deer is a man of strong convictions and is a firm believer in the Golden Rule. He is a friend to all worthy causes and has lived a life which has endeared him to a large circle of friends throughout the county.

NATHAN CREAMER.

The first member of the Creamer family to locate in Fayette county, Ohio, was George Creamer, the grandfather of Nathan Creamer, with whom this narrative deals. George Creamer and his wife, Elizabeth Barney, came from Rockingham county, Virginia, to this county in 1816, and located on military land. The county was only seven years old when they located here and consequently they began life under truly pioneer conditions. They had to clear the land, drain the swamps and endure all the privations incident to life in any new and unsettled country. The one hundred years which this family have spent in this county has seen more changes in the progress of civilization than all of the previous years of history put together. Descended from such sterling ancestry, it is not to be wondered at that Nathan Creamer is a man of excellent qualities and a citizen who is highly honored and respected in his community.

Nathan Creamer, the son of Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Life) Creamer, was born about one mile southwest of Jeffersonville, September 18, 1844.

His father, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, came to this county with his parents, George and Elizabeth (Barney) Creamer, when he was eight years of age, and lived the remainder of his days on the farm where his son, Nathan, is now located. George Creamer entered the land from the government and put part of it in shape for crops. Under these pioneer conditions Joseph Creamer grew to manhood, married and reared a family of seven children, Mrs. Mary A. Tobin, Mrs. Emily Armstrong, George, Lewis, Nathan, A. R. and U. G. Of these seven children, three, George, Mrs. Armstrong and Lewis, are deceased, the latter dying during the Civil War, in which he had enlisted as a member of the Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Two of the brothers, A. R. and U. G., are prominent lawyers and highly respected citizens of the community where they reside. George Creamer, the grandfather of Nathan, reared a family of five children, David, Joshua, Elizabeth, Mrs. Josiah Huff, and Joseph B., the father of Nathan Creamer.

Nathan Creamer was reared on the farm where he was born. He received his education in the district schools of his home neighborhood and finished at Jeffersonville in the graded schools. As a youth he worked on his father's farm during the summer seasons and at the age of twenty-five commenced renting land of his father. After the latter's death he purchased the interests of the other children in the home farm and has since been operating it with marked success. He carries on a general system of farming and stock raising and, being a man of progressive ideas, has had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts abundantly rewarded.

Mr. Creamer was married in 1872 to Martha M. Cryder, the daughter of William and Susan (Carr) Cryder, of Madison county, Ohio, and to this union have been born three children, Ansel, Minnie and Jesse C. Ansel, now deceased, who was three years in the State University, died February 22, 1914; he married Susan Horley, and has three children, Edith E., Anna and Ansel, Jr.; Minnie is deceased; Jesse C. is a student in the Ohio State University, where he has completed two years of the regular course.

Politically, Mr. Creamer is a Republican and has held various offices at the hands of his party. He served as supervisor and also as a member of the school board, of which he has been president. His party, recognizing in him a man of ability and integrity, nominated and subsequently elected him to the responsible position of trustee of his township, and he is filling this office with honor to himself and credit to the citizens of the township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JAMISON.

A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The reputation of Benjamin Franklin Jamison, one of the leading older citizens of Union township, Fayette county, having been unassailable all along the highways of life, according to those who know him best, it is believed that a study of his career will be of benefit to the reader, for it is not only one of honor but of usefulness also.

Benjamin Franklin Jamison, successful farmer, residing on his excellent farm of two hundred and fifty-four acres located about two and one-half miles from Washington C. H. on the Leesburg road, was born on October 19, 1834, the son of Jacob and Drusilla (Harrison) Jamison. Jacob was born in Kentucky and when he was a small lad of six years, his parents came to this state and settled first near Frankfort. They, however, remained there but a short time and then came direct to this county, with the history of which the family has since been identified.

The immediate subject was the youngest in a family of eight children, the others being Jacob, William, Abraham, John, Merritt, Samuel, Isabelle and Benjamin, the subject. Mr. Jamison enjoys the unique privilege of having passed his entire life on the same farm, his birth having occurred in a house which stood on almost the same spot where his present elegant and commodious dwelling now stands. He received his education in the common schools of the district, taking advantage of every opportunity this section at that time afforded and he remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, when he began life for himself. He spent three years in Illinois, then returned and bought the old home and gradually increased his possessions until he reached his present gratifying state. Throughout his career he has shown perseverance and determination of a high order, coupled with excellent business ability and this, with his undoubted honor and integrity, not only won him material success, but an enviable place in the esteem of his fellow-men.

On September 12, 1865, Mr. Jamison led to the hymeneal altar Emily Jane Taylor, daughter of Edward and Mary (Smith) Taylor, the former

of whom was a native of the state of Kentucky. In early manhood he emigrated to this state and settled in this county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the advanced age of ninety years.

While not a member of any church, Mr. Jamison is deeply interested in the cause and contributes from time to time to such benevolences as appeal to his sympathy. Politically, he has always been aligned with the Democratic party, although never taking more than a passive interest in such matters. Mr. Jamison is now in his eightieth year and is enjoying excellent health and is in full possession of all faculties. He is an interesting conversationalist and the doors of his handsome home open wide to admit both stranger and friend to such genuine old-fashioned hospitality as is not always met with. Mr. Jamison is properly numbered among the substantial citizens of this locality, having contributed in many ways to the advancement of his fellow citizens. He is known as one of the most successful raisers of live stock in these parts, but has practically given over the active management of his business to others, retaining, however, a complete control of affairs. He has, in the course of an honorable career, been successful in business affairs and is in every way deserving of mention in a biographical history of his county.

JOHN LOGAN.

John Logan, one of the leading and influential members of the bar of Fayette county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Washington township, Clermont county, on January 30, 1857. His parents, Lewis Ashby Logan and Sarepta (Taylor) Logan, were both also natives of Ohio, the father having been born in Brown county and the mother in Clermont county. The subject's paternal grandparents were John and Margaret (Clark) Logan, the former a native of Kentucky, where he followed the vocation of a farmer. During the War of 1812 he enlisted for active service and became the major of a battalion. He and his wife became pioneer settlers of Brown county, Ohio, and enjoyed the high regard of the community because of their upright lives and their interest in the welfare of their neighbors. They both passed away when about seventy years of age. Lewis A., father of the subject of this review, was reared in Brown county, Ohio, and during his early years followed farming as a vocation. Later he became an expert millwright and for many years gave his attention to a flourishing mill business in Clermont county. He died in September, 1893, at West-

wood, aged seventy-one years, and was survived a number of years by his widow, whose death occurred in October, 1901, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. They were folk of sterling worth and were long consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Sarepta (Taylor) Logan was a daughter of John H. Taylor, a pioneer of Clermont county, this state, where he followed farming during his active years, his death occurring there when about seventy years old.

To Lewis A. and Sarepta Logan were born the following children: Lewis Ashby, who was accidentally drowned at the age of four years; Samuel Taylor, of Westwood, Cincinnati, Ohio; John, the immediate subject of this review; Harry C., of Mobile, Alabama; Anna Elizabeth, principal of the state normal department of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and Frank P., of Cleveland, Ohio.

When John Logan was about nine years of age, his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood. He attended the public schools there, graduating from the Hughes high school in June, 1875. During the following year he was employed as a clerk in a law office in Cincinnati, and during the following three years he engaged in teaching school. His year's experience in a law office aroused within him a purpose to make the practice of law his life work and, to this end, he began the study of Kent, Blackstone and other of the great legal authorities in the office of Judge Marshall J. Williams. In April, 1881, Mr. Logan was formally admitted to the bar and he immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Washington C. H., where he has remained continuously since and where he was soon in command of a representative clientele. In 1881 he entered into a partnership with Judge Williams, a relation which was continued with marked success until, in 1885, the senior member of the firm was elected to the bench of the circuit court. From that time until January 1, 1893, Mr. Logan was in partnership with Frank G. Carpenter, who is now judge of the common pleas court, but since the last-named date Mr. Logan has practiced alone. He served efficiently as city solicitor for three years, but otherwise has held no public office.

As a lawyer, Mr. Logan is informed in his profession and faithful to clients and the law. He has been connected, on one side or the other, as counsel in much of the more important litigation which has been tried in the local courts, and his reputation as a lawyer has steadily increased until today his place in the front rank of the profession is generally conceded. Mr. Logan is a man of high intellectual attainments, gained by much reading and

study and close observation of men and events. He possesses a splendid library and some of his most enjoyable hours are spent among his books.

On the 26th day of October, 1887, Mr. Logan married Elizabeth B. Pearce, a native of Washington C. H., and a daughter of Elgar B. and Virginia Bell (Knight) Pearce, the latter a native of Fayette county. Elgar B. Pearce was well known as the editor and publisher of the *Ohio State Register,* but died when comparatively young. On the maternal side, Mrs. Logan is descended from Joseph Bell, her great-grandfather, who was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Fayette county, acquiring considerable land adjoining the city of Washington C. H., much of this land being now within the corporate limits. Mrs. Logan's great uncle on the maternal side, John M. Bell, was a man of considerable local prominence and served as captain of a company during the Civil War.

Politically, John Logan is an earnest advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been a frequent figure in the councils of that organization. Fraternally, he is a member of Washington Lodge No. 129, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. While laboring for his individual advancement, Mr. Logan has never forgotten his obligations to the public and his support of such measures and movements as make for the general good can always be depended upon. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fiber, he has achieved signal success in an exacting calling and is eminently deserving of the large prestige which he enjoys in the community with which practically all his mature life has been identified.

JOSEPH YOUNG STITT.

The history of this section of the Buckeye state is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness not much more than a century ago and reaching its magnitude of today without other aids than those of continued industry. Joseph Y. Stitt, to a short sketch of whose career the reader's attention is now directed, is directly descended from one of the earliest pioneers of this section and the family has, therefore, been largely instrumental in speedily bringing about the satisfactory conditions of community life which early obtained here; while the immediate subject of this sketch fills a place of trust and responsibility, and the manner in which he is esteemed by his fellow citizens clearly indicates how satisfactory indeed is the service he renders.

Joseph Y. Stitt, the popular pharmacist of Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, was born on June 8, 1860, on a farm near the town where he now resides. He is a son of John and Eliza (Holland) Stitt, the former of whom was the son of Luke and Jane (Young) Stitt. Luke was a native of the Emerald Isle, born in county Down. When quite a young man he emigrated to the United States in search of greater opportunities, and finally located in this state, being one of the first settlers in this section. He obtained government land, all of which was in a primitive state, and by his own unaided efforts reclaimed the broad and smiling acres from the grasp of the wilderness. This necessitated many years of hard work, with the limitations and privations of the early settlers, but he lived to see conditions greatly changed and his children enjoying opportunities undreamed of in his young manhood. His son John, who was the father of the immediate subject, was one of the first white children born within the bounds of this county.

The subject was one of a family of six children, being the fifth child in order of birth. Eleanor J., the oldest of the family, is dead, as is also John W., the fourth child. James H. resides at Jamestown, this state, and Charles L., who married Hattie Van Pelt, now deceased. They have one child, Georgia. Hugh, the youngest of the family, makes his home in Elgin, Illinois. During his earlier years, the subject attended the school of Bloomingburg and, when older, went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he took the normal course of training. He labored earnestly to fit himself for the profession of teaching and succeeded well in his undertaking. For six years he was engaged in teaching and also operated a farm at the same time. However, he was not thoroughly satisfied with the life of an instructor of youth and began thinking seriously of entering the retail drug business. He secured a position in a drug store, and has been engaged in that line ever since.

In August, 1882, Mr. Stitt was united in holy matrimony with Mattie Morris, daughter of Robert and Ellen (Miller) Morris, whose death occurred on May 14, 1906. Mrs. Stitt was a woman who had a great many warm friends who well knew her excellent qualities. She was a devoted wife and mother and a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. She was laid to rest in the Bloomingburg cemetery and the influence of her life still goes on through the lives of her husband and children. She was the mother of two children, Howard, a practicing physician located at Washington C. H., whose wife is Margaret McClure, and Ursel G., who remains at home with the father. Mr. Stitt is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church and his fraternal affiliations are with the time-honored body of Free

and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias and in the work of these local organizations he takes a commendable interest.

Mr. Stitt's entire life has been passed in this locality, where he is known and respected by all, and since engaging in his present business he has enjoyed a liberal and constantly growing patronage. He carries a well selected stock with all accessories usually found in such a store and because of his correct business methods, uniform courtesy to his patrons and his evident desire to justify the confidence placed in him, he has long enjoyed his full share of the business in this line. He understands thoroughly every detail of his business and intelligently supplies the needs of his patrons. Mr. Stitt is accounted among the best citizens of this locality, being ever desirous of contributing his share toward the moral, social and material growth of the community.

FRANK DILL.

Though more than a decade of years has elapsed since Frank Dill was transferred from the life militant to the life triumphant, his personality is still fresh in the memory of his many friends who remain in Fayette county, where for so many years he was regarded as one of its leading citizens. Because of his many excellent personal qualities and the splendid and definite influence which his life shed over the entire locality in which he lived so long and which he labored so earnestly to upbuild in any way in his power, it is particularly fitting that specific mention should be made of him in a work containing the biographies of the representative men of his county. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent business judgment, he stood "four-square to every wind that blew," and throughout the locality where he lived he occupied an enviable position among his fellow men. A glance at the beautiful surroundings of his home is sufficient to convince anyone that the pride of his life and the desire of his heart was for his family. His home life was beautiful and he planned daily to make those dependent upon him comfortable and happy, and it can be truly said of Frank Dill that he loved his wife and children, and to him home was the dearest place on earth.

The late Frank Dill was born December 13, 1857, about three miles south of Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, and died at his beautiful home in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, September 22, 1902. He was the son of William and Mary (Kelly) Dill, natives of Ross county, and the

parents of eight children: Elisha, Maggie, Ella, Frank, Lewis, William, Robert and Edward. The father of William Dill was a native of Virginia and an early settler in Ross county, this state.

Frank Dill received a good common school education in the schools of his native county, and later attended Salem Academy at Chillicothe, this state, where he completed his education. He then took charge of the home farm and a few years later came to Fayette county, where he purchased a farm in Jefferson township and started in to farm for himself. He proved to be a very successful farmer and year by year added to his land holdings until at the time of his death, in 1902, he was the possessor of five hundred acres of fine farming land in this county. He placed extensive improvements upon his farm and because of his home being surrounded by beautiful maple trees, he christened his homestead "Maple Hill," and by this name it is known throughout the county. He was one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers of the county and marketed his stock by the car load every year. About two weeks before his death he went to Kentucky to buy cattle for his farm and while away from home became ill and yet continued at work, hoping to wear off the effects of his illness, but was finally compelled to return home, when it was found that he was suffering from typhoid fever, and within ten days he was removed from the land of the living. He was a man of sterling business qualities and his business, next to his family, received untiring attention. He was honest in all of his dealings and in every transaction his word was never called into question at any time. While his material accumulations were considerable, yet his methods were always honorable and his integrity and uprightness were never questioned.

Mr. Dill was married December 19, 1888, to Letitia Hays, the daughter of Morgan and Eliza (Larrimer) Hays, and to this union were born four children: One who died at the age of ten months; Hays, who graduated in June, 1914, at the Ohio State University; Claire, who died at the age of thirteen, and Dorothy, who is now twelve years of age. Hays is a finely educated young man and immediately after his graduation took charge of the home farm, in which he is showing marked skill in managing.

Fraternally, Mr. Dill was a member of the Knights of Pythias. His life was indeed a busy one, his private affairs and his home making heavy demands upon his time, yet he never allowed it to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his duties. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his life was a steady effort for the welfare of his fellow citizens. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow

men and was always ready to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves. When he believed he was on the right path, nothing could swerve him from it. His home life was a sacred trust and his friendships were inviolable. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life and his memory will long be revered by his many friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM WALLACE JANES.

The biographies of the representative men of any county bring to light many treasures of mind, character and courage which may well arouse the pride of their families and of the communities where they lived. The late William Wallace Janes was distinctively one of the leading citizens of Fayette county, Ohio, and as such made his influence felt among his fellow men. A man of quiet and refined disposition, yet his very integrity and strength of character forced him to the front in such a way as to cause him to be recognized as a leader in the community and a man who always commanded the respect of his contemporaries. The good that a man like Mr. Janes can do in the course of an active life is incalculable and cannot be measured in metes and bounds. He lived an unselfish, helpful and altruistic life, and his fellow citizens were made better by having come into contact with him in his daily life.

The late William Wallace Janes was born May 8, 1850, in Jefferson township, this county, and died May 20, 1909, on the farm where he was born. He was the son of George and Elizabeth (Carr) Janes, his father having been born on the same farm. George Janes was the son of William Janes, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and was a prominent farmer of Jefferson township, and reared a family of children who were a credit to his good teachings, James, William Wallace, Catherine, Albert, Frank and Thaddeus.

William W. Janes attended the district schools of his immediate neighborhood and from his earliest boyhood days assisted his father on the home farm. He continues to live at home until his marriage, after which he began to farm a part of the old home farm. He prospered exceedingly and was enabled to augment his possessions from time to time until at the time of his death he was the owner of four hundred and twenty-five acres of fine land in Jefferson township. His farm was one of the best improved in the county, and was a tribute to his skill as a farmer and his good management as a business man.

Mr. Janes was married January 16, 1884, to Emma Glaze, the daughter of Adam and Lucy (Baughn) Glaze. Adam Glaze was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and when a youth came to this county with his parents, George and Catherine (Turnipseed) Glaze, who brought their family from Virginia in 1815, and settled on Paint creek. To Adam Glaze and wife were born eight children, Mrs. Catherine Fultz, Mrs. Elizabeth Seymour, Mrs. Samantha Engle, Mrs. Drusilla Boyd, Mrs. Emma Janes, Mrs. Ella Squier and Chandler. Three of these children, Samantha, Drusilla and Ella, are deceased.

Mr. Janes and his wife reared a family of three children, Fred C., Thomas and Frank. Fred C. married Mary Allen and has three children, Marion, Ellen and Susan; Frank is a graduate of Ohio State University and is now engaged in the fruit business. The other son, Thomas, was a student in Ohio State University and is operating the home farm.

Politically, Mr. Janes was a life-long Republican and was frequently honored by his party by being elected to positions of trust and responsibility. He served as trustee of Jefferson township, and for many years was a member of the school board, serving as president of the board of education of Jefferson township. He was a man of high civic ideals and a warm supporter of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of his community. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his life was a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by written or spoken words, for the purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character.

WILLIAM A. THARP.

The career of William A. Tharp extends over a period of half a century, practically all of which has been spent in Washington C. H., where his long residence and extensive business career have given him a wide acquaintance throughout the county. He is one of the substantial and enterprising business men of the city, who, from a small beginning, has built up a constantly enlarging trade. He is a fine example of a successful, self-made man, who is not only eminently deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, but also possesses those necessary qualities which fit him to discharge the duties of any responsibility with which he may be entrusted. He comes from an old and highly respected family and was reared under ex-

cellent home influences, the result being that he is an ideal American citizen and stands for the best things in civilization.

William A. Tharp, of the firm of W. A. Tharp & Company, clothing merchants, was born in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, July 13, 1864. His parents, William A. and Sarah Ellen (Davis) Tharp, were also natives of this county and reared a family of five children: William A.; Benjamin M., of Dayton, Ohio; Charles D., of Washington C. H.; Frank E., of Dayton, and Lizzie, the wife of Frank McCoy, of Akron, Ohio.

William A. Tharp, Sr., was reared in this county and spent his whole life within its limits. He was a stock buyer in Washington C. H. during his active life and handled thousands of head of cattle during his life time. His death occurred when about fifty years of age. His wife was about the same age at the time of her death. He was a member of the Episcopalian church, while his wife adhered to the Methodist faith. William A. Tharp, Sr., was the son of Daniel and ——— (Stoops) Tharp, natives of Highland county, this state, and early settlers in Fayette county. Later in life Daniel Tharp and his family returned to Highland county, where they lived to an advanced age. He was an extensive farmer and for many years managed a tavern at Samantha, Ohio. Daniel Tharp and wife reared a large family of children, William A., James, John, Eli, Mrs. Alva, Johnson and Mrs. Brown Moore. The father of the wife of William A. Tharp, Sr., was Jacob Davis, who, with his wife, were natives of Virginia and pioneer settlers in Wayne township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their days. Jacob Davis and wife had a family of five children, Nancy, Benjamin, Jacob, William and Sarah Ellen, the wife of William A. Tharp, Sr.

The education of William A. Tharp, Jr., was received in the schools of Washington C. H., and when sixteen years of age he began clerking in the clothing stores of this city. He was an efficient clerk and in this way acquired all of the details of the clothing business, so that when he embarked in the same line of activity for himself in 1898 he was capable of making his business successful from the beginning. He organized a company in 1898 under the firm name of W. A. Tharp & Company, and for the past sixteen years has conducted a successful clothing establishment in this city. He has a well appointed and up-to-date store and carries a large stock of the latest style clothing and wear for men and boys of all kinds.

Mr. Tharp was married August 2, 1885, to Minnie E. McKee, the daughter of John L. and Lena (Schumm) McKee, and to this union there have been born six children, Minetta L., Edwin M., Robert B., Lora Ellen,

Wilma Marie and Charlene. Edwin M., who married Irene Curtis, and has a daughter, Marjorie, is a newspaper reporter and editor of the *Ohio State Journal,* at Columbus; Minetta L. married Richard Ramsey and lives in Washington C. H., while the other children are still unmarried and living with their parents.

Mr. Tharp is independent in politics, preferring to cast his ballot for the best citizens, irrespective of their political affiliations. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are loyal members of the Episcopal church.

MAYNARD W. ECKLE.

Prominent as a successful farmer, public official and progressive citizen of Madison township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Maynard W. Eckle. He is a man of great energy and determination and has attained a definite degree of success along agricultural lines. As trustee of Madison township, he is giving his fellow citizens conscientious and efficient service and is attending closely to all of the details of this office. Mr. Eckle has an interesting side line from which he derives no small part of his annual income. For several years he has followed the auctioneering business throughout his county and neighboring counties, and has met with a marked measure of success along this particular line of activity.

Maynard W. Eckle, the son of William and Clara (Holland) Eckle, was born in Marion township, this county, July 26, 1880. His father was a native of Highland county, this state, and was the son of Jacob and Ellen (Hudwell) Eckle. He came to Fayette county when a young man. Jacob Eckle and wife always lived in Highland county, where they are now buried. William Eckle is a prominent retired farmer now living in Union township, this county, near Washington C. H. He and his wife reared a family of five children: Ernest, who married Mattie Stewart; Pearl, who married Margaret Fulton; Ora, who married W. E. Gwinn, now deceased; Hazel, who is still living with her parents, and Maynard W., whose history is here presented.

Maynard W. Eckle was educated in the district schools of Union township, and later attended school in Dayton, Ohio, where he completed his educational training. He married at the age of twenty, and at once began

farming for himself on a farm of one hundred and forty acres six miles northwest of Bloomingburg. As a farmer he is one of the most progressive in the county and divides his attention between the raising of crops and the handling of live stock, with the result that he has the satisfaction of seeing his farm yield satisfactory returns each year. During the spring and fall he acts as auctioneer for farm and stock sales of all kinds throughout this and adjoining counties. He has met with a degree of success along this line, which indicates that he is a man of ability as an auctioneer.

Mr. Eckle was married July 12, 1900, to Ona Grimm, the daughter of James Madison and Alice (Beal) Grimm. Her parents were killed in a railroad accident January 28, 1913, at Haines' Crossing. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eckle, Clarence, Opal, Louis and Leo.

Politically, Mr. Eckle is a stanch Republican and has always been interested in local politics. At the present time he is the trustee of Madison township, as well as clerk of the White Oak school board, and in both capacities he renders efficient service to those he serves, and is well deserving of the high regard which is accorded him by his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Eckle is a young man of great promise and is a valuable asset to the community in which he lives. He lends his hearty influence to all worthy measures and thus is eminently deserving of a place among the representative men of his township and county.

NATHAN C. WILCOX.

As long as history endures the American nation will acknowledge its indebtedness to the heroes of sixty-one, who fought for the preservation of the Union and the honor of that starry banner which has never been trailed in the dust. Among those whose military records as valiant soldiers during the War of the Rebellion reflect lasting honor upon them and their descendants is Nathan C. Wilcox, retired merchant of Jeffersonville, Ohio. All of his active life has been spent in mercantile pursuits and upon his retirement from active business cares, about ten years ago, he was regarded as one of the most substantial business men of his city.

Nathan C. Wilcox, the son of Dr. Joseph and Mary J. (McClanahan) Wilcox, was born March 13, 1845, in Noble county, Ohio. His father was a native of Maryland and his mother of Ireland, being born in the northern

part of the island near Londonderry. Doctor Wilcox and his wife were early settlers in Noble county, Ohio, and later moved into Vinton county, this state, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Doctor Wilcox was a prominent physician of Vinton county for many years, and retired about fifteen years before his death, which occurred at Allensville, Vinton county. Doctor Wilcox and wife were the parents of eight children, Jane, Robert S., Mrs. Mary L. Cooper, Mrs. Isabel Miller, Mrs. Anna Wilson, Nathan C., John W. and Mrs. Alice Paine.

Nathan C. Wilcox received his education in the common schools of Allensville, Vinton county, this state. His father had a general store in the town and from his boyhood Nathan clerked in his father's store. During the summer of 1864 he worked for three months as a teamster for the government. In August of that year he enlisted for the one-hundred-day service in Company C, One Hundred Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served until the end of the war and then returned to Vinton county and engaged in the mercantile business with his father. After his father's death he continued to manage the store in Allensville until he went to Marysville, Ohio, where he managed a store for four years, and in 1883 located in Jeffersonville, this county, where he engaged in business until 1904, when he retired from active life and is now living quietly in Jeffersonville surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of modern life.

Mr. Wilcox was married in 1859 to Margaret E. Culy, the daughter of Dr. David and Elizabeth (Dean) Culy, of English descent and early settlers in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox reared a family of four children to lives of usefulness and honor, Charles R., Grace, George H. and Leo. Charles R. married Grace Mock, and has three children, Roy, Earl and Doris, and is living in Traverse City, Michigan; Grace is the wife of David S. Craig, of Washington C. H., and they have three children, Christina, Marvin and Margaret; George H. married Viola Schath; Leo married Amy Hindman, and they have a family of four children, Maurine, Margine, Hubert and Robert.

Mr. Wilcox has been a life-long Republican, but his mercantile interests have demanded so much of his time and attention that he never took an active part in political affairs. At present he is a member of the school board of Jeffersonville and deeply interested in the welfare of the school system of his town. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar.

He is a member of the Grand Army post of Jeffersonville and takes an active interest in the annual meetings of the old veterans of the county. He is one of those men who has not only been successful in his own private affairs, but has, when called upon by his fellow citizens, been a prominent factor in contributing to the general welfare of the community in which he has resided for so many years.

WILLIAM S. HUCHISON.

One of the families of Fayette county whose history presents many features of unusual interest is the Huchison family. William S. Huchison, whose history is presented in this connection is one of the most substantial farmers of Union township. He is a man of progressive ideas and has attained a success which stamps him as a man of keen business ability and good management. While devoting himself primarily to his own interests, yet he has not neglected his larger duties to the community life and has so conducted his life as to be a type of the community in which he resides.

William S. Huchison, son of Richard and Zipporah (Hanna) Huchison, was born November 27, 1853, in Ross county, Ohio. Richard Huchison was born in Noble county, Ohio, and was the son of James and Jane (Wood) Huchison. Zipporah Hanna, the wife of Richard Huchison, was born March 10, 1832, and died December 4, 1905. She was the daughter of Matthew and Mary Ann (Orr) Hanna, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Harrison county, Ohio, where Zipporah was born. Matthew Hanna and wife reared a family of twelve children, Robert, Mrs. Jane Turner, Mrs. Zipporah Huchison, James, Mrs. Sarah Harley, William, Mary, Matthew, Odessa, Martha, John and Watson. All of these children are now deceased except Robert, William, Matthew and Watson.

Richard Huchison and Zipporah Hanna were married January 22, 1853, and began housekeeping at Slate Mills, Ohio, but lived near Washington C. H. until the death of the husband and father, Richard H., after which the mother took up the tasks of rearing the family of five children. Two of the daughters died in childhood, but she reared the three sons to lives of usefulness and honor. She sent them all to school and kept the family together, even buying a small farm, where William, whose history is here recorded, is now living. She was a life-long and devout member of the Presbyterian church, being a faithful attendant for more than half a century. She is now buried in the cemetery at Washington C. H. Richard Huchison,

the father of the immediate subject of this review, settled in Ross county, Ohio, after his marriage and from there moved to Fayette county, this state. In 1857 he finally located in Union township, this county, where he was living in 1862, when he enlisted in the Civil War. He was mustered in as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed during the siege at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, leaving his widow with five children, William S., Mary, James M., Eliza and John. The two daughters are deceased, while the three sons are still living.

William S. Huchison was about ten years of age when his father was killed and he was brought up by his mother, who gave the three sons every possible advantage. At the age of sixteen years he began renting land and has always been known as a man who was not afraid of honest labor. That he has been successful is shown by his land holdings, ninety acres in Fayette county, one hundred and sixty acres in the state of Nebraska, and ninety acres in Greene county, this state.

Mr. Huchison was married in 1879 to Maria Thompson, the daughter of John and Virginia (Brown) Thompson, of Paint township. John Thompson was born in Virginia in Monroe county, and was the son of Alexander and Margaret (Dickinson) Thompson. Alexander Thompson was also a native of Virginia and came to Jackson county, Ohio, early in its history. Thomas Brown, the father of Virginia Brown, the mother of Mrs. Maria Huchison, took part in three wars, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War. He died in Newton, Jasper county, Illinois. John Thompson and wife were the parents of nine children, Mrs. Maria Huchison, Mrs. Emma Pine, Mrs. Alice Wood, Alexander, Mrs. Susan Pinkerton, Frank, Ella, Charles and Mrs. Winnie Irvin. Alexander and Ella are deceased, while the others are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Huchison have five children: Herbert, deceased; Ethel, who married Wilbur Hire, and has two daughters, Evelyn and Virginia; Warren, who married Icy Hidy, and has one daughter, Velma; and two, Loren and Walter, who are still unmarried and living with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Huchison is a Democrat and has always taken a deep interest in political matters, particularly in local affairs. He has been a member of the school board of Union township. Fraternally, he is a loyal member of the Sons of Veterans, and is commander of the B. H. Millikan Camp. Mr. Huchison is a man of open-hearted frankness and unaffected simplicity, and has a host of friends throughout the township and county who admire him for his many good qualities.

HARLEY T. WILKIN.

It matters much less where a man may be born and how he comes into this life, or rather the conditions surrounding his entrance on to the stage of action, than the environment thrown around him in his boyhood days. Undoubtedly heredity and environment establish a man's position in the world and the individual who is well born and whose surroundings make for his best development is the man who makes a success of life. Harley T. Wilkin, of Washington C. H., has been peculiarly blessed in both respects, having come from old and highly esteemed ancestors and having been reared under excellent home influences.

Harley T. Wilkin, of the firm of H. T. Wilkin & Company, clothing and dealers in gents' furnishing goods, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 15, 1887. His parents, Charles A. and Susanna (Nesbit) Wilkin, were natives of the same county and are still living in Hillsboro, that county. They were the parents of four children: Blangie Z., of Hillsboro; Harley T., of Washington C. H.; Roger L., of Hillsboro, and Henry M., also of Hillsboro. Charles A. Wilkin was reared as a farmer's lad in Highland county, this state, and became a general merchant at Newmarket, Ohio, where he was engaged in business for thirty years. At the present time he is engaged in the lumber business at Hillsboro, with the C. F. Whistler Lumber Company. He is also interested in agricultural pursuits, owning a fine farm in Highland county. He is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife adheres to the Presbyterian faith.

The parents of Charles A. Wilkins were Isaac and Matilda (Edwards) Wilkins, natives of Virginia and Ireland, respectively, and early settlers in Highland county, Ohio. Isaac Wilkins was a farmer and he and his wife reared a family of five children in that county, Hamilton E., Charles A., Effie, Thomas and Arthur. The parents of the wife of Charles A. Wilkin were William and Lucinda (Eakins) Nesbitt, natives of Highland county, this state. William Nesbitt died in that county at an advanced age, while his wife still survives him, residing in the county where she was born. William Nesbitt and wife had two children, Henry and Susanna, the wife of Charles A. Wilkin.

Harley T. Wilkin was reared in Newmarket, Ohio, and attended the public schools there until fifteen years of age, after which he took the course in the high school at Hillsboro, Ohio. He then began clerking in a clothing store in Hillsboro, and continued working there until he was twenty-four

years old. While clerking he made it a point to become acquainted with every detail of the clothing business and when he came to work in Washington C. H., in August, 1911, and established his present business, he was already in close touch with the management of this particular line of business. He is a wide-awake and progressive young man and is rapidly building up a large trade in the city and surrounding community. He has a neat and attractive store with modern equipment and displays his goods in such a way as to attract his customers. He carries a large and well assorted stock of everything worn by men and boys, and by his courteous treatment and affable manner he is rapidly forging to the front as one of the successful business men of his adopted city.

Mr. Wilkin was married on Christmas day, 1909, to Lucy Scott Bean, the daughter of William N. and Mary (Scott) Bean, and to this union has been born one son, Daniel Scott William Wilkin. Mrs. Wilkin was born in Hillsboro, where her parents are now living, and is one of two children, the other being Lois, who is still with her parents. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Wilkin were the parents of three children, William, John and Mollie. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Wilkin were Daniel and ——— (Pulse) Scott, who also had three children, Mary, Sarah and Charles.

Mr. Wilkin is identified with the Democratic party, but has been too much engrossed with his business affairs to take an active part in political matters. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY L. HIRE.

One of the largest land owners of Fayette county is Henry L. Hire, who has spent his whole life in this county. In the course of a life of sixty-five years he has accumulated a farm of seven hundred and thirty acres, and, according to the 1910 census, is one of the thirty-three men who own more than five hundred acres of land in this county. His parents were pioneers in Fayette county, having located here shortly after the organization of the county in 1810. His father dying when he was a youth of sixteen, he was compelled to assume the responsibility of managing the home farm, and from that time until he retired from active farm life he lived on the place where he was born.

Henry L. Hire, the son of Jackson and Anna (Kessler) Hire, was born

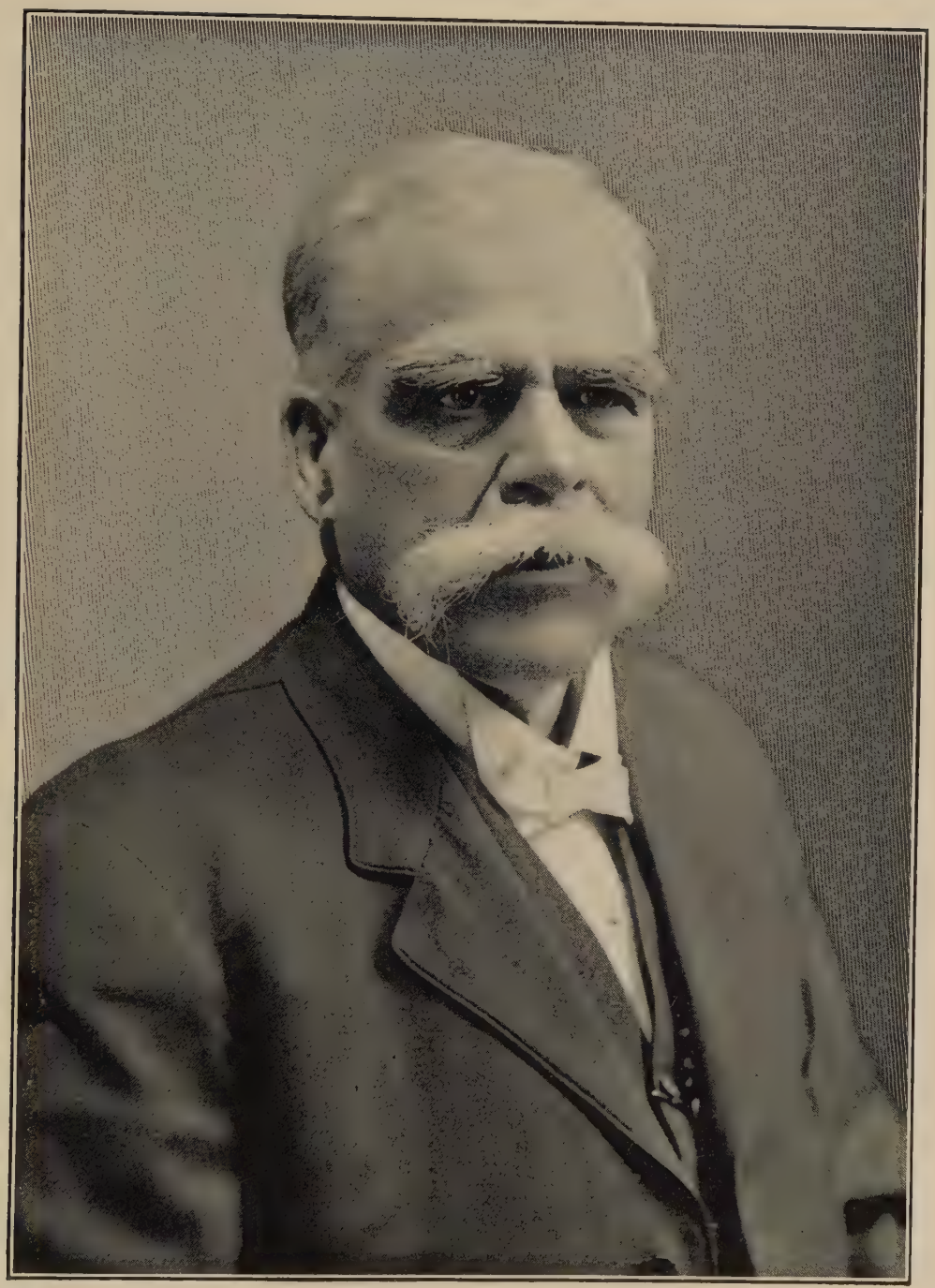
November 6, 1849, in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio. His father was also a native of this county, his grandfather having been one of the first settlers in this section of the state. Jackson Hire and wife were the parents of two children, Henry L., and Sarah, deceased.

Henry L. Hire was educated in the district schools of his home township and finished his education in the schools of Bloomingburg. His father died when he was sixteen years of age and two years later he took charge of the home farm, his mother residing with him until her death. His farm, known as the Blue Grass Stock Farm, is located north of the town of Jeffersonville, and consists of six hundred and thirty acres of fine farming land, on which he lived until a few years ago, when he retired from the active life of the farm and bought his present home adjoining the town of Jeffersonville, with which is connected a farm of one hundred acres and one of the most beautiful country homes in the county. While in active farm life he has made a specialty of stock raising, breeding and handling Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red hogs.

Mr. Hire was married in 1869 to Angeline Brock, the daughter of Jackson and Sarah (Little) Brock. Mr. Hire has been a life-long Democrat and in his younger days was active in political matters. He served on the school board of his township and was president of the board for several years. At the present time he is serving as trustee of Jefferson township, and in this capacity is furthering the interests of his fellow citizens in every possible way. He and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church, in whose welfare they are interested and to whose support they are generous contributors.

HON. HORACE LANGDON HADLEY.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Ohio who have won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time conferred honor on their community, would be incomplete were there failure to make definite mention of the gentleman whose name introduces this review, Hon. Horace L. Hadley, whose name is a familiar one in this section of the state, where he has held worthy prestige in legal and political circles. He has been distinctively a man of affairs, wielding a wide influence among those with whom he has associated, ever having the welfare of his community at heart and doing what he could to aid in its progress and development. He firmly believes



HON. HORACE L. HADLEY

the old Buckeye state to be one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous of any in the Union and it has always been due to such men as Mr. Hadley that she could justly claim a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which conserved consecutive development and marked advancement along all lines of upbuilding. Mr. Hadley early achieved a splendid record at the bar and through the subsequent years he enjoyed an acknowledged standing in the front ranks of the legal fraternity, being connected, as counsel, with much of the more important litigation in the courts of Fayette and neighboring counties. In discussions of the principles of law, Mr. Hadley has always been noted for clearness of statement and candor, his zeal for a client never leading him to urge an argument which in his judgment is not in harmony with the law. By a straightforward, honorable course, he built up a large and lucrative legal business, and financially has been successful above the average of his calling.

Horace L. Hadley comes of sterling old Yankee stock, having been born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, on May 7, 1837, and is a son of Winthrop and Sybil (Worthen) Hadley. The subject's paternal grandparents were Daniel and Hannah (Ordway) Hadley, whose children were Lydia, Hannah, Daniel, Joseph, David, Dorcas, Samuel, John, Mary, Keziah, Cynthia, Betsy and Winthrop (father of the subject). By a prior marriage, to Mehitabel Whittaker, Daniel Hadley had two children, Tamar and Mehitabel. On the maternal side, the subject's grandparents were Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Meacham) Worthen, to whom were born four sons and four daughters, namely, Sybil, Hannah, Sallie, Mary, Moses, Joseph, Amos and Samuel.

Horace L. Hadley is indebted to the common schools of his home neighborhood for his elementary education, which he supplemented by attending the private academy conducted by Daniel G. Beede, at Center Sandwich. Having early determined to adopt the legal profession as his life work, in 1860 he began the study of law in the office and under the direction of Sidney C. Bancroft, of Salem, Massachusetts. He was thus engaged at the outbreak of the Civil War, when, feeling that his country's necessity superseded all personal ambitions, he laid aside his books and, on August 26, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He served with this regiment until it was mustered out in July, 1863, at Wenham, Massachusetts. On September 16, 1862, while the Fifth Regiment was in camp at Wenham, Mr. Hadley was admitted to the bar and, securing a furlough, he went to Newburyport, where the court was then in session, and took the oath as an attorney and counselor at law. Mr. Hadley's mili-

tary service was characterized by duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed and after his return from the army he entered at once upon the active practice of law at Danvers, Massachusetts. He was successful, but, desiring a wider field for the exercise of his talents, in April, 1870, he came to Washington C. H., Ohio, arriving here on April 8th. He at once opened an office and his abilities were soon recognized by his new-found professional brethren. Four years after locating here, Mr. Hadley formed a professional partnership with Judge Maynard, an association which was maintained from October 1, 1874, to May 1, 1885. As stated before, Mr. Hadley was successful both in the practice of his profession and also in business affairs of a private nature, so that during the past few years he has to a considerable extent relinquished his professional labors and is giving his attention chiefly to his real estate interests, a part of his holding being four valuable farms in the vicinity of Washington C. H.

On September 1, 1868, Mr. Hadley married Sarah Elizabeth Emerson, who was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, January 5, 1846, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Emerson, of Danvers, and a granddaughter of Col. John Batchelder, who served in the War of the Revolution; on the paternal side, she was a granddaughter of Darius and Sarah (Thomas) Emerson. To Mr. and Mrs. Hadley were born the following children: Olive Batchelder, born May 11, 1879, was married on May 11, 1903, to William E. Springer, of Washington C. H., Ohio, and they have two children, Elizabeth Louise and Wilhelmina. The subject's other child, Harry Lawrence Hadley, is a minister of the Episcopal church, having charge of a parish at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; he remains unmarried.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Hadley is a strong Republican and for many years has been a conspicuous figure in the councils of his party. His ability and services were recognized and in October, 1881, he was elected a member of the Legislature, his term commencing on January 1st following. In October, 1883, he was re-elected and served until the close of the session of 1885, a period of four years, during which he ever stood for such measures as promised to be of the greatest benefit to the people generally. In 1900 and 1901 Mr. Hadley served as city solicitor of Washington C. H., and was also a member of the city council for one term.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have long been active and earnest members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hadley is a retired deacon. Fraternally, he is a member of Temple Lodge No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the encampment branch of that order. He

keeps alive his old army associations through his membership in R. B. Hayes Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Thus briefly have been outlined the leading facts in the career of one who has rightfully earned a place in the permanent annals of his county. He has given to the world the best of an essentially virile, loyal and noble nature and his standard of integrity and honor has ever been inflexible. He has been the architect of his own fortune and upon his entire career there rests no blemish, for he has been true to the highest ideals and has lived and labored to worthy ends.

HENRY CASEY.

The gentleman of whom the biographer now writes is one of the widely known and honored citizens of Fayette county, where for over half a century he has been a valued factor in the development of the same, prominently identified with the various interests of his community. Almost his entire life has been given to the vocation of farming and he is now living in comfortable retirement in Bloomingburg where both he and his good wife are quietly enjoying the fruits of their earlier and more strenuous years.

Henry Casey was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on December 28, 1837, being a son of George and Catherine (Brakiron) Casey, the former of whom was also a native of the same county. During the earlier portion of his life he was a blacksmith by trade and resided in a number of towns in his native state. His later years he devoted to farming and was located at various points in Illinois and Iowa, where he went in search of a suitable location. His death occurred while he was residing in Wayne county, Iowa, as did also that of his wife, and both lie buried in the cemetery at Allerton, that state. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom have passed from this life. They are Susan, Rebecca, David, Calvin, Daniel, Elizabeth and Malinda. Henry, the immediate subject, was the fourth child in order of birth and the others living are James, the eldest of the family, Ashibal and Mary.

The subject's early education was very limited indeed, he having had the advantage of only six months schooling, but he later realized something of what he had missed and endeavored in every possible way to acquire useful information along various lines. He was early trained in the work about a farm and when a young man served two years on boats plying the Mononga-

hela river. He soon became dissatisfied with this life and returned to the life of the soil, in which he passed the remainder of his active years. He first came to Fayette county on November 18, 1860, and secured work on a farm. Here he remained for several months and, early fired with patriotism, he enlisted for service with the Union early in the struggle between the two factions of our nation. On September 8, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. This regiment saw much active service during the next three years, among the leading engagements being that of Fort Donelson, the battle of Shiloh, engagements at Bolivar, Tennessee; Iuka, Mississippi; Raymond, Mississippi; Champion's Hill, Vicksburg and Jackson (Mississippi), Baker's Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Orangeburg, Raleigh, Nickajack and Savannah (Georgia). Although having seen so much active service, Mr. Casey was so fortunate as to escape without injury and after the close of the war he returned to Washington C. H. Here, on February 8, 1866, he was united in matrimony with Katharyn Holland, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Windle) Holland. Charles Holland was a native of the state of Maryland and was brought to this state by William Ogden when he was four years old. They settled first in Ross county, but remained there only a short time, when they removed to Madison county. Here young Charles grew to manhood and when still young began farming on his own account. Here he married Elizabeth Windle. Their union was blessed with three children: Katharyn, the wife of the subject, being the youngest of the family; Rachael, the eldest, is Mrs. Brown and Susan, who became Mrs. Baldwin, is dead. The Holland family were among the early settlers of this part of the state and, being people of intelligence and high moral status, they were early prominent in the best interests of the county and left the impress of their individualities upon many of its institutions. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holland have passed from this life and were laid to rest in the cemetery at Bloomingburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey were blessed with nine children, namely: Eva, who married Wesley Eberhart and who is the mother of four children, Arley, Arthur, Merritt and Gladys, all of whom are in school. Frank, the oldest son of the family, married Margaret Ball and they have three children, Bliss, Bessie and Mary. Carrie is the wife of Frank McCoy and has borne four children, but three of whom, Geneva, Charles and Howard, are living, and Marie is dead. Cora became the wife of Claud Andrew and is the mother

of two children, Dorris and Dwight. Myrtle married Elmer Clever and has one child, Marjorie. Ollie married Herbert Plummer, while Calvin chose as his wife Elizabeth Porter, who has borne him five children, Walter, Calvin, Mary, Herbert and Francis.

Mr. Casey's fraternal affiliation is with the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons and he is also a member of Miram Judy Post No. 449, Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his good wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years have sought to live in strict conformity with its teachings and to advance its interests in every way possible. Mr. and Mrs. Casey have enjoyed a wedded life extending over a longer period than that of the average and are hoping soon to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that event. Mr. Casey attained a gratifying degree of success during the years of his labor and owns an excellent farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. They are spending their latter years in comfortable retirement, surrounded by their children and many grandchildren who bring untold pleasure into their lives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Casey are enjoying excellent health and bid fair to live many more years in full possession of all the faculties which make life enjoyable. They have always been regarded as among the very best families of the community and have an ever widening circle of friends and acquaintances, a fitting tribute to their worthy and useful lives.

KELLEY DIXON.

The man who has lived ninety years in this country was born when John Quincy Adams was President of the United States. One of the oldest men of Fayette county is Kelley Dixon, who was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in the year 1823. His life has been replete with interesting incidents and this brief sketch can do little more than mention most of them. As a young man he made the trip overland to California in 1849, but, unlike most of those who made the trip, he came back with his pockets full of gold. He promptly invested his money in Fayette county land and is now probably the largest land holder in the county. He has eighteen hundred acres of fine land in Wayne township, being one of the four men of the county to own more than a thousand acres of land.

The parents of Kelley Dixon were Thomas and Margaret (Clance) Dixon, both natives of Kentucky. Early in their married career they moved

to Kentucky where Thomas Dixon became the overseer of the slaves on a large plantation. In 1834 Thomas Dixon and his family moved to the state of Ohio and located on the river near Ripley in Brown county. A few years later they permanently settled in Fayette county and bought land in Wayne township. Thomas was a soldier in the War of 1812, his father, also called Thomas, being a Revolutionary soldier. Thomas Dixon, Sr., and wife are buried in Kentucky and his son, Thomas, Jr., and wife are buried at Good Hope, in Fayette county. To Thomas Dixon, Jr., and wife were born eight children, Abner, Ellis, Kelley, Susan, Richard, Henry, Jane and Giles. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of Kelley, Giles, Richard and Jane.

Kelley Dixon removed with his parents from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Ohio, arriving in the latter state when he was eleven years of age. Consequently his education was received in Kentucky and Ohio, but, owing to the limited school facilities of his day, his education was very meager. In 1849, at the time the California gold fever was at its height, he went overland with a party to that state to seek his fortune in the gold mines. They had considerable trouble with the Indians on the way to the west, but finally reached there safely. He met with good success in his mining operations and returned a few years later with considerable gold. The return trip was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama and was filled with many exciting experiences.

On returning to Fayette county Mr. Dixon decided to invest the most of his hard-earned wealth in good farming land and in so doing exhibited good foresight. The land, which was cheap at that time, is now worth several times what he paid for it in the fifties. He has long since retired from active farm life, although he still retains the general supervision of his large estate.

Mr. Dixon was married in 1855 to Armilda Brakefield, who died about six years ago. To this marriage were born four children, Sheridan, Jeanette and two who died in infancy. Sheridan, who died in May, 1914, married Ethel Shobe and has one son, Kelley. Jeanette married first William H. Rodgers. His death occurred in 1901, and they had six children, Kelley, Robert, Ernest, Hamilton, Ola and Mary. Mrs. Rodgers married for her second husband H. D. Hoppes.

Politically, Mr. Dixon has been a Democrat for the past seventy years and has always been one of the advisers of his party in local affairs. He has never wished for office, but has frequently assisted his friends to political preferment. He has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal

church and is a consistent member, as was his wife during her life time. Mr. Dixon is one of the oldest pioneers of the county and links the past with the present. He is still hale and hearty and can recount many interesting stories of the old days. He is now facing the evening of life and can look back over a long life filled with good deeds and feel that he has not lived in vain, that he has made the community where he has spent so many years the better because of his presence.

EDWARD L. BUSH.

It is interesting to note in the personal histories of many of the representative citizens of Fayette county, Ohio, that a large number of their forefathers fought in the War of 1812. Ohio was a battle ground for many years between the whites and the Indians and from the organization of the Northwest Territory in 1787 to the final treaty of General Wayne in 1795, there was hardly a year passed by when there was not a pitched battle between the two races. However, the Greenville treaty of 1795 did not put an end to Indian depredations, the British constantly inciting the Indians to murder the few pioneers scattered over the state of Ohio. During the War of 1812 practically every able bodied man in the state enlisted for service and the Ohio troops served with gallant distinction wherever they were placed. The first members of the Bush family settled within the present limits of Fayette county, Ohio, early in the nineteenth century, and this representative, Daniel Bush, the grandfather of the immediate sketch, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His widow was one of the very last pensioners of that war in Fayette county, where she lived until over ninety-four years of age. Daniel Bush was born in Pendelton county, Virginia, and his wife, Susan Baughn, was a native of North Carolina. They both emigrated to this county with their parents and were married in Fayette county, and lived here until their death. They had a family of fourteen children, thirteen of whom lived to maturity, married and reared families of their own.

John S. Bush, the father of Edward L. Bush, and one of the fourteen children of Daniel Bush, was reared in Fayette county, where he was born. He was a mere youth at the opening of the Civil War, but this did not deter him from offering his services to his country. He enlisted twice and served with distinction until the close of the war. He died in 1893, while his wife died in 1877, being only about thirty years of age at the time of her death.

They had a family of six children: Elmer E., deceased; Cena, the wife of D. F. Osburn, of Milledgeville, Ohio; Edward L., whose history is here recorded; Corwin C., of Waubay, South Dakota; Almeda, unmarried, and Armetha, widow of Dr. J. O. Lieuellen. Almeda and Armetha were twins. The parents of Jane Creamer, the wife of John S. Bush, were Henry and Isabel (Burnett) Creamer, natives of Ohio and pioneers of Fayette county. Henry Creamer taught school in the early history of this county and in later life followed the occupation of a farmer. Henry Creamer and his wife were the parents of three children, Jane, Corwin and May.

Edward L. Bush, one of the six children born to John S. and Jane (Creamer) Bush, was born in Union township, this county, September 19, 1869. He was reared on his father's farm in Union township, received the best education which the district schools afforded and then entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. After leaving the university he taught school for five years in this county, and in the meantime reading law with the intention of entering the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar on October 24, 1894, being twenty-five years of age at the time, and immediately began the active practice of his profession, locating at Jeffersonville, this county. He moved to Washington C. H., December 16, 1902, to take the office of prosecuting attorney, to which he had been elected. He served in this capacity for two terms of three years each, after which he opened a law office in the county seat, where he has since practiced. He does a general legal business and is recognized as one of the ablest members of the Fayette county bar.

Mr. Bush was married June 5, 1895, to Edith O. Carman, a daughter of Isaac H. and Rhoda (Hyer) Carman, and to this union has been born one daughter, Mabel Dorothy. Mrs. Bush, as well as her mother, was born in Fayette county, while her father was a native of New Jersey. Her parents are now living in Union township, where they have reared a family of eleven children: Mrs. Myrtle Harrop, Etta Hyer (deceased), Edith O., Alden G., William L., Mrs. Eva Braden, Earl, Fred D., Mrs. Charlotte Eichelberger, Madge (deceased) and Paul R.

Politically, Mr. Bush is a Republican, and has always been active in the affairs of his party in this county, which honored him with two nominations for county prosecutor, and his subsequent election following each nomination bears ample testimony of his popularity as a citizen and his standing as a lawyer in the county.

Mr. Bush is connected with many of the business interests of the county,

and is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Jeffersonville, the Fayette County Creamery and the Masonic Temple Company. Fraternally, Mr. Bush is an active Mason and a member of Jeffersonville Lodge, Fayette Chapter, Fayette Council, Garfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and Royal Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

THOMAS J. ENGLAND.

The life of Thomas J. England has been filled with some very interesting experiences. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States and has seen much of the world. For many years he has been engaged in farming in Madison township, Fayette county, Ohio, owning a fine farm of two hundred acres on the White Oak road near Cook Station. He is a man of great energy and ability and has been very successful as a tiller of the soil, ranking with the most progressive farmers of his township.

Thomas J. England, the son of Lorenzo and Sarah (Darby) England, was born May 24, 1851, in Ross county, Ohio, near Chillicothe. His father was born and reared in the same county and had a family of ten children, A. W., Alice, Demetrius, John, Thomas J., James, Scioto, Effie, Emma and Ella. The last four children are deceased. Lorenzo was the son of John England, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a blacksmith by trade.

The education of Thomas J. England was received in the schools of Ross county and when he completed his education he was seized with a desire to see the world. The subject's son, Orie, then enlisted in the United States navy and first spent five months on the "Nevada," a training ship in Norfolk harbor. After completing his training he was assigned to the battleship "North Carolina" and served for three years on this ship, during which time he saw considerable of the world.

Mr. England was married in 1881 to Elizabeth Roer, the daughter of Thomas R. and Francis (MacLean) Roer. To this union there have been born six children: Charles, John M., Ore T. and three who died in early childhood. Charles married Inez Parrett and has three children, Elloise, Thomas E. and Glenn. John M. is manager of the Standard Electric Company of Wilmington, Ohio. Ore T., the youngest son, is at home and is now managing the home farm.

Fraternally, Mr. England is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his son, John M., is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are consistent members of the Presbyterian church in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support they are liberal contributors.

JOSHUA MAHAN.

The parents of Joshua Mahan, with whom this narrative deals, came to Ross county, Ohio, from Virginia in 1813, bringing with them a family of three children, one son and two daughters. Although he is now seventy-eight years of age, Mr. Mahan is hale and hearty and can recall many interesting incidents surrounding his boyhood days. Since locating in Fayette county, Mr. Mahan has been very successful and now has a fine estate of three hundred acres in Madison township, where he has lived many years.

Joshua Mahan, the son of Joshua and Sophia (Beck) Mahan, was born December 18, 1836, in Ross county, Ohio, east of Chillicothe. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Maryland and they came to this state and located in Ross county several years after their marriage. They reared a family of three children: Martha, deceased; Harriett, deceased, and Joshua. Joshua Mahan, Sr., died and his widow later married James B. McCoy, and to her second marriage was born one daughter, Mary, who is now deceased.

Joshua Mahan was educated in the schools of Ross county, receiving his meager education in a rude log school house. At the age of twenty he began renting land and shortly after his marriage bought his first land in this county, and to this he added from time to time until he is now the owner of about three hundred acres of fine farming land in the county.

Mr. Mahan was married in September, 1858, to Margaret Plyley, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Baldwin) Plyley, of Ross county, and to this union have been born seven children: One who died in infancy; John, deceased; Spencer, who married Lo Davis; Roscoe; Della May; Mary Belle, deceased, and Hattie Jane, deceased.

Mr. Mahan has long been identified with the Democratic party and was elected as county commissioner in 1889. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and also of the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to both lodges at Bloomingburg. He is a man of social qualities, pleasing disposition and easily makes friends wherever he goes. He is one of the oldest men of his township, and at the same time one of the most active in furthering everything which he feels will benefit the community in any way

ROBERT G. ANDREWS.

The life history of Robert G. Andrews, one of the well known and highly esteemed older residents of Fayette county, now living in honorable retirement after a strenuous life given to agricultural work, shows what good habits, industry and stanch citizenship will accomplish in the battle for success in life. His record shows duty well and conscientiously performed in every relation of life and as a natural result he holds an enviable place in the regard of a vast number of friends and acquaintances. Over the span of his years he has come down to the present time from conditions that seem to us very remote, and he has noted the wondrous transformation from that time to this, playing his part in the drama of civilization. Throughout his life he has been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanness in all things and has always stood for the highest and best in any community where his interests were.

Robert G. Andrews, a retired farmer living quietly at his home in Bloomingburg, Fayette county, was born on July 29, 1836, in Ross county, this state, near the town of Bournville. He is a son of William G. and Rebecca (Townsend) Andrews, the former of whom was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, coming to this state as early as 1810, where he settled near Frankfort on a farm. He was married before he came to this state and had his oldest child, Thomas. He had in all a family of twelve children, several of whom have passed into the great beyond. Among these are Thomas, the first-born, who is buried near Lafayette, Indiana; John, who died in Kansas; George, who is buried in Ross county, and Phoebe and two infants buried at Frankfort. Nancy, Mary P. and Elizabeth reside at Mount Pleasant in Pike county, this state, in the cemetery at which place both William and his wife lie buried. William and George are buried at Bournville in Ross county.

Robert, the immediate subject, in his early youth attended the schools of Ross county, industriously acquiring such information as the schools of that time and location afforded. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Pike county, where he finished his school days. In his early manhood he returned to Ross county, where he remained for eight years and then came into Fayette county, where he has since made his home. Mr. Andrews was twice married, his first wife being Nancy Zickefoose, with whom he united in marriage on April 14, 1857. She bore him eleven children, five of whom were born before the outbreak of the Civil War. So

filled with patriotism was he, however, that at the beginning of hostilities he went to Pike county and volunteered in a company which was being made up there. However, too many men were enlisted and four of them, all heads of families and among them the subject, were returned to their homes. This was in 1861 and he remained home until 1864, but on July 30th of that year he became a private in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Edward C. Mason, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Eastern Army of the Cumberland and saw some active service, among the engagements being the battle of Nashville (Tennessee) and other minor skirmishes. After the close of the war, he returned to his home in Pike county and his wife and five children, taking up his work as a farmer. He was also a cooper by trade, working at this vocation at odd times.

Mr. Andrews has a most interesting family, for besides his eleven children, he has had fifty-four grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. His children are as follows: James, his first-born, who first married Susan Shoemaker, who bore him five children, Robert, George, Earl and two who died in earliest infancy. James married for his second wife Mellie Smith, who has borne him five children, Ray, Roscoe, Owen, Mary and May. Joseph married Ella Stephenson and is the father of five children, Earnest, Cora, Grace, Carl and Clarke. There are four grandchildren in that family. Josephine, the subject's oldest daughter, is the wife of E. H. Shumate and the mother of five children, Guy, Fairy and Fannie (twins), Lulu and Edward. Josephine is also grandmother to six children. Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Owens, is the mother of six children, George, Glenn, Nancy, five children, Harvey, Abraham, Vine, Eva and Ruby. There is one grand- Pearl, Maud and Paul. George, who married Laura Rowe, is the father of five children, Harvey, Abraham, Vine, Eva and Ruby. There is one grandchild in this family. Lovisa was first married to John Bryan, by whom she had two children, Maude and John. Her second husband is William Clarke and by him she is the mother of four children, Mabel, Vera, Catherine (deceased) and Georgia. John's first wife was Minnie Sorrell, who bore him three children, Bessie, Robert and Hazel. His second wife was Eva Fisher, who is the mother of three children, Frank, Charlotte and Eloise. Claude married Cora Casey, who bore him two children, Dorris and Dwight. William chose Nellie Ward as his wife and they have two children, Leo and Russell. Francis married Iva Irvin and is the mother of three children, Donald, Leland and Edgar, deceased. Pearl is the wife of Paul Johnson and the mother of six children, Robert, Edith, Hallie, Armilda Ruth, Eliza-

beth and Nancy Jane. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Andrews married Sarah J. (Taylor) Bloomer, widow of Jefferson Bloomer, and together they are passing the later years of life.

Mr. Andrews is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in 1867, and much of the well-being of the local society is due to his tireless efforts to promote its welfare. He has for many years served both as trustee and steward and gladly gives of both time and means to further the means of grace. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, although he has never devoted much time in this manner. His fraternal affiliation is with the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons and he is also a member of Myron Judy Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Bloomingburg. Mr. Andrews had the management of the county infirmary on his hands for five years up to 1911, and he most efficiently performed the duties thus devolving upon him to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Andrews' home farm of four hundred acres is devoted to general farming and stock raising, the management of which, however, he has largely given into other hands. He is known as one of the most successful raisers of live stock in this section, having given to this line the most painstaking care and careful study and well deserves the reputation which is his. Mr. Andrews has always led a quiet, well-regulated and honest life, which has gained for him the respect of a host of admiring friends. To the rearing of his fine family he gave the best efforts of his life and is well repaid in knowing that each in his place is regarded as a most excellent citizen. Because of his genuine worth and the success which has crowned his life's efforts, Mr. Andrews is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

FRANK McCOY.

Bloomingburg and the surrounding portion of Fayette county are indebted to the McCoy family in a peculiar way, in that that family has for three generations furnished the local blacksmith and wagon-maker. Frank McCoy, the immediate subject and the present family representative in the business, is carrying on the business originated many years ago by his grandfather, his present location being what was once the most prominent church building in Bloomingburg and which is among the oldest buildings of the county. While the blacksmith and wagon-maker of today does a thriving business and fills a much-needed place in community life, he is not, perhaps,

in a way so important as in earlier days when there were no ready-made wagons, farm implements or vehicles of any kind. The McCoy family has, therefore, contributed its share to the general advancement of this locality and each representative in the business named with fidelity and persistency of purpose has performed well his duty in all the relations of life and while advancing his own interests, has not been unmindful of the general welfare of his fellow-men. Thus they rightfully deserve an honored place in the history of this locality.

Frank McCoy has been a life-long resident of Bloomingburg, born in that thriving city on October 26, 1863, the son of James M. and Eleanor (Morrison) McCoy. James also was a native son of Bloomingburg and carried on the blacksmith business in the same location as that now occupied by the immediate subject. James was the son of Alexander and Maria (Stitt) McCoy, the Stitt family being among the earliest pioneers of Fayette county. Alexander McCoy was a native of Virginia who came to this section many years ago and opened up the blacksmith and wagon-making business which the family has since carried on in the original location. The subject's father, James McCoy, deserves special mention in that he was one of the nation's faithful citizens who went to the front during the dark days of the Civil War. At his enlistment he was made captain of Company C, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the unpleasantness. Directly after receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to this section and took up his affairs where he had dropped them at the nation's call. He was the father of three children, the subject being the youngest of the family. Anna, the eldest of the family, is deceased. She was Mrs. Blackmore and the mother of five children, Guy, Roy, Howard, Bess and Neal. Jennie L. resides in Washington, D. C.

The subject's entire life has been passed in this section and it was in the Bloomingburg schools that he received his education. Early in life he was filled with ambition to follow his father and grandfather in the family business and when quite young took naturally to the work, receiving from his father, however, such special training as he needed. Mr. McCoy has been twice married. His first wife was Jennie Wylie, to whom he was married in August, 1885, and whose death occurred in April, 1898. Their union was blessed with four children, Roy, Wayne, Dorothy and Donald. Mr. McCoy was married for the second time in June, 1900, when he led Carrie Casey to the hymeneal altar. By this union he has become the father of four children, but three of whom are living. These are Geneva, Howard, Charles and one who died young.

Mr. McCoy's political affiliation is with the Republican party. While always taking a keen interest in politics, he has never felt inclined to take an active part in such matters, nor has he any desire for public office. His fraternal affiliation is with the ancient order of Freemasonry and he takes much pleasure in the work of the local organization. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McCoy's relations with his fellow men have ever been pleasant, for, of kindly disposition, he is easily approached and is obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

ALBERT HAINS.

The ownership of one hundred and seventy-eight acres in Fayette county insures the owner a very comfortable living. Such a farm is the property of Albert Hains, of Madison township, and is his by virtue of his own efforts. He started in at the foot of the ladder and has attained his present degree of prosperity solely through his own unaided efforts, thereby being entitled to additional honor. He has planned his labors in such a way as to bring about the best results with the minimum amount of work and has kept his farm in a high state of productivity by the scientific crop rotation which he has always practiced. The successful farmer of today must understand something of the nature of the soil and Mr. Hains keeps well posted on the latest literature bearing on all phases of the farmer's work.

Albert Hains, the son of William F. and Mary J. (Peterson) Hains, was born February 8, 1853, in Greene county, Ohio, near Xenia. His father was born in Virginia and came with his parents to Ohio when he was a lad of seven. The family located in Greene county in 1817 and there William F. Hains was reared, and he came to this county in 1854, spending his remaining days here. Ten children were born to William F. Hains and wife: Mrs. Serepta Short, Alpheus H., Albert, Austin, Frank, Mrs. Martha B. Jefferson, William W., Mary E., Martin and Mrs. Hattie Carpenter.

The education of Albert Hains was received in the schools of Madison and Fayette counties, it being completed at Bloomingburg. At the age of twenty-one he began renting land and continued to rent for several years. In 1904 he bought his present fine farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres in Madison township on the White Oak pike, about two miles from Bloomingburg. Since acquiring this farm he has placed extensive improve-

ments upon it and has the satisfaction of having one of the most attractive farms in the county.

Mr. Hains was married in 1883 to Ella Morris, the daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Grove) Morris. To this union has been born one son, Forrest Morris, who is still living with his parents.

Fraternally, Mr. Hains is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Patrons of Husbandry. He and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Hains has always been an ardent Republican and, while interested in good government, has never been a candidate for any public office. He is essentially a self-made man and deserves a high place among the representative men of his township and county.

ROY E. BROWN, M. D.

Among those who stand as distinguished types of the world's workers the physician always commands a high place. One of the men of Washington C. H. who has attained distinction as a physician and surgeon is Dr. Roy E. Brown, a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments. He is devoted to his chosen calling, and has lent honor and dignity to the medical profession, having due regard for the highest standard of professional ethics and exhibiting marked skill in the treatment of disease. Not only as a physician is he known to the citizens of his county, but as a public-spirited man of affairs as well. He is active in all of the various phases of civic life in his community and has made a reputation for himself which extends beyond the limits of his city and county.

Dr. Roy E. Brown, the son of Henry H. and Ruth (McIntyre) Brown, was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 13, 1875. Henry H. Brown was born in Ohio, and was a son of William Brown and wife, who in turn were natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Adams county, Ohio. William Brown was a merchant, farmer and politician, filling the offices of treasurer and auditor of Adams county for many years. His death occurred in that county at an advanced age. He and his wife reared a family of several children: Carey H., James W., Newton, Ronie, Margaret, and Henry, the father of Doctor Brown. Henry H. Brown was reared in Adams county, Ohio, and has been engaged as a merchant and manufacturer the most of his life. He came to Washington C. H. in 1884 and for several years engaged in the hardware business. In 1895 he assisted in the organization of

ROY E. BROWN, M. D.

the Wonder Manufacturing Company, a concern engaged in manufacturing all kinds of stove supplies. At the present time he is in the insurance business in West Virginia. The parents of Henry H. Brown's wife were natives of Ohio and of Scotch descent. They were early settlers in Adams county, where they died at an advanced age. Mrs. Henry H. Brown is one of several children, the others being Mary, Elizabeth, Pearl, Anna, Ambrose, Herbert, Wilbur and Homer. Henry H. Brown and wife are the parents of four children: Dr. Roy E., the immediate subject of this sketch; Denver, who died when a child; Ethel died at the age of twelve; Marguerite, the wife of Frank Wolfe, of Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Roy E. Brown was reared in Adams county, Ohio, and spent part of his boyhood days on the farm and the remainder in the village of Wheat. He moved with his parents to Georgetown, Ohio, in 1882, and attended the public schools of that place until 1884. He then entered the public schools of Washington C. H. and graduated from the high school in 1895. For the next three years he worked in the stove factory at Washington C. H., but, always having had a desire to become a physician, he left the manufacturing business and enrolled as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, Illinois. He entered in the fall of 1898 and graduated in the spring of 1902. The year following his graduation he went into the clinics in Chicago and then became assistant to Dr. W. M. Harsha, a noted surgeon of Chicago, remaining with him until the early part of 1905. In the spring of that year he went to York, North Dakota, as surgeon for the Great Northern Railway Company, remaining there about a year, and in January, 1906, permanently located in Washington C. H., where he has since practiced. He has been physician of the Children's Home of this county for seven years, and has also served as jail physician for three years. He is president of the civil service commission and a member of the city board of health. That his ability is well recognized is shown by the fact that he is the present examining surgeon for the state industrial commission of Ohio, a position of great honor and responsibility. He belongs to the Fayette County, the Ohio State and the American Medical Associations, and keeps fully abreast of the latest advances in medical science.

Doctor Brown was married November 20, 1912, to Mary E. Baker, the daughter of Robert and Cornelia (Wilson) Baker. His wife was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, while her parents were natives of England. The Baker family lived in Portsmouth for many years, where her father died in 1896,

her mother still surviving. Robert Baker and wife were the parents of six children: Harriett, Jean, John, Robert and William, besides Mrs. Brown.

Doctor Brown is a Presbyterian, while his wife holds her membership in the Episcopalian church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party, but the nature of his profession prevents him from being actively identified in political matters. The only official position which he has held in connection with local politics is that of township physician, a position which he has held for four years. For several years he was a member of the Democratic county central committee, but his practice made it necessary for him to retire from active political affairs.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COOK.

A prominent young citizen of Madison township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Benjamin Franklin Cook, station agent and telegraph operator at Madison Mills and also a merchant of that place. Born and reared in this county, he has spent his entire life within its limits, and is known as a young man of exemplary habits, tireless energy and a man who will always stand for the best interests of his community. He has been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company for twelve years, which is sufficient evidence that his work is regarded as satisfactory in every way.

Benjamin F. Cook, the son of Benjamin F. and Fannie J. (Bennett) Cook, was born at Cook's Station, Ohio, March 22, 1880. His father, who was a son of Isaac T. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Cook, was born March 14, 1838, and his mother was born January 18, 1856, the daughter of Levin and Susan (Bennett) Lewis. Isaac T. Cook was born March 6, 1797, and died April 9, 1873. Elizabeth (Lewis) Cook was born January 15, 1804, and died November 30, 1872. Benjamin Franklin Cook, Sr., was a graduate of Oberlin College, and a man of prominence and influence in his county. He was married January 26, 1879, to Fannie J. Bennett, and to this union have been born six children: Benjamin F., Jr., Elizabeth, Madge, Scott, Mary and James B. Elizabeth married C. E. Hopkins and has two children, Franklin and Margaret; Madge married T. E. Hughes; Scott married Helen Cheneworth and has one son, William B.; Mary is the wife of Wilbur Hornbeck, and has one daughter, Ruth M.; James B. also is married.

Benjamin F. Cook, Sr., served through the Civil War as a sergeant in

Company H, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated with his regiment in many of the hard fought battles in Virginia. He was captured by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry in 1862, but was later paroled and returned home.

Benjamin F. Cook, Jr., received a good, common school education and then entered Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he took the commercial and telegraphic course. Immediately after graduating from that school he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company as station agent and telegraph operator at Madison Mills, and has been stationed at Madison Mills since 1902. In addition to his service with the railroad company, he is a partner in the firm of Maddux & Cook, dealers in general merchandise in Madison Mills.

Mr. Cook was married January 28, 1902, to Clara Terry, the daughter of Silas and Eliza (Bostwick) Terry, and to this union have been born three children, Mary E., Fannie L. and Annette E.

Politically, Mr. Cook has always given his hearty support to the Republican party, but such has been the nature of his work that he has never felt inclined to take an active part in political matters. Fraternally, he is a mem- deputy grand chancellor. He and his family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare they are interested and to the support of which they are liberal contributors.

Mr. Cook is a young man of approachable manner and takes a kindly interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens. He has a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this section of the county who admire him for his many good qualities.

THOMAS GLENN McCOY.

An enterprising and progressive young farmer of Madison township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Thomas Glenn McCoy, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county. It is interesting to know that Mr. McCoy is a college-trained man, having taken the classical course at one of the best universities in his state. Notwithstanding the fact that he is a college graduate, he returned to the farm and is now demonstrating the fact that a college education is of real benefit to the farmer. He is a wide reader of all agricultural literature and keeps in close touch with the latest advances which will benefit the farmer. As the manager of a four-hundred-acre farm, he is proving very successful and the returns which he is receiving from his

efforts justly entitle him to inclusion among the representative farmers of his county.

Thomas Glenn McCoy, the son of Thomas R. and Sarah (Hockney) McCoy, was born October 20, 1886, near Good Hope, Ohio. His father was born on the same farm of two hundred and forty acres in Wayne township, where he is now living. Thomas R. McCoy was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Harper) McCoy, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Fayette county, Ohio. In fact, Thomas McCoy, the grandfather of Thomas Glenn McCoy, came to this county at the opening of the War of 1812, only two years after this county was organized. Thomas Glenn McCoy was one of five children born to his parents, the others being Mary Dell, Russell B., Oscar, and one who died in infancy.

Thomas Glenn McCoy received his elementary education in the schools of his county and then entered Miami University, graduating from the classical course in that excellent institution. Immediately after finishing his college course, he returned home and assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage in 1908. He then assumed the management of the Quinn estate in Madison township, and under his efficient direction this farm has come to be known as one of the most productive of the county. He is a large stock raiser and allows nothing on his farm except the best grade of stock, having found by experience that it pays to keep only the best.

Mr. McCoy was married December 15, 1908, to Alma C. Harper, the daughter of John and Mary (Goen) Harper. Her parents came from Virginia and were among the pioneer settlers of this county. John Harper and wife reared a family of five children, all of whom are still living: Wert, Getha, Herbert, Warren, and Alma, the wife of Mr. McCoy. Mr. McCoy and his wife have one son, Melvin.

The Republican party receives the hearty support of Mr. McCoy, although he has not been active in its councils. Nevertheless, he is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the civic welfare of his township and county. Being one of the best informed men in the county on political questions, he is frequently consulted by the leaders of his party. He has had no political aspirations so far, having found that it took all of his time to manage his farm. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are affiliated with the Baptist church. Mr. McCoy is one of the few farmers of his township and county who have a classical education, and yet he enjoys his chosen vocation with all of the enthusiasm that the lawyer finds in his profession. It is a hopeful sign of the future when our young men

come from college and settle down on the farm. The country needs such men to add stability to our government and in the years to come the influence which Mr. McCoy will bring to bear upon his community will be of benefit in every way. He is a worthy scion of a distinguished family and his career so far has added additional luxury to an honored family name.

ROBERT M. PUMMELL.

Perseverance and sterling worth are almost sure to win conspicuous recognition in all lines of endeavor and the gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now called is one who is succeeding admirably in his chosen field. Robert Pummell, one of the most systematic and up-to-date farmers of this section, began his business career when twenty years old by renting a tract of land for farming purposes, thus making his beginning right at the bottom of the ladder of success. Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort have brought him to his present gratifying degree of success, while his undoubted integrity and genuine friendliness have won the esteem of all who know him.

Robert Pummell, who is superintendent and manager of the Humphrey Jones estate of five hundred and ten acres of excellent farming lands, was born in Ross county, this state, on May 2, 1875, and is, therefore, one of the younger successful men of this section. He is the son of Andrew and Zenette (Mercer) Pummell and at the time of the subject's birth the family was living near the town of Bainbridge. Andrew, the subject's father, was also born in Ross county, where he passed many years, but is now a prominent farmer of Mercer county. He was a Union soldier during the Civil War, having enlisted at Sabina, this state. The subject's mother is the daughter of William and Mary (Welch) Mercer and was born in Ireland. Her parents came here in their earlier lives, bringing what children they then had, the balance of them being born in this country. In all they were the parents of sixteen children, an unusually large family, and Mrs. Andrew Pummell enjoys the distinction of having had seven brothers in the Civil War, all of whom returned to their homes after the cessation of hostilities.

The subject is one of a family of ten children, large families seeming to predominate with his people. His paternal grandfather was the father of thirteen children. The subject's brothers and sisters are as follows:

Anna, Jennie, Effie, Harvey, the subject, is the fifth child in order of birth, Margaret, Myrtle (deceased), William, Carrie and Mabel. Mabel has been dead for many years and is buried at Sabina. When a boy, Mr. Pummell attended the Hulet school in Highland county and from his earliest boyhood was instructed by his father most carefully in all that goes to make the successful farmer and stock raiser. As above stated, he started out in life for himself at the age of twenty years and has met with good success from the first, occasionally encountering some reverses, as will all business men, but he has never allowed them to wholly discourage him. In managing the work of his present place, he has four men assistants and a number of good horses. Mr. Pummell considers the raising of live stock more lucrative than general farming and for that reason the crops are so planned that there will be enough grain produced to feed the largest number of animals possible to maintain on the place. Mr. Pummell first came here in 1908 and since that time has come to be considered one of the leading men of the community.

Mr. Pummell was married on November 17, 1895, to Minnie Oliver, of Clinton county, daughter of William and Anna (Reynolds) Oliver, and to their home have come an interesting family of seven children. Lora, Lula, Homer, Robert and Wesley are attending school, while the youngest two, Delbert and Lucy, are still under school age. Into the minds and hearts of these children both parents are trying to instill the best principles of good citizenship, so that when they come to manhood and womanhood they may be able to fill useful places in the world.

Mr. Pummell gives his loyal support to the Republican party and is actively interested in its local affairs. He is the present trustee of his township, having been elected to the office over six other candidates, a most pleasing tribute to his popularity and popular trust and confidence in him. His religious membership he holds in the Methodist Episcopal church and his life is ordered in accordance with the teachings of that society. His fraternal affiliation is with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and in the work of the different societies he takes more than a passive interest. All considered, Mr. Pummell is truly a man among men, generous-hearted, broad-minded and of undoubted honor and integrity. His influence for the general uplift of community life is marked and in the elements of good citizenship he is all that a man should be. Because of his genuine worth and high personal character he enjoys a well-deserved popularity throughout the country.

EDWARD ANKNEY PARRETT.

One of the oldest families in Fayette county is the Parrett family, who have been residents of the county for more than a century. The Parretts came to Fayette county, Ohio, from Tennessee, Joseph J. and Rebecca (Fansher) Parrett locating in this county immediately following the close of the War of 1812. Mr. Parrett served in the War of 1812, and among many other privations subsisted at one time for three days on a half pint of meal. Isaac Fansher, the father of Mrs. Joseph J. Parrett, served in the Revolutionary War. Joseph J. Parrett and wife reared a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, Isaac, Pleasant, Jackson, David, Frederick, Benjamin, Minerva, Russell and George B. Minerva became the wife of Jesse Allen.

George B. Parrett, the youngest of the children born to Joseph Parrett and wife, was the father of Edward A. Parrett, with whom this narrative deals, and was born in Fayette county, January 19, 1834. He grew to manhood in this county, and was married August 21, 1856, to Amelia A. Bush, the eldest daughter of Daniel and Mary E. (Webster) Bush, of this county. Mrs. Parrett was born September 10, 1835. The Bush family came from North Carolina to Ohio and many of their descendants are still living in this county. George B. Parrett was a very prosperous farmer and owned several hundred acres of land in Madison township. He was an ardent Prohibitionist and preached and practiced the same doctrine. He and his wife were loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reared a family of twelve children: Euphemia; Estaline, born in 1857, married Harry S. Crow; Edward Ankney, born in 1858, married Francies Taylor; Ella Gazelle, born in 1850, married Dr. Jasper N. Clark; Florence Jane, born in 1861, married J. B. Harrison; Ada Verell, born in 1863, married Evert Harrison; Warren Webster, born in 1864, married Miss Noble; Erie Harlan, born in 1866, married Minnie Pucket; Alice Gertrude, born in 1868; Noyes Marvin, born in 1871; Dio Ladell, born in 1873; George Clyde, born in 1877; Anna Blanche, born in 1881.

Edward Ankney Parrett, the second child born to George B. Parrett and wife, was born December 4, 1858, at Parrett Station, Paint township. He atended the district schools of his home neighborhood and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then began farming on the home farm for himself and two years later was married. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres one mile north of Madison Mills,

his farm being known as the Cherry Dale Stock Farm. He raises large crops of grain and gives particular attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle and Duroc hogs.

Mr. Parrett was married in January, 1881, to Mary F. Taylor, the daughter of Philip and Sarah A. (Bennett) Taylor. The Taylors originally came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and were early settlers in Fayette county. To this marriage have been born five children, Earl, Harvey, Inez, Scott and Etura. Earl married Amelia Michael and has two daughters, Helen and Ruth; Inez is the wife of Charles England and has three children, Ella L., Thomas E. and Parrett; Scott married Euda Beal.

Politically, Mr. Parrett is a member of the Prohibition party, as was his father before him. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has always been very much interested in the success and welfare of this fraternal organization. He and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years he was a steward in the church.

CHARLES CRUM CREAMER.

More than a century ago George Creamer, a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, came to Fayette county, Ohio, with his four sons, Michael, Joseph, David and George. George and Michael, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, were already married when they came to this county. The others were married soon after arriving here. Joseph Creamer married Margaret Miller and David married Elizabeth Smith. The Creamer family settled here in 1810 and three years later the War of 1812 opened. Immediately after the surrender of General Hull at Detroit in the fall of 1812, Joseph, Michael and David responded to the call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the anticipated invasion by the British, and served with distinction in that second struggle for American independence. During the one hundred and four years that this family has been in the county it has taken a prominent part in its development, and the descendants of these four brothers have played a conspicuous part in bringing Fayette county to its present position among the sisterhood of Ohio counties. The father of these four sons died in 1825; Michael died in 1840; David in 1860; George in 1861 and Joseph in 1872.

Michael Creamer, the grandfather of Charles C., whose history is subse-

quently related, was married in Berkeley county, Virginia, to Mary Gray, and came with his brothers to this county in 1810 and located in Sugar Creek valley. One of the children of Michael and Mary (Gray) Creamer was Christian C. Creamer, who was born August 4, 1818, in this county. Christian C. Creamer was twice married, his first marriage occurring April 9, 1840, to Rosanna Gray, and to this union one son, Wesley M., a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, was born. Mrs. Rosanna Creamer died January 5, 1843, at the age of twenty-seven. Shortly afterwards Christian C. Creamer married Elizabeth Higbee, and to this union eleven children were born: Mrs. Rose Bradley, Victor, Nelson D., Albert J., Mrs. Emma Moore, Mrs. Jennie Parrett, Samuel H., Mary A., Alexis H., George H. and Charles C. Three of these children, Victor, Samuel H. and Mary A., are deceased.

Charles Crum Creamer, the youngest of eleven children born to Christian C. Creamer and wife, was born March 5, 1865, on the farm where he is now living, about three miles south of Jeffersonville, in Jefferson township. He received his education in the Creamer school, and finished at a Washington C. H. business college. From his earliest boyhood he worked on the farm and after his father's death took charge of the farm. He now has one hundred and seventy-two acres of finely improved land, on which he raises all the crops of this section of the state.

Mr. Creamer was married October 3, 1889, to Lizzie R. Nisley, the daughter of Joseph and Isabella (Watts) Nisley. Mrs. Creamer's parents were both born in Highland county, Ohio, near Carmel, and came to Fayette county in 1870, locating in Jasper township. Joseph Nisley and wife were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Mrs. Ellen Vince, Albert C., Mrs. L. Mary Lynch, J. A., Mrs. Creamer, and Fletcher, who married Mayme Brown and has three sons, Herbert, James and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Creamer have two sons, Hugh and Charles D., both of whom are living on their father's farm. Hugh married Lela Wood and has one daughter, Martha Pauline; Charles is still attending the public schools of his township.

Politically, Mr. Creamer is a Republican and has always taken an intelligent interest in the civic life of his community. Religiously, he and his family are loyal members of the Methodist Protestant church and are deeply interested in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Creamer is a steward and trustee of his denomination at the present time. He is a worthy scion of the Creamer family and his whole life has been such as to reflect credit upon the family name.

DAVID MOCK.

No other county in Ohio furnished braver men for the Civil War than did Fayette county. More than a quarter of a million of Ohio's brave sons went to the front and Fayette county contributed its quota without any difficulty, meeting every call of the governor with a promptness which spoke well for the patriotic zeal of her sons. They left their homes to serve their country and hundreds of them sacrificed their lives that the Stars and Stripes might continue to wave over a united nation. We cannot forget that they fought a brave fight for human liberty and that they deserve all the praise which can be given them. They are fast answering the last roll call and within a few years we can only honor their memory. It seems eminently fitting in this volume that we set forth the lives of these gallant veterans who are still living. Among the brave "boys in blue" who enlisted from Fayette county there is none more worthy of an honored place in this volume than David Mock, the proprietor of the Oak Grove farm in Jefferson township.

David Mock, the son of Daniel H. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Mock, was born April 15, 1841, on the old Mock farm in Jefferson township. His father was born in North Carolina, and came to Greene county, this state, when a small boy with his parents, John Mock and wife. John Mock came to Ohio from North Carolina about 1801, settling in Greene county and later locating in Fayette county with his family. Daniel H. Mock and wife were the parents of five children: Mrs. Diana Bargdill, Eli, David, Mrs. Margaret Moon, and A. S., who married Ellen Harper.

David Mock received a very limited education in the old log school house of his home neighborhood and later attended school for a time at Blessing, Ohio. He remained under the parental roof until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he offered his services for the defense of his country. He enlisted in Company C, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on August 19, 1862, and served in the Army of the Cumberland under Colonel Ross and Colonel Yeoman until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Georgia, as well as a large number of minor engagements. Mr. Mock served throughout the three years without being wounded, ill or being compelled to miss a roll call, and returned home with his health unimpaired. He remained at home for two years after the close of the war and then married and began farming on eighty acres of land in Jefferson township. He has added to this farm from year to year

and now owns one hundred and sixty-eight acres of fine farming land about three miles from Jeffersonville, his farm being known as the Oak Grove farm. He has substantial and attractive buildings and has always taken pride in keeping his farm in an attractive manner.

Mr. Mock was married September 10, 1867, to Aseneath McKillip, the daughter of Tally and Nancy (Walthall) McKillip.

Mr. Mock is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of E. L. Jones Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Jeffersonville.

THOMAS H. CLOVER.

A retired grain merchant of Jeffersonville, Ohio, is Thomas H. Clover, who has long been past the allotted three score and ten years of age. As a young man he began working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and later engaged in the grain business, which occupation he followed the remainder of his active life. He is a man of high character and during a long career in the business world, extending over a period of half a century, he managed his affairs in such a way as to win and keep the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Thomas H. Clover was born April 11, 1835, in Franklin county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Sarah (Graham) Clover. His father was a native of Pickaway county, this state, and after his marriage moved to Franklin county, where he resided during the remainder of his life. William Clover and wife reared a family of five children, Elizabeth, Jeremiah, Rose, Charles and Thomas H.

The education of Thomas H. Clover was received in the schools of Franklin county, Ohio, and after his marriage he began to work for himself as an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He remained with this company for several years and then started in as grain merchant, buying and selling grain in various towns around Columbus, Ohio. He was strictly honest in all of his financial dealings, and earned the high regard of all who had any transactions with him or the company with which he was connected. Several years ago he retired from active life and built a fine modern home in Jeffersonville, this county, where he is now living.

Mr. Clover has been twice married, his first marriage being to Lona Ogilvie, the daughter of Johnson and Margaret (Norman) Ogilvie. She died and left no children. Her father was born in Coshocton, Ohio, and

late in life moved to Tennessee, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Johnson Ogilvie and wife reared a family of seven children, Mrs. Clover being the second child born to them. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Clover married Martha Brown.

Politically, Mr. Clover is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He has been prominent in all the affairs of his town and has given his unreserved support to all public-spirited measures. He and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HARLAN T. THOMPSON.

Among the farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, who believe in following twentieth-century methods in agriculture is Harlan T. Thompson, of Paint township. He comes from a splendid family, one that has always stood for right living and industrious habits, for education and morality, and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. Born in this county, he has spent his whole career of nearly a half century within its limits, and has always so conducted himself as to win the high esteem of his fellow citizens. He has never been seized with the roaming desire, which has led other Fayette county men to distant fields of endeavor, but has devoted his life to agriculture in his native county and has succeeded to a marked degree.

Harlan T. Thompson, proprietor of Maplehurst farm in Paint township, was born in this county May 14, 1864. His parents, John and Presocie (Sheley) Thompson, were natives of this county also. John Thompson, the son of James and Rhoda (Boyd) Thompson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Fayette county about 1815. Consequently the family has been identified with the history of this county for nearly a century. John Thompson and wife reared a family of nine children, Mrs. Esther Harper, Harlan T., Clayton, Mrs. Addie Healy, Charles, Frank, James, Daniel and Lovie. Of these children the following are deceased: Esther, Addie, Daniel and Lovie.

Harlan T. Thompson was educated in the schools of Jasper township in the rude log school house built in the woods. All of his life has been spent on the farm, and since reaching the age of twenty-one years he has been working for himself. At the age of thirty-five he bought his first farm in Logan county, this state, but later he disposed of this farm and bought

his present farm of one hundred acres, two miles west of Bloomingburg on the Lewis pike, and he has a well improved and highly productive farm and keeps well abreast of the latest advances in agriculture.

Mr. Thompson was married February 24, 1892, to Etta Hidy, the daughter of William and Lucinda (West) Hidy. Mrs. Thompson's father was a native of this county, being the son of George and Barbara (Sanderson) Hidy. Eleven children were born to William Hidy and wife: Etta, Albert, Arthur, Carey, Frank, Hayes, Charles, Harley, Mrs. Gertrude Flax, Mrs. Ethel Allen, and Mrs. Elba Smith. All of these children are still living except Hayes.

Mr. Thompson and wife are the parents of three children, Nona, Carrie, and Edith, deceased. Fraternally, Mr. Thompson is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, while, religiously, he and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES PERRILL.

One of the men of Fayette county of a past generation who has long since gone to his reward is James Perrill, who lived the life of a farmer for many years in Jasper township. He was a man of kindly impulses and gentleness of heart and so lived as to endear himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was scrupulously honest in all of his dealings and a man who was sincerely mourned by everyone who knew him. He performed many acts of charity, about which the public knew nothing, as he never let his many acts of kindness become known. He was always glad to succor those less fortunate than himself, yet in this, as in everything else, he was unostentatious. Such a man is a blessing to the community in which he lives, and thus did Mr. Perrill live and die.

James Perrill, the son of Hugh and Margaret (Caldwell) Perrill, was born in Virginia in 1821, and died in Fayette county on the 22d day of November, 1898. He was only a small boy when his father, who was a millwright in old Virginia, was drowned. Hugh Perrill and wife reared a family of five children, Margaret, Mrs. Mary Brown, John, Nathan and James.

James Perrill was a very small child when his mother moved from Virginia to Ohio and located in Highland county. Here he received his education, which was very meager, owing to the limited educational advantages

to be found in his county, and when a very young lad began to work for himself. Several years before his marriage he bought his first piece of land in Jasper township, starting in as land owner in 1850. He gradually added to his land holdings until at the time of his death he was the owner of fourteen hundred acres of fine land in the county and was one of its largest land owners.

James Perrill was married in September, 1862, to Rebecca Cheneworth, the daughter of Abraham and Jemina (Blackstone) Cheneworth. Mrs. Perrill's family came from England and settled in Berkeley county, Virginia, Abraham Cheneworth being the son of Thomas and Mary Cheneworth. To Thomas and Mary Cheneworth were born twelve children, Martha, Sarah, Mary, John, Thomas, Arthur, Richard, William, Elijah, Ann, Hannah and Abraham. Abraham and Rebecca (Kerr) Cheneworth were the parents of fourteen children, Mrs. Martha Hackney, William, Jacob, Mrs. Anna Moore, John, Mrs. Susannah Turner, Mrs. Mary Hibbins, Noah, Mrs. Sarah Moore, Mrs. Hannah Blackstone, Abraham, Mrs. Rebecca Talbert, Joel and Gideon. Abraham and Jemina (Blackstone) Cheneworth were married in 1835, at the foot of Cooper's Mountain, in Ross county, Ohio, and reared a family of thirteen children: John, born in 1836; William, born in 1837; Anna, born in 1838; Rebecca, who is Mr. Perrill's wife, born in 1840; Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas B., born March 28, 1844; Mary, born in 1846; James; Sarah, born in 1851; Margaret; Gideon, born in 1853; Mrs. Susan Armsey, born in 1855, and Addie M., born in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Perrill reared a family of seven children: Jesse (died in infancy), Jennie, James, John, Mary M., Carrie and Gilbert. Jesse is the only one of the family who is deceased; Jennie married John B. Shoop, the assistant superintendent of the Chicago schools, and they have two sons, Arnold and Edwin; James married Naomi Henkle; John married Grace Burnett and has two children, Helen and Eugene; Carrie is the wife of C. W. Beard and has three sons, John P., Boyd and Charles N.; Gilbert married Anna Slagle and has two sons, James H. and Charles H.

Mr. Perrill was a strong Republican and always took an active interest in political matters. For years he was a school director in Jasper township and still later served as trustee of the township. In whatever official capacity he was found he always did his work faithfully and well, and no more conscientious public servant ever served the people of his township than did Mr. Perrill. He was a man who was always busy, yet in the

midst of his labors he was never too busy to lend a helping hand to anyone in distress. He was a man whom everyone trusted, and because of his high character and clean and wholesome life he left a name which will long be remembered by his friends and acquaintances and always cherished by his family.

JACOB A. WISSLER.

One of the most successful farmers and stock raisers of Fayette county is Jacob A. Wissler, of Paint township. His whole life has been spent on the farm where he is now living and, consequently, he is well known in the community. That he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens is due to the clean and wholesome life he has lived and the interest he has always manifested in the general welfare of the locality where he has lived so many years. By good management and well-laid plans he has attained a success commensurate with his efforts and has earned the right to be classed with the progressive farmers of his township.

Jacob A. Wissler, the son of Simon and Anna (Seychrist) Wissler, was born January 2, 1876, on his present farm of fifty acres, which lies six miles north of Bloomingburg. Simon Wissler, the son of Henry Wissler, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Fayette county with his parents in 1856. Eight children were born to Simon Wissler and wife: Mrs. Susan Yates, Mrs. Alice Dixon, Mrs. Elmira Watts, Ulysess G., Jesse, Jacob A., John, and Clarence.

Mr. Wissler was educated in the schools of his home neighborhood and remained at home until he was married at the age of twenty. He then rented a farm from his father-in-law, Luther Irwin, and, with commendable zeal, he and his wife started in to save so that they might have a home of their own. Mr. Wissler made all the improvements on part of the old home place where he lives, it being a bare field when he took possession of it. This farm is known as Maple Lodge farm. Mr. Wissler has placed some extensive improvements on the farm since acquiring it and always keeps the farm in such a condition as to get the best results from his efforts. He has made a specialty of the raising of Duroc hogs and has been very successful in this feature of his farming.

Mr. Wissler was married on the first day of January, 1896, to Lelia Irwin, the daughter of Luther and Mary Jane (Jones) Irwin. Mr. Irwin is a native of Paint township and is one of the most successful farmers of

the township. He and his wife have reared a family of five children: Lelia, the wife of Mr. Wissler; one who died in infancy; William H., deceased; Ethel, the wife of Carl Culbertson; Mary J., the wife of J. A. Hill, of Jeffersonville, Ohio. The one son born to Mr. and Mrs. Wissler is deceased.

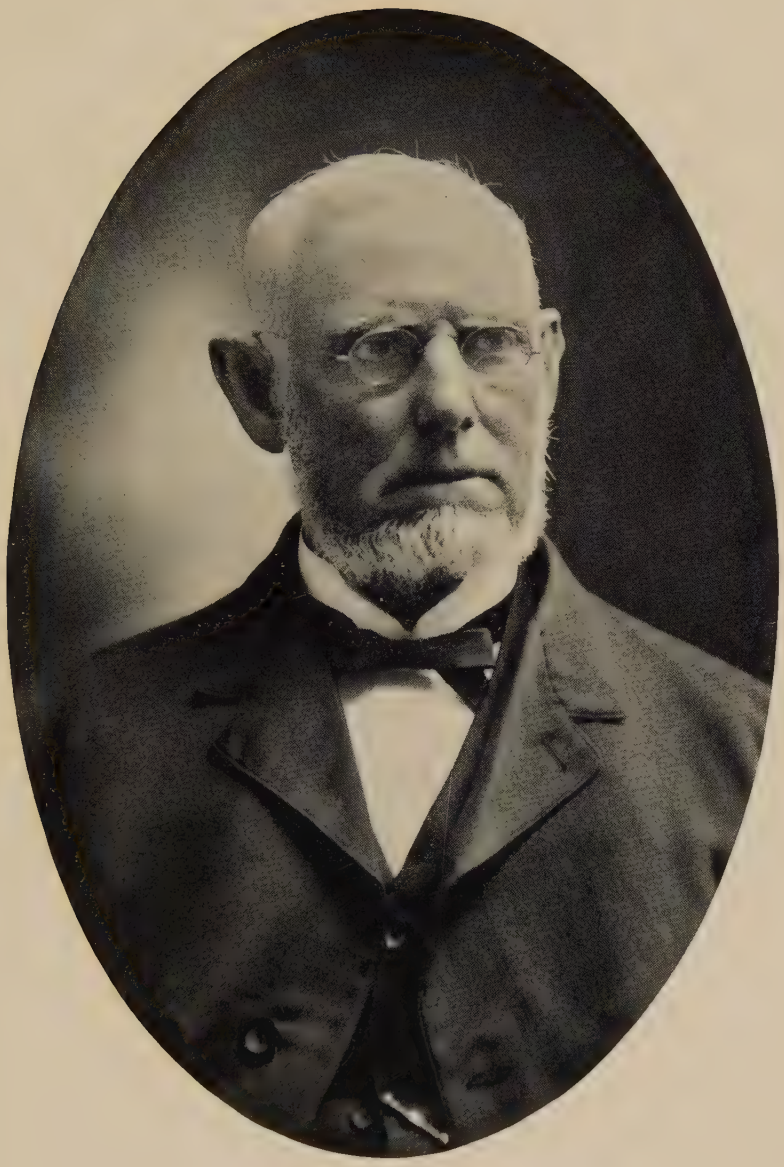
Fraternally, Mr. Wissler is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare they have always been greatly interested.

WILLIAM JOHNSON SELSOR.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected, even from childhood, deserves special commendation. The late William Johnson Selsor was such a man and was honored and well known throughout this county as a highly respected and esteemed citizen, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life, each day having been one that was above criticism and passed upon in the light of true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will and commendation of both his associates and the general public. He retained his reputation among men for integrity and high character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman. Consequently his influence for good in the general life of his community was most potent and he will long be missed from the various circles in which he moved and over which his influence was like a beneficent ray of sunshine.

The late William Johnson Selsor was born in Madison county, Ohio, August 20, 1834, and died in Fayette county, May 6, 1908. He was one of six children born to Frederick and Mary (Rankin) Selsor who grew to maturity, the other children being Elizabeth, Margaret, Susanna, John and Mary.

Frederick Selsor and his wife were natives of Virginia and early settlers in Madison county, Ohio, where they lived until the death of Mrs. Selsor, when Frederick Selsor came to Fayette county, and bought a farm in Paint township, where he lived until his death at the age of eighty-six, in 1886, his birth having occurred on the 1st day of January, 1800. At the



WILLIAM J. SELSOR

time of his death he was the owner of one thousand acres of land in Fayette county and nine hundred acres in Madison county, this state, and was probably the wealthiest farmer of the county. Before his death he divided his large estate among his children.

William J. Selsor was reared on his father's farm in Madison county, and came with his parents to Fayette county in 1862, where he lived until his death. Upon reaching his majority he began farming for himself and became recognized as one of the most extensive cattle breeders of the county, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle. He exhibited his stock frequently at the fairs and was a winner of numerous prizes. From time to time he added to the farm which was given him by his father until at one time he owned about one thousand acres of land in this country. The farm on which he lived was located on the Danville pike, and here he erected a fine country home and other buildings to correspond, making the farm one of the most attractive in this section of the state.

Mr. Selsor was married April 21, 1870, to Electa J. Morris, the daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Groves) Morris, and to this union four daughters were born, Idella, Edna Dean, Florence Ethel and Ercell Morris. Idella married W. W. Fenner and lives in Washington C. H. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner have four children, Edna Lucile, Gladys Dean, William Selsor and Jane Louise. Edna Dean died at the age of eighteen, Florence Ethel married Harrison F. Brown and has two children, Mary Elizabeth and William Selsor; Ercell Morris, deceased, was the wife of Forrest W. Cline and the mother of two children, Helen Lucile and Ercell Marie. The mother died at the birth of the last daughter.

Mrs. Selsor was born in Paint township, near the Madison county line, March 13, 1841. She lived in that neighborhood for sixty-seven years and for the past six years has lived in Washington C. H. on East Court street. Mrs. Selsor's father, Samuel Morris, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and her mother in Jackson county, this state. Samuel Morris and wife were early settlers of Fayette county, where they lived all their lives, his death occurring in 1868 at the age of sixty-three, and she in 1890, at the age of seventy-six years. They reared a family of eight children, Daniel G., Samuel R., John E., Electa J., William W., Martin W., Amanda E. and Elma E. Samuel Morris was an extensive farmer and sheep grower, and during one year of the Civil War he sheared two thousand sheep and sold the wool for a dollar a pound. Samuel Morris was the son of John and Elizabeth (Tway) Morris, natives of New Jersey and early pioneers of Madison and later

Fayette counties, Ohio, both dying in the latter county. John Morris and wife reared a large family of children, William, Cynthia, Calvin, Jane, Elizabeth, Samuel, Letha, Caroline and Sarah. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Selsor were William and Elizabeth (Stinson) Groves, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Jackson county, where they lived for some years. Later they removed to Indiana and located near Warsaw, where they died. William Groves and wife were the parents of eight children, Daniel, Melinda, Mary, Lydia, Dorcas, Phoebe, Elizabeth and Eliza.

Mr. Selsor was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife, and in the welfare of their favorite church they were always deeply interested. Mr. Selsor filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising men of his day and generation and the luster of his deeds and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the community where he did his work and achieved his success. That he did his part nobly and well cannot be gainsaid and though he has passed away he yet speaketh in the work which he accomplished and in the many kindly deeds and wholesome influence which not only his friends, but the community as well, will always prize as a grateful heritage.

JARED W. HOWARD.

The whole career of Jared W. Howard has been spent in Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio, where he was born nearly sixty years ago. He has been engaged in business in the town of his birth most of this time, although he has a fine farm of one hundred acres near Jeffersonville to which he has always given careful attention. As a public spirited citizen he has always been deeply interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of his community and has given his unreserved support to all enterprises which he felt would benefit the locality where he has spent so many years.

Jared W. Howard, the son of William T. and Elton (Sexton) Howard, was born in the town of Jeffersonville on July 22, 1855. His father was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 15, 1821, the son of George and —— (Crone) Howard. His mother was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, May 22, 1816. The marriage of William T. Howard and Elton Sexton occurred October 30, 1841, and to their union were born five children, Sexton, Sarepta, Jared W., and two who died in infancy. At the age of fourteen William T. Howard went to Vrginia, but returned a year later

and in 1838 located in Washington C. H., where he learned the harness-maker's trade. In 1840 he permanently settled in Jeffersonville, where he lived until his death in 1899. In 1850 he went to California with the gold seekers, but returned two years later with nothing but his experiences.

Jared W. Howard is the only one of the five children born to his parents who is now living, the others having passed away more than thirty years ago. He received the best education which was afforded by the schools of Jeffersonville, and early in life started to learn the harness trade in his father's shop. He married at the age of nineteen and at once began to work in his father's shop and two years later his father turned the shop over to him and retired to his farm near the town. He has been in business in Jeffersonville since 1876 and at the same time had the management of his farm. He has been very successful and has laid aside a very comfortable sum for his declining years.

Mr. Howard has been twice married. He was married in August, 1874, to Mary Johnson and to this first union was born one child, Floy S. His second marriage was to Anna L. Johnson in October, 1892. She was the daughter of Simon B. and Catharine (Maddux) Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mrs. Howard was reared and educated.

Politically, Mr. Howard has been a loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party since reaching his majority. He has served as a member of the council of Jeffersonville and has always been interested in every measure which was promoted for the benefit of his home town. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

ALBERT HAIGLER.

Nearly half a century ago there was born in a rude log cabin in Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, a lad who was christened by his parents as Albert Haigler. They were descended from sturdy pioneers of this country and the son has inherited those sterling characteristics which marked his worthy ancestors. The rude cabin of his boyhood days has given place to a fine home with all the modern conveniences and he is now enjoying life to its fullest extent.

Albert Haigler, the son of Elijah M. and Letitia (Hays) Haigler, was born December 23, 1867, on the farm where he is now living. His father

was a native of West Virginia and came to this county when a young man. His parents were John and Phoebe (Skidmore) Haigler. Five children were born to Elijah Haigler and wife: John W., Mrs. Julia Kennedy, Albert, Charles E., and Jennie, the wife of Tod Hunter. The father and mother were both loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are buried in the cemetery at Bloomingburg.

The education of Mr. Haigler was received in the Robuck and Rogers schools in Paint township. He worked on the farm during the summers while in attendance at school during the winter seasons, and has never left the farm where he was born. He has never married and is now living with his tenant on his farm. Mr. Haigler gives his support to the Republican party, but has never been active in political matters, preferring to give his time and attention to his agricultural interests. His farm of one hundred and twenty acres is five miles east of Jeffersonville on the old State road.

CLIMPSON L. LAFOLLETTE.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of France. When a young man he came to America and settled in this state about the year 1800, about two years before this portion of the country was admitted to the Union. At that time the state was practically a wilderness and the Indians were here in large numbers and were still fierce from their participation in the Revolution on the side of the British. Isaac LaFollette, the French emigrant in question, secured a tract of government land in what is now Perry county and began to clear off the timber. More than once he and his good wife, Libby Secrist, were in imminent peril from the savages and for many years after taking up their abode here they endured the hardships and privations of the early pioneers. Wild animals were frequently met with and no little danger was encountered from some of them, particularly in the night time, but rapidly advancing civilization in time disposed of such annoyances and Isaac lived to see a better day dawn for his children. He was the father of John LaFollette, who was born on the homestead in Perry county, and John was the father of the immediate subject, who was born on July 26, 1865, in Brown township, Vinton county. The subject's mother was Martha Craig, a native of that vicinity. C. L. LaFollette, who resides on his farm of thirty acres on the Danville pike,

about one mile and a half from Bloomingburg, was one of a family of six children, being the second child of the family. W. E., the oldest, lives in Madison township, this county, while Robert and Hugh are both residents of Paint township. Eliza, the only daughter of the family, is the wife of Doctor Murphy and resides in Vinton county, while Charles, the youngest of the family, is dead.

C. L. LaFollette in his early boyhood attended the schools of Delaware county, later attending those of Vinton county, where he finished his school days. When quite a young boy he began assisting with the work of the farm and early knew the meaning of hard work. At the age of twenty years he began life on his own resources, coming to Fayette county where he hired out among various farmers, receiving eighteen dollars per month for his services. After a few years passed in this manner, he purchased the farm which is his present home and where he has made all of the improvements. Mr. LaFollette has been twice married. His first wife was Nettie Dunlap, with whom he was joined in holy wedlock on February 6, 1889, and who was called to the higher life in 1901. She was an excellent woman, much liked and admired by friends and neighbors. She was a devout member of the United Brethren church, being active in the work of her local organization, and she was buried in Vinton county, near her home. She was the mother of two children, Blanche and Howard, who married Blanche Reynolds. Mr. LaFollette was wedded the second time on March 20, 1902, to Ellen Dunlap, younger sister of his first wife, this marriage being without issue. Mr. LaFollette is a man who has worked hard, who possesses a commendable degree of energy and ambition and is well deserving of the success he has attained. He gives particular attention to the raising of live stock, which he finds a most lucrative line of business and in which he is highly successful.

While not a member of any church society, Mr. LaFollette is interested in the work of all and contributes to the best of his ability from time to time to various deserving benevolences. Politically, he is a stalwart Republican, although not devoting much time to public issues. However, for seven years he has been a member of the school board of Paint township and in this and other ways shows the keen interest he feels in the educational and other phases of community life. Mr. LaFollette has a host of warm friends in all walks of life, which is ample testimony as to the value of his citizenship and the usefulness of his life.

DAVID ALLEN.

A substantial and progressive farmer of Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, is David Allen, who was born in this township sixty-five years ago. He is strictly a self-made man, and by his own hard labor has seen his possessions grow from a paltry ten acres to an extensive farm of three hundred and sixty acres. Not only has he gained material prosperity for himself and family, but he has also been very much interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community. For twenty-five years he performed unselfish service as a member of the school board of his township, and in this capacity did everything he could for the benefit of the children of his township. He and his wife have reared a family of six children to lives of usefulness and honor, all of whom are married and are rearing families of their own. A greater thing than this can no man do, and for this reason, if for no other, David Allen should be classed among the representative men of his township and county.

David Allen, the son of Ethan and Susan (Straley) Allen, was born in 1849 in the township where he has always lived. His father was a native of West Virginia, a son of Adam and Nancy Allen. Ethan Allen and wife reared a family of fifteen children, Elizabeth, Nancy, Adam, Joseph, Charles, Eliza, Harvey, David, James H., William, Orville, Arthur, Susan, Alice, and one who died in infancy. Adam Allen was in the War of 1812, and to him and his wife were born five children, Aaron, Adam, William, Elijah and Ethan.

David Allen attended the schools of his home neighborhood and early in life began working for himself. He married at the early age of twenty, and he and his young wife took a horse, cow and one hog, rented a farm and started in to make their fortune. They worked and planned together, and as they prospered they added to their land holdings until they now own about three hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Jefferson township. To the original ten acres which they bought was first added forty-three acres, then one hundred and twenty-seven, then fifty-nine, then sixty-four, and finally, seventy-two. As he has enlarged his land holdings he has improved his farm until now he has probably one of the largest farms of the township, and one of the most attractive as well.

Mr. Allen was married in 1869 to Isabel West, the daughter of Edmond and Mary (Edge) West. Edmond West came from Virginia and settled in Jefferson township, where Mrs. Allen was born. Six children have been

born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, all of whom are married: Edgar, Oscar, Clyde, Ernest, Lena and Mary. Edgar married Bertha Coin and has three children, Mabel, Donald and Marion; Oscar married Mata Patch and has three children, Annabelle, Harold and Florence; Clyde married Jennie Janes; Ernest married Edith Baughn and has two children, Lester and Pauline; Lena is the wife of N. W. Lemon and has two daughters, Ruth and Marjorie; Mary became the wife of Chester Janes and has four children, Lucile, Carl, Helen and Janice.

Fraternally, Mr. Allen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah. Politically, he is a Republican, and while never taking an active part in politics, he has always shown his hearty support of all measures which he felt would benefit his community in any way. He has always stood for clean living and high thinking and is one of the substantial men of his township.

JOHN G. COUCH.

One of the representative farmers and stock growers of Fayette county, Ohio, is John G. Couch, who is known as one of the alert, progressive and successful agriculturists of this favored section of the Buckeye state. In his labors on the farm he has not permitted himself to follow in the rut in a blind way, but has studied and experimented and thus secures the maximum returns from his efforts. He has so ordered his course at all times as to command the confidence and regard of the people of his community, being a man of honorable business methods and upright principles of life.

John G. Couch, who is now living near the town of Bloomingburg, in Paint township, was born August 12, 1857, near Bourneville, this state. He is a son of John and Margaret (Gregg) Couch, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler in Ross county, Ohio. John Couch, Sr., enlisted in Company D, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years before dying with the typhoid fever in Maryland. He is buried at Frederickstown, in that state. His brother, Asa F. Couch, was the captain of the company to which John Couch belonged.

John G. Couch attended the public schools of Pike county, Ohio, and also was a student in the Waverly high school, in that county, for two years.

At the age of twenty he began renting land and continued to live on rented land until 1899, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and ten acres, which is located in Paint, Union and Marion townships. Since acquiring this farm he has placed many improvements upon it and has the satisfaction of seeing his farm yield handsome returns in response to his efforts.

Mr. Couch was married in April, 1882, to Anna E. Mark, the daughter of Alfred H. and Mary (Harris) Mark, and to this union have been born four children, Maud, Edna, Harry and Martha. Maud married F. E. Eichelberger; Edna married Earl Speaks, and has two children, Kenneth and Juanita; Harry and Martha are still single and residing with their father. Mrs. Couch, the mother of these four children, died June 22, 1902.

In politics, Mr. Couch has long been identified with the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife, and in its welfare he has always been very much interested.

MICHAEL C. CREAMER.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. In enumeration of the men of the past generation in Fayette county, Ohio, who have succeeded in their special vocation we find that Michael C. Creamer occupies a very important place. The splendid success which came to him was the direct result of the salient points in his character, for with a mind capable of laying judicious plans and a will strong enough to carry them into execution, his energy, foresight and perseverance carried him forward to a position in the front ranks of the successful men of his community. To accumulate a farm of eleven hundred acres is sufficient evidence that he was a man of keen business ability. At the time of his death he was one of the largest farmers in the county, and one of the four men who owned more than one thousand acres of land.

The Creamer family has been identified with the history of Fayette county for more than one hundred years. The family trace their ancestry back to Germany, where George Creamer was born in 1746. His wife, Barbara Clover, was also a native of Germany and after their marriage in 1774 they came to this country and located in Pennsylvania. Later they

went to Virginia, and from that state migrated with their four sons, Michael, Joseph, David and George, to Fayette county, Ohio. This county was organized in 1810 and in the summer of that year George Creamer, the great-grandfather of Michael C. Creamer, with whom this narrative deals, arrived in this county with his four sons, two of whom were already married and had families of their own. The two married sons were George and Michael, the latter being the grandfather of the present Michael C. Creamer. The whole family settled on Sugar creek, in Jefferson township, and in that township the descendants of the family have now been living for more than a century. After the surrender of General Hull at Detroit in 1812, Joseph, Michael and David joined the United States regular army and helped to drive the British out of this country.

One of the several children of Michael Creamer was Simeon, the father of Michael C. Creamer. Simeon married Elizabeth Connor and reared a family of ten children, William, Michael, Rosanna, George, Polly, Jacob, Philip, Christian, Wesley and Isaac.

Michael Connor Creamer, the second of the ten children born to Simeon Creamer and wife, was born March 20, 1830, in this county and died April 19, 1911, on his homestead in Jefferson township. He was born in a rude log cabin which stood on the site where the present substantial dwelling of the Creamer family now stands. As a youth he was very studious and, although his education was very limited, yet he was an omnivorous reader and was practically self-educated. He started to teach school in his early manhood and taught for several years, and during this time he farmed in the summer seasons. He finally left the school room and devoted all of his attention to his agricultural pursuits and with a success which was indeed remarkable.

Mr. Creamer was married October 14, 1862, to Ruhama Scott, the daughter of Charles C. and Jane (Porter) Scott, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Harding county, Ohio. To this union were born seven children: Ethel, deceased; U. G., unmarried, a farmer and stockman; C. L., who farms one hundred acres of the home place; S. C., who married Anna Mertz and has two children, Forrest and Dwight; Gertrude, who married James Coin and has two children, Tully and Lasca, deceased; Celeste, the wife of Frank Zimmerman and the mother of three children, Brenton, Fay and Ruth; Maude, the wife of Lewis B. Creamer, and Ethel, deceased.

Mr. Creamer enlisted for the one-hundred-day service in the Civil War and was mustered in as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-

eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on May 2, 1864. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Jeffersonville, while, religiously, he and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, yet Mr. Creamer contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community. His admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the admiration, esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved. To him home life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor.

WILLIAM CLAY BOSTWICK.

Farmer, soldier and public spirited citizen, William Clay Bostwick has lived his life of seventy years within this county in such a way as to make him one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of the county. Enlisting for service in the Civil War when but a mere youth, he served gallantly and well, participating in a large number of the severest engagements of that memorable struggle. Upon the close of the war he returned to peaceful pursuits and by good management, close economy and strict attention to his interests, he has accumulated an estate of one thousand one hundred and seventeen acres in Madison township, this making him one of the four men in the county who owns more than one thousand acres of land. The Bostwick family has been identified with the history of this county for more than a century, and during all of these years the family has occupied a prominent place in the various phases of the county's development.

William Clay Bostwick, the son of Oliver and Malinda (Thomas) Bostwick, was born on the farm where he is now living, May 28, 1844. His father was born in this same township in October, 1816, and died April 29, 1867. Malinda Thomas was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, March 25, 1816, and died at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, July 14, 1885. Oliver and Malinda Bostwick reared a family of eight children: Morton, deceased; Francis, who married Sarah Smith; Annette, the wife of James Jones, deceased; Eliza, the wife of S. F. Terry, deceased; William Clay, whose history is here presented; Melvina, the wife of C. H. Strawbridge; Sarah, deceased,

who was the wife of Charles Miller, and Jane, who was the wife of William Green.

Oliver Bostwick was the son of William and Sallie (Carter) Bostwick, natives of Vermont and early settlers in this county, where they reared a family of eight children, all of whom are deceased, Adoniram, Sarah, Joseph, Frederick C., William, Lucy Ann, Oliver and Adley. William Bostwick came from Vermont to Fayette county, Ohio, about 1805, and settled on land in the vicinity of Yankeetown. William was the son of Joseph Bostwick, a native of Vermont, who, in turn, was a descendant of Arthur Bostwick, the first member of the family to come to America.

William C. Bostwick attended the rude district schools of his neighborhood, and when eighteen years of age answered the call of his country for volunteers and served for nearly three years at the front. He enlisted August 13, 1862, at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, in Company G, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Wilcox, was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and finally participated in the Grand Review at the nation's capital at the close of the war. Among the battles in which this regiment participated may be mentioned the following: Chickamauga, Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Savannah, Averasboro and Bentonville. Mr. Bostwick was with Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea, and thence northward through the Carolinas into North Carolina. He was finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 6, 1865, lacking but a month of being in the service three years. Mr. Bostwick is a loyal member of the J. C. Bostwick Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Bostwick returned to Fayette county and started farming on a farm of one hundred acres. To this as a nucleus he has gradually added to his land holdings until he now owns one thousand one hundred and seventeen acres of fine farming land in Madison township. In the accumulation of this splendid estate Mr. Bostwick has found a true helpmate in his wife, who has ably assisted him and who is entitled to a due share of the credit.

Mr. Bostwick was married November 6, 1873, to Clara Beatty, the daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Hidy) Beatty, of Pickaway county, this state. She was born October 22, 1852, and was one of three children, having a brother, Scott, and a sister who died in infancy. Mrs. Bostwick's grand-

father came to Fayette county, Ohio, from Virginia in 1818. James Beatty was a soldier in the War of 1812, and about the year 1847 served as associate judge of Fayette county. He died in 1879, at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick are the parents of two children, Harley Oscar, born October 10, 1875, and Oliver Newton, born May 6, 1880. Harley O. married Maude S. Welton, and has two children, Medrith and Welton; Oliver Newton married Loye A. Julian, and has one daughter, Willa Jean.

Politically, Mr. Bostwick has long been identified with the Republican party, and while always taking a deep interest in the current issues of the day, yet has never been an aspirant for public office. He retired from active work several years ago, but still maintains his interest in the breeding of pure-bred Shire horses. He is an extensive stockholder, a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Mt. Sterling, Ohio. The management of his farm has been entirely turned over to his two sons, Harley Oscar and Oliver Newton.

In 1884 Mr. Bostwick organized a military company in Mt. Sterling, of which he was elected captain and served the state in that capacity for more than eight years.

PHILIP F. ORTMAN.

The invention of the automobile and its subsequent development has created several industries in the United States in which there are several millions of dollars invested. When Elwood Haines displayed his first little gasoline motor in the streets of Kokomo in 1891, he probably little realized that within the course of a few years the automobile would be the highly developed machine it is today. Automobiles have been built which have traveled faster than any engine which was ever placed on a railroad track, and the makers of automobiles say that the limit has not yet been reached. The automobile and its manufacture has given employment to thousands of men, while other thousands are engaged in automobile repairing. There is scarcely a city of any size in the United States but has a garage of some kind with facilities for the repair of automobiles. Washington C. H. boasts of one well equipped garage and repair shop and Philip F. Ortman, the manager of the P. F. Ortman Motor Company, is recognized as one of the most expert machinists of this section of the state.

Philip F. Ortman, the son of Charles Louis and Elizabeth (Yeoman) Ortman, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, March 21, 1868. His father

was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to this country when a young man, settling first in Ross county, Ohio, and later in Fayette county. After coming to this country he married Elizabeth Yeoman, who was born in this county, she being his second wife. His first wife was a Miss Compton, and to his first union four children were born, George, John, Albert and Charles. To the second union there were four children born also: Enos, a farmer of Union township, this county; Amy, the wife of M. L. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio; Philip F., with whom this history deals, and Milton C., of Washington C. H. Charles Louis Ortman was a soldier in the regular army in Germany and served three years, as was required by the law of that country. He died in Fayette county in 1875, being about sixty years of age at the time of his death. The parents of his second wife, Elizabeth Yeoman, were Enos and Amy (Baughn) Yeoman, natives of Fayette county. Enos Yeoman and wife were the parents of thirteen children, Elizabeth, Lucy, Bethiah, Sarah, Allen J., Walter, Milton, Newton, Albert and four who died in early childhood.

Philip F. Ortman was reared in Fayette and Ross counties, Ohio, on the farm and received a good common school education in the public schools and remained with his parents until he was grown. He then opened a general repair shop in Lattisville, Ohio, and a year later moved to Fayette county, where he opened a shop in Eber, and lived there for several years. In 1908 he came to Washington C. H. and opened the first automobile agency in the city, since when he has sold several hundred machines in the city and the surrounding community, handling several different kinds of automobiles. He also has a large garage and a machine shop equipped with all the latest and most approved machinery for any kind of automobile repairing. Being an expert mechanic it was easy for him to become acquainted with the mechanism of the automobile, and he has built up a reputation as an expert in this new line of business.

Mr. Ortman was married August 16, 1891, to Vianna Davis, the daughter of Ira and ——— (Bryan) Davis, and to this union has been born one daughter, Lela Grace. Mrs. Ortman is a native of this county, as were her parents. Her mother died several years ago and her father is still living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of several children, Amaljah, Vianna and several who died in childhood.

Fraternally, Mr. Ortman is a member of Confidence Lodge No. 265, Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is not affiliated with any particular party, but casts his vote, especially in local elections, for the best men, and

not because they happen to be on some party ticket. While living in Union township, in this county, he served as school director, filling that position in an acceptable manner for fifteen years. He is a popular business man and as manager of and stockholder in the P. F. Ortman Motor Company, has built up a business which is second to none in the county. He has a large acquaintance throughout the county and is well known and highly esteemed as a reliable and straightforward business man and good citizen.

DAVID H. WISSLER.

The fifty years which David H. Wissler has spent in Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, has given his neighbors a chance to know him in every phase of his character, and that they respect him and hold him in high regard is due to the fact that he has led a life free from blame and censure. He is one of the successful farmers of his township, and has succeeded in his chosen vocation through his own courage, persistency and good management. He is a man who believes in lending what aid he can to his neighbors and to the general public, while at the same time advancing his individual interests. He has always been identified with the civic life of his community, giving his fellow citizens conscientious and efficient service.

David H. Wissler, the son of Christian and Eliza (Core) Wissler, was born January 10, 1864, on the farm where he is now living, about six miles from Bloomingburg. His farm of one hundred sixty-one acres, known as the Spring Brook farm, is on the Danville pike and is one of the most attractive farms of the township. His father, Christian Wissler, was the son of Henry and Susan (Neff) Wissler, both father and son being born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Christian Wissler located in Madison county, this state, in 1855. In 1856 Henry Wissler came to Ohio and he and his son, Christian, both came to Fayette county and bought farms in Paint township. Christian Wissler and wife reared a family of five children, Charles, David H., Mrs. Evelyn Hosier, Emma and Howard, the last two named being deceased.

David H. Wissler attended the Wissler school in his home township, and then spent three years, 1881-4, in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he took the commercial and civil engineering courses. After the death of his mother, in 1886, he returned home and took over the management of the paternal estate, and at the death of his father, in

1907, he inherited the old homestead. He has never married and has always devoted himself to farming and stock raising, paying particular attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. His brother, Howard, who is now deceased, was educated at Ada, Ohio, and married Catherine Kellough, leaving his widow with two children, Wayne and Grace, who are attending school at Bloomingburg.

Mr. Wissler is a Republican in politics, and has been one of his party's leaders for many years. He is a man of high character, and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated. A man of broad education, he is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community, and for years has been recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of his township and county. He is a man whom to know is to respect and admire, because of his sterling qualities of character and upright life.

ELMER McCOY.

From the earliest ages agriculture has been an honored vocation and men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, out-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood, and no greater blessing can befall a youth than to be reared on the farm. One of the most prosperous of the younger farmers of Fayette county is Elmer McCoy, who is now managing the McCoy estate of one hundred and seventy acres on the Hayes road about three and one-half miles from Bloomingburg.

Elmer McCoy, the son of James R. and Martha J. (Hays) McCoy, was born July 10, 1884, in Paint township, three and one-half miles west of Bloomingburg, on the farm where he now resides. James R. McCoy was married November 4, 1880, to Martha J. Hays, and to this union were born two children, Elmer, and Laura, the wife of James Collett.

Elmer McCoy attended the district school of his home neighborhood for the first three years of his school life, finishing his education in the Bloomingburg school, graduating from the high school at that place. At the age of twenty-one he began the management of the McCoy estate and has been successfully operating this farm ever since. This is one of the best improved and most highly productive farms of the county and, under

the skillful management of Mr. McCoy, is bringing good returns each year. He raises a large amount of live stock, giving particular attention to the cattle industry and the raising of Duroc-Jersey swine, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. McCoy was married June 26, 1907, to Forest M. McCoy, the daughter of Allison and Francenia (Bonham) McCoy. Although his wife has the same family name, they are no relation. To this union has been born one child, Almer Lynn, who is deceased.

Fraternally, Mr. McCoy belongs to the Knights of Pythias, while, politically, he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but his extensive agricultural interests have prevented him from being actively identified with his party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are all the members of the McCoy family. They are prominent in church work and deeply interested in everything which pertains to its welfare. Mr. McCoy is still a young man and the success which he has attained thus far indicates that he will become one of the substantial men of his county in the course of time.

WALLACE CREAMER.

To attain the age of ninety-five is an unusual thing and yet Wallace Creamer reached that remarkable age on the 16th day of April, 1914. He was a babe in arms when James Monroe was President of the United States, voted for William Henry Harrison in the fall of 1840 and had been married twenty years when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. The Creamer family was one of the first to settle in this county and its members have been prominently identified with its history for more than a hundred years.

Wallace Creamer was born on the farm where he is now living and has spent all of his life in Jefferson township. He is the son of David and Elizabeth (Smith) Creamer, natives of Berkeley county, Virginia, and early settlers of Fayette county, Ohio. David Creamer was a soldier of the War of 1812 and was living in this county at the time the war opened. David Creamer was the son of George Creamer, who was the first of the family to come from Virginia to this county. George Creamer had a family of six children, Michael, George, Joseph, David, Mrs. Rosana Christy and one who died in infancy. David Creamer and wife were the parents

WALLACE CREAMER

of eight children, Sarah, Wallace, Jaxon, Nancy, Cynthia, Caroline, Kate and Washington. David Creamer took an important part in the early history of this county and served as surveyor of the county for many years.

Wallace Creamer went to the Creamer school, a little log cabin in the woods, and learned to read, write and cipher in the manner of all the boys of that time. He is the only living person who attended this school and can relate many interesting stories of his school boy days. The home farm was largely in woods and his first labor found him swinging the axe, burning logs, splitting rails and doing all of that heavy work which was the lot of the pioneers of this county.

Mr. Creamer was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Gray and consequently has been married more than seventy-one years. He started in with a farm of one hundred acres, all of which was covered with woods, and now has a finely cultivated farm of two hundred and fifty acres acres in Jefferson township. He has lived to see farming methods completely revolutionized and as new machinery has come into use he has added it to his equipment, and to the end of his active life was fully abreast of the times along agricultural lines.

Mr. Creamer voted for the Whig candidates from 1840 until the organization of the Republican party in 1854, and has since cast his vote for the party which elected Lincoln in 1860. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist Protestant church and interested in its welfare. It is no small honor to be known as the oldest man in his county, and when to this is added the fact that his life has been one of usefulness and honor it can readily be seen why Mr. Creamer is called "The Grand Old Man of Fayette County."

GEORGE ELBA ZIMMERMAN.

To make a success of agriculture it is necessary to be something more than merely a hard worker. In these days when modern machinery has made it possible for the farmer to dispense with laborious efforts in order to get a good crop there is demanded a technical knowledge which it was not considered necessary to know fifty years ago. There are fields in Fayette county which fifty years ago would even produce twice as much corn as the same fields will yield today for the reason that the soil has lost much of its former fertility. Continuous cropping, without proper rotation of

crops or scientific fertilizing, has depleted the plant food in the soil. The wise farmer of today realizes that a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil is necessary if he wishes to secure the maximum results from his efforts. One of the progressive farmers of Fayette county who keeps well abreast of the latest advances in agriculture is George E. Zimmerman, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson township.

George Elba Zimmerman was born April 12, 1869, in Greene county, Ohio, and is the son of Fletcher and Lucy (Preddy) Zimmerman. His father was born in this county and was a son of Obadiah Zimmerman, a native of Virginia and an early settler in Union township, this county. Fletcher Zimmerman and wife were the parents of eleven children, Alvin B., Osman T., Frank R., Trustin, George Elba, Dean, John, Mrs. Anna Ellis, Samuel, Mrs. Flora Haas and Mrs. Edith Neal. Fletcher Zimmerman is still living and is the owner of about two hundred acres of land, part of which lies in Fayette county.

George E. Zimmerman attended the Hargrove school in Jefferson township and later went to the Luttrell school, where he completed his education. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and began farming on the shares, after which he rented a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, on which he lived for three years, when he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres about three and one-half miles north of Jeffersonville. His farm, known as the Poplar farm, is one of the most attractive in the county and he has always taken great pride in keeping it in good repair. He is an extensive raiser of Duroc hogs and high grade cattle and derives the major portion of his income from the sale of his live stock. Mr. Zimmerman was married December 27, 1893, to Maude Perkins, the daughter of Absalom and Jennie (Hitchcock) Gordon. Mrs. Zimmerman's mother died when she was fifteen months old and she was then adopted by David and Elizabeth (Ervin) Perkins and by them reared to womanhood. David was born in Washington county, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel Perkins and is living with the subject. Nine children were born to Samuel Perkins and wife: Weston, Willard, Mrs. Matilda Durken, Walter, David, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, Mrs. Columbia Ervin, Esther and Abbie. All of these children are deceased except Matilda and Columbia.

Mr. Zimmerman and his wife are the parents of five children, Harold W., Donald R., Amos V., Ala L. and Theron A. Harold is a graduate of the Jeffersonville high school, while the other four children are still students

in the common schools. Their parents are firm believers in the great value of a good education, and they are giving their children the benefit of the best educational training that can be had in the county. The family are all loyal members of the Christian church, in whose welfare they are interested and to whose support they are liberal contributors. Fraternally, Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Genial and unassuming in manner, he easily wins friends and always retains them because of his high personal qualities.

PERRY C. MOWERY.

The career of any man who wins a definite goal in life always presents certain features which should be of interest to the rising generation. The farmer who starts in with seventy-seven and one-half acres and accumulates enough to make a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres, as has Perry C. Mowery, of Paint township, this county, deserves a great deal of credit. In these days a man cannot live the life of a hermit, but must be a part of the community in which he lives; therefore, the most valuable citizens to any community are the men who not only are able to manage their own affairs successfully, but also to take an intelligent part in the affairs of the community. Mr. Mowery has not only been successful in his own private affairs, but has, when called upon by his fellow citizens, contributed his share to the welfare of the community in which he resides.

Perry C. Mowery, the son of John and Margaret E. (Smith) Mowery, was born October 7, 1868, in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio. His father was a native of Pendleton county, Virginia, and when a young man came to Fayette county, Ohio, and worked upon farms in Jefferson township for some time. He worked for the Haigler and Parrett families and shortly after coming to the county married and located in Jefferson township, where he acquired a very comfortable farm. Six children were born to John Mowery and wife: Perry C., Albert R., Seymour, Bertha, Minnie M. and Myrta M.

The education of Mr. Mowery was received in the Hidy district school and was confined to a few months during the winters of his boyhood days. At the age of twenty-one he began working out by the month, and upon his marriage, at the age of twenty-four years, his wife inherited seventy-seven and one-half acres of his present farm. To this he has since added an equal amount, so that he has one hundred and fifty-five acres of excellent farming

land in Paint township. He has divided his attention between the raising of crops and live stock in such a manner as to secure the maximum results from his efforts. Being a man of progressive ideas and good management, he has had the satisfaction of realizing a handsome income from his farm each year.

Mr. Mowery was married August 4, 1892, to Dollie A. (Brock) Allen, the widow of Coleman Allen and the daughter of Evan and Susanna (Griffith) Brock. By her first marriage Mrs. Mowery had one son, Leonard. To Mr. and Mrs. Mowery have been born five children, Ruth A., Russell W., Lawrence A., Dorothy M. and J. Delbert.

Fraternally, Mr. Mowery is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, while, politically, he is a member of the Democratic party. While interested in all the great issues of the day, he has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his farming interests. In the course of an honorable career he has been successful in the lines to which his efforts have been directed and such has been his clean and wholesome life in this county that he has won the esteem and respect of all who know him, and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and progressive citizens of his community.

ULYSSES GRANT WISSLER.

The modern system of agriculture demands that farmers be as scientifically trained as are the physicians of the country. It has been proven that the man with the college education who is trained in the best agricultural schools of our country has all the advantage over the farmer who lacks this training. There are many factors of efficiency in farming which are totally unknown to the untrained farmer and for this reason there are thousands of farmers in Ohio today who are just able to make a bare living. There are two conditions which make farming very profitable without diversity of enterprises. One of these conditions arises when in any community a particular farm enterprise is for any reason exceedingly profitable. For example there is one section in northwestern Iowa where more popcorn is raised than any other place in the world. As long as this condition lasts the greatest profit may be made by sticking to this one enterprise, even if it leaves the farmer and his working force idle for a considerable portion of the year. The other condition under which farming

may be quite profitable without diversity of enterprises is that under which a single farm enterprise permits a large acreage of crops and gives good seasonal distribution of labor. This is the case with the wheat culture as conducted in the Northwest. However, single-crop system of farming is also exposed to the danger which inheres in any farm business based on a single enterprise, namely, fluctuation in prices and danger from loss because of untimely weather conditions. Diversified farming is, therefore, safer than farming based on a very small number of enterprises and, under most conditions, is more profitable. It is diversified farming that has placed Fayette county, Ohio, where it is today.

Ulysses Grant Wissler, a farmer and stock raiser of Paint township, this county, was born on the farm where he is now living, September 10, 1866. He is a son of Simon and Anna (Sechrist) Wissler, who reared a family of eight children: Mrs. Susan Yates, Mrs. Alice Dixon, Mrs. Elmira Watts, Ulysses Grant, Jesse, Albertus, John and Clarence. Simon Wissler is a son of Henry and Susan (Neff) Wissler and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, coming to Fayette county, Ohio, when he was twenty-one years of age. He remained in this county one year and then returned to Lancaster county, in his native state, and brought back his father and mother with him. Henry Wissler became one of the largest land owners in Fayette county and from the time of his arrival in this county, in 1853, until his death he was prominently identified with the history of the county. At the time of his death he was the owner of one thousand acres of fine farming land. Henry and Susan (Neff) Wissler were the parents of seven children, Christian, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Henry, Simon, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, Elias and one who died in infancy.

Ulysses G. Wissler received his education in the schools of his home township and spent his boyhood vacations assisting his father on the home farm. At the age of twenty-one he began working by the month and a year later went to Cass county, Missouri, where he lived for twelve years. He was married while living in the West and settled on a farm in Cass county, Missouri, where he lived until 1901. He and his wife then took a long trip throughout the Northwest, where he went for his health, and followed this with a trip through the Southwest. He then returned to Fayette county, Ohio, and located on the farm where he is now living. He has been uniformly successful in all of his farming operations since locating in this county, and by a system of properly supervised diversified farming has made his farm highly remunerative.

Mr. Wissler was married January 14, 1891, to Nettie Watts, the daughter of Henry and Martha (Parks) Watts, natives of Kentucky. Henry Watts was born in Warren county, Kentucky, as was his wife, and they lived there until after the death of Mrs. Watts, at which time Henry Watts and his children moved to Missouri, where he married again. To the first marriage of Henry Watts were born six children: Basis, of Kansas; Blanche, of California; Jennie, of Kansas; Vernon, of Alaska; Nettie, the wife of Mr. Wissler, and Briggs, of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Wissler have one daughter living, Edith Ann, the wife of Ernest Garrison.

CAREY GEORGE PARRETT.

A successful farmer and stock raiser of Paint township is Carey G. Parrett, whose ancestors have been identified with the history of Fayette county for more than a century. The Parrett family came to this county shortly after its organization in 1810 and its various members have filled many positions of trust and honor in the county. They have been people of high ideals and straightforward methods and have risen to places where they have been the leaders in their respective communities.

Carey George Parrett, the son of T. F. and Mary (Greenlee) Parrett, was born in Fayette county, July 5, 1871. His father, the son of George Parrett, was born in this county and was twice married. His first wife was Mary Greenlee and to this marriage were born three children, Frank, Fantie and Carey George. The second wife of T. F. Parrett was Mary Belle Coffman and to this union there were born three children: Thomas, deceased; Harry C., who married Madge Anderson; Louis, who married Hazel Sollars.

The elementary education of Carey G. Parrett was received in the district schools of his home township and his high school training in the schools of Washington C. H. He assisted his father, who was a large land owner, on the farm during the summer vacations and thus gained an intimate knowledge of the various phases of agriculture by the time he was old enough to begin farming for himself. Upon reaching his majority he started in as a renter and is now one of the largest renters of the county. He owns a farm of one hundred and six acres on the Prairie pike and rents five hundred acres in addition. He recently bought eighty-seven acres in Paint township near Bloomingburg and will move there soon. He has one of the

most productive farms in the county and is a large stock raiser, handling several car loads of stock for the market every year.

Mr. Parrett was married March 10, 1896, to Cora Hays, the daughter of James and Mary E. (Armstrong) Hays. Mr. Hays was born in Paint township and was the son of John and Catherine (Wibright) Hays. Mr. Parrett and his wife have two children, Thomas H. and Mary Mildred, both of whom are in the schools of Bloomingburg.

The Republican party has claimed the support of Mr. Parrett and he has always taken an intelligent interest in its success. At the present time he is serving as road supervisor in his township and filling the office to the entire satisfaction of all those concerned. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Bloomingburg. Mr. Parrett is a man of strong convictions and by his straightforward and upright life has gained the high esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

JESSE P. KELLOUGH.

Poets often tell the truth and the old song which contains the refrain, "The farmer feeds them all," states a very fundamental and economic truth. The products raised on the farm are the sources of the world's food supply, and should the farmer cease his work for a year the whole world would starve to death. Every other occupation might be done away with but farming and people could live, but a total cessation of farming for a short time would actually depopulate the world. A man can live without banks all his life, but deprive him of his bread and his career is soon ended. Farming is becoming an honored profession. Our district schools are teaching it as a science, and our colleges are granting degrees for agricultural work. Farmers of any community sustain the people dependent on the workers of any other profession. Without the farmer the banker would close his doors, the manufacturer would shut down his factory and the railroads would suspend operation. Among the progressive farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, who are helping to keep the banker, the manufacturer and the railroads there is no one more worthy of mention than Jesse B. Kellough, the proprietor of the Valley View farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Paint township.

Jesse P. Kellough, the son of John W. and Senith (Poole) Kellough, was born April 16, 1874, in Madison county, Ohio. His father is the

son of John W. and Rebecca (Pummell) Kellough, and was born on the Wabash river near Logansport, Indiana, July 5, 1839. John W. Kellough, Jr., lived in Indiana two years and then removed with his parents to Ohio, where the family first located near Chillicothe. Here he grew to manhood, married and lived for several years. In 1872 John W. Kellough came to Fayette county, where he is still living. Ten children have been born to John W. and Senith (Poole) Kellough: Mayme, Charles C., Nellie B., Anna W., Sallie C., William S., Claude H., Jesse P., Catherine and Robert W. Three of these children, Sallie C., William S. and Claude H., are deceased. John W. Kellough is still living at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and his wife died August 29, 1913.

Jesse P. Kellough was educated in three different states, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. He attended school for a time in Fayette county, Ohio, and spent one year in Piatt county, Illinois, and one year in schools of Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, near Mason City. After completing his education he returned to Fayette county, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-five began renting land in Clark county, near South Charleston, but only remained in that county a year, and then located in Paint township on a small farm of fifteen acres. That he has prospered is shown by the fact that he has added to this small acreage until now he is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of excellent farming land in Paint township. He has placed extensive improvements upon his farm and Valley View farm is known throughout the county as one of the most attractive farms of this section. It requires skillful management and scientific farming to accumulate land at the price which the farmer has to pay for land today. The money which will buy one acre of land today would buy more than fifty acres one hundred years ago, and it is hardly possible that the farmer derives fifty times as much revenue from the land at the present time.

Mr. Kellough was married March 11, 1897, to Iva W. Woods, the daughter of Ashley and Amanda (Zimmerman) Woods, and to this union one son has been born, who first saw the light of day December 9, 1899.

Mr. Kellough and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the welfare of which they are actively interested and to the support of which they are liberal contributors. Fraternally, Mr. Kellough belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while, politically, he is identified with the Republican party, although he has never been an aspirant for any public office. The career of Mr. Kellough has been such as to win the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens, being a man

who has won his success by the use of honorable methods and the exercise of the Golden Rule in all of his dealings. Such men are a credit to the community in which they live, and the fact that Mr. Kellough has stood for the best interests of his community in all lines shows why he is so highly regarded by all with whom he is associated.

HOWARD FOSTER.

Prominent in the affairs of his own locality and distinguished as a citizen whose influence is far extended beyond the limits of the community honored by his residence, the name of Howard Foster stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful farmers of the locality of which this volume treats. All of his undertakings have been actuated by noble motives and high resolves and characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality and his success and achievements but represent the result of fit utilization of innate talent and directing efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way.

Howard Foster, well known trustee of Paint township and one of the leading farmers of this section, was born on March 9, 1858, on the old Clever farm near Yatesville, this state, the son of Daniel Sturgeon (better known as "Doc") and Elizabeth (Clever) Foster. The subject's father was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in Uniontown, and when a young man he emigrated westward in search of better opportunities than his native section afforded. He decided to make Ohio his future home and did so, locating in Fayette county. He had been well educated in his native state and upon settling in this state decided upon farming as his life work, in which he was successful. He was the father of seven children, the immediate subject being the first-born. John was the second son; Irskine; Sturgeon; then followed Herbert; Alpha, widow of Al Sorrell and mother of one child, Zoe, and Frank.

When a boy, Mr. Foster attended the schools of the home district, later spending one year in the schools of Bloomingburg, where he took the higher grades and finished his school days. During his school years he assisted in the work of the home place during his idle hours and vacation times and in this way acquired a liking for and knowledge of the life of a farmer. Consequently, it was but natural that he should decide upon this vocation as that of his life work, and in his venture he has succeeded admirably. He today

operates the estate of one hundred acres of as fine land as the county boasts, splendidly located just on the edge of the city of Bloomingburg. Here he carries on general farming and kindred work, giving particular attention to the raising of live stock, which he has found to be a profitable source of income. He gives intelligent direction to his efforts and has attained a degree of success commensurate with the effort and energy expended.

Mr. Foster is the father of an interesting family of nine children, Vere, Ray, Honor, Roscoe, Edna, Bernice, Florence and two infants which died when very young. Mrs. Foster before her marriage was Mary E. Bloomer, her marriage to the subject being solemnized on November 10, 1880. She is the daughter of J. G. and Jane (DeWitt) Bloomer.

Mr. Foster's fraternal affiliation is with the time-honored body of Free and Accepted Masons and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, taking intelligent and pleasurable interest in the work of these two societies. He is a stanch Republican, politically, and is active in the local affairs of the party. Mr. Foster has long had the best interests of this locality at heart and has sought to advance them in whatever way possible. His career has been characterized by untiring energy, uncompromising fidelity and an earnest desire to advance himself in his chosen vocation. He is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and executes them with alacrity, at the same time winning and retaining the high esteem of all with whom he comes in contact by the honorable course which he has pursued.

RUSSELL PARRETT.

One of the highly respected farmers of a past generation in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, was the late Russell Parrett, whose whole life was spent within the county where he was born. He was not only interested in the material prosperity of his county, but took an active part in church work, and was always interested in everything pertaining to the educational welfare of his township and county as well. He was a man of high ideals, strict integrity and great earnestness of purpose, and in everything he did he held duty conscientiously before him. He was charitable to the faults of his neighbors, exhibited a kindly disposition towards everyone with whom he came in contact and was always willing to help those less fortunate than himself.

The late Russell Parrett was born in Jefferson township, Fayette

county, Ohio, and died in the county where he was born on July 26, 1905. He was the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Fansher) Parrett, both of whom were born in Cocke county, Tennessee. The Parrett family originally came from Virginia to Tennessee, and subsequently to Fayette county, Ohio. Joseph Parrett was married before leaving Tennessee, and upon coming to this county early in its history entered a tract of government land where he lived the remainder of his days. The early education of Russell Parrett was received in the district schools, and all of the education he acquired was received in these schools. He has a fine farm of eighty acres, which he acquired after his marriage in 1855, but he did not confine all of his attention to his own farming. He bought and sold live stock practically all of his life and made a marked success of this kind of work. He was considered one of the best judges of live stock in the county, and so well established was his reputation that he had no difficulty in securing the best stock in the county for his shipments. He was honest in all of his business transactions and thereby gained the confidence of all with whom he had any business dealings.

Mr. Parrett was married March 23, 1865, to Rebecca Carley, who was born in September, 1845, in Clermont county, Ohio, near Batavia, and was the daughter of Elijah and Margaret (Wiley) Carley. To this union were born six children, Montress, Homer, Alberta, Blanche, Emma and Albert R. Two of these children are married, Homer and Blanche. Homer married Louisa Griffith and has three children, Edith, Russell and Anna L. Blanche married Arthur Parrett. Alberta is deceased, while the other three children are still single and living in this county.

The parents of Mrs. Parrett came from the state of Vermont to Ohio. Elijah Carley was the son of Elijah and Agnes (Graham) Carley. Mrs. Parrett was one of nine children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Caroline, Frank, Emma, Albert, Locke, Warren, Clayton and Orla. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of Rebecca, the widow of Mr. Parrett, and Clayton and Orla.

Mr. Parrett was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his denomination. Educational matters attracted him from the fact partly that he had such limited education in his boyhood days. He served on the school board of his township for many years and favored any measure which he felt might improve the schools in any way. Mr. Parrett was truly one of the representative citizens of his day and generation and when he passed away the county lost one of its worthiest citizens.

ISAAC WAPLES.

Immediately after the Revolutionary War the government undertook to organize the Northwest Territory and open it for settlement. Three years after the war had closed Virginia had ceded her claims over the Northwest Territory to the government, and six years after the close of that war the first settlers arrived in what is now Ohio. In 1803 Ohio was admitted to the Union and seven years later Fayette county was organized. In those early days Ohio was a tempting field for the energetic, ambitious and strong-minded men of New England. Hundreds of old Revolutionary soldiers came to this state and their descendants are to be found everywhere in the state at the present time. There was a certain fascination in the broad fields which this new region presented, and the fertile valleys induced men to brave the discomforts of early life here for the purpose of gratifying their desire to find homes for themselves and their posterity. It is an axiom of history that only the strong willed and most energetic men flock to a new and unsettled community, and this accounts for the sturdiness exhibited by our forefathers.

The Waples family were among the early settlers of Fayette county, Ohio. William and Mary Waples were among the first of the family name to locate in Ohio. They were born in the state of Delaware and came to this state after their marriage and carved a home for themselves in the virgin forests of Paint township, this county.

One of the many children of William and Mary Waples was Burton, the father of Isaac Waples, with whom this narrative deals. Burton Waples was born in Fayette county and spent his entire life within its precincts He married Elizabeth Moore and reared a family of five children, Mary, Anthony, William, Isaac and Catherine. Mary and Anthony are deceased, while the other three are still living. Catherine was twice married, her first marriage being to James Haam. After the death of her first husband she married William Shelpman. To her first marriage two sons, Ray and Earl, were born.

Isaac Waples, the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres on the State road in Paint township, was born October 14, 1860, on the farm where he is now living. His boyhood days followed the usual routine and consisted of a few months of schooling during the winter seasons and hard work on the home farm during the summers. At the age of eighteen he commenced working for himself and continued working for the

next eighteen years before he located on a farm of his own. He married in 1896 and then took charge of his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he has placed many improvements of all kinds.

Mr. Waples was married April 15, 1896, to Jeannette (Boone) Montgomery, the daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Inskip) Montgomery. Thomas Montgomery was a native of Brown county, Ohio, as also was his wife. On her mother's side Mrs. Waples was related to Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman of Kentucky. Thomas Montgomery and wife were the parents of six children: Mary E., Mrs. Catherine Edwards, Mrs. Jeannette Waples, Nancy A., Ella M. and Mrs. Minnie B. Brown.

Politically, Mr. Waples has always been affiliated with the Republican party and has been active in local matters. At the present time he is serving with credit on the school board of his township.

CHARLES C. McCOY.

No occupation has gone through more radical changes within the past half century than farming. When the virgin soil of Ohio was first cleared there was no difficulty in raising crops of all kinds, but with continual cropping the land lost its pristine fertility and artificial means were resorted to in order to keep the farms of the state to a high state of productivity. In order that land may be profitable the crops and live stock maintained upon it must be adapted not only to local conditions of soil and climate, but also to existing economic conditions. On those farms which combine these factors of efficiency the profits are the greatest, yet in the last analysis the farmer himself is the determining factor in every successful agricultural enterprise. It must not be overlooked that the farmer is just as quick to take advantage of economic principles as he is of improved methods of growing crops and feeding animals. Experience has shown the farmer that the problems of farm organization are usually those of readjustment and improvement of existing systems rather than the introduction of wholly new systems. There are many acres in Fayette county, Ohio, which have been under cultivation for more than one hundred years and are still capable of raising good crops. One of the county's best farmers, who thoroughly understands the best methods of getting the maximum results from the soil, is Charles C. McCoy, of Jefferson township.

Charles C. McCoy, the son of John and Elizabeth (Collett) McCoy,

was born December 20, 1869, near Good Hope, in Wayne township, this county. His parents were natives of Fayette and Clinton counties, Ohio, respectively, but the father being born and reared in Fayette they settled here after their marriage and later moved to Clinton. John McCoy was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Harper) McCoy, emigrants from Frederick county, Maryland. Thomas McCoy and wife were the parents of eleven children, James, Joseph, Allen, Judson, John, Hugh, Thomas, William (died in infancy), Elizabeth, Sarah, Maria and Ann. All of the boys are deceased except Thomas, and all the girls are living except Sarah.

Charles C. McCoy, the only child of his parents, was educated in the schools of this county and later attended Wilmington College, after which he entered Ohio State University for two years. He was married in 1902, and at once settled on a part of the Parrett home farm in Jefferson township, where he has since resided and which he now owns. Being a man of progressive ideas, he has made a pronounced success of his chosen life work and his farm is one of the most attractive of the township.

Mr. McCoy was married January 30, 1902, to May Parrett, the daughter of Benjamin Hinton and Nancy (Allen) Parrett. Mrs. McCoy is one of five children born to her parents, the other four being Seth E., Mrs. Eva Miller, Mrs. Ora Hayes and Mrs. Cora Wood. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have no children.

Politically, Mr. McCoy is independent, but has always taken an intelligent interest in all matters of a local nature. He has preferred to devote his time and energies to agricultural pursuits rather than to take an active part in political campaigns. He and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church, in the welfare of which they are interested and to the support of which they are liberal contributors.

ORVILLE C. BROCK.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man such as Orville C. Brock, a prosperous farmer of Paint township, this county. His whole life of more than a half century has been spent within this county, and he has so conducted himself as to merit the high and generous esteem in which he is universally held. He began life practically unaided and alone and has removed one by one the obstacles from his pathway and succeeded in forging his way to the front, thereby winning for him-

self a competency and a position of influence among his fellow men. Knowing that this county was destined to take a high rank among the productive counties of Ohio, he applied himself closely to his work and waited for the future to bring its reward.

Orville C. Brock, the son of Evan and Susanna (Griffith) Brock, was born February 4, 1859, in the township where he has spent his entire life. His father was a native of Madison county, this state, and was the son of Evan and Mary E. (Brown) Brock, who settled in Madison county, Ohio, in 1812. Evan and Mary E. (Brown) Brock were the parents of seven children, Richard, Saul, George, Cooper, Elizabeth, Mrs. Strong, and Evan, the father of Orville C., with whom this narrative deals.

Evan Brock, Jr., was reared in Madison county, Ohio, and shortly after his marriage to Susanna Griffith located in Fayette county. His farm was covered with timber and he and his young bride went to housekeeping in a new log house, which was hastily constructed, and he applied himself with indefatigable energy and perseverance to the clearing of his farm, and before his death had cleared four hundred acres of land in this county. Not all of this work was done by himself, since he had a large family of children and his sons were hard workers from their earliest boyhood days. Evan and Susanna (Griffith) Brock reared a large family of children: Mrs. Libbie Hays, Oliver, Orville C., Jeptha, Evan, Dolly, Ray, Francis, Minnie, Jemina, Florence and two who died in infancy.

Orville C. Brock was born in a log cabin on the old Brock farm and attended the rude log school house of his home neighborhood. He remained at home until he reached his majority and then began working out by the month. He saved his money and with his earnings purchased a small farm when he was married at the age of twenty-five, and he has since added to this farm until he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres of fine land on the Prairie pike in Paint township. He has placed extensive improvements upon this place and now has one of the most attractive farms in his township.

Mr. Brock was married in 1884 to Miranda Coe, who was the daughter of William and Lucy J. (Everett) Coe. William Coe was a native of Frederick county, West Virginia, and settled in this county in the pioneer days. He and his wife reared a family of ten children, Charles, Scott, Mrs. Miranda Brock, Jasper, Curtis, Reese, Leighton, Irvin, Mary and Mrs. Anna Stoughton. William Coe was the son of William and Mary Coe and was one of ten children born to his parents, the others being Jane, George, Mary, Henry, Norvall, Emma, James, Susan and Anna.

Mr. Brock and wife have five children: Bertha, who married Floyd Minick and has one son, Earl B.; Goldie, the wife of Lee Vannorsdall; Octa B., who married Frank Shippley and had one infant child, who is deceased; Lester, who married Ola Durfinger, and Nellie, who is still living with her parents and is a graduate of the Jeffersonville high school.

Politically, Mr. Brock is a Democrat, but has never had any aspirations to hold office or inclination to participate in political matters. Nevertheless, he takes an active interest in the civic life of his community and lends his hearty support to all public measures advanced for the general welfare of his community.

SAMUEL E. SHULTZ.

Although a resident of this county but a few years, Samuel Shultz has won honor and recognition for himself as a farmer and public-spirited citizen. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the material advancement of his adopted township and county, and every enterprise intended to promote the welfare of Fayette county is sure to receive his hearty support. He is rated as one of the most progressive farmers of his township, and the high respect in which he is held by all classes of people is a deserving compliment to an intelligent, broad-minded and worthy man.

The Shultz family trace their ancestry back to colonial times. The first member of the family of whom definite information has been preserved was Jehu Shultz, a native of Pennsylvania and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Shortly after the close of that war Jehu Shultz, the great-grandfather of Samuel Shultz, with whom this narrative deals, came to Ohio and settled in Adams county. One of his sons was Edward B., who grew to manhood in Adams county, married Elizabeth Watson and spent all of his days in the county of his birth, dying at an advanced age.

John W. Shultz, one of the children born to Edward B. Shultz and wife, was a native of Adams county, Ohio, where he lived until he was about forty-five years of age. He then removed to Champaign county, Illinois, where he is now living. Four children have been born to John W. and Nancy E. (Polly) Shultz, Samuel, Rhoda, Alva and Walter, all of whom are still living except Rhoda.

Samuel Shultz was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 29, 1872, and moved with his parents to Illinois, where he lived from the time he was about eight years old. He received part of his schooling in Adams county,

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL E. SHULTZ

Ohio, and finished in Champaign county, Illinois. Upon reaching manhood he worked by the month for several years and then went west and worked on a cattle ranch for a time. He married in Champaign county, Illinois, and bought a farm which he operated there for about eighteen years, after which he sold his land holdings in Illinois, moving to Fayette county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres one mil efrom Jeffersonville. He maintains an interest in several grain elevators in Shelby county, Illinois, where he lived for some years.

Mr. Shultz was married January 24, 1897, to Hannah E. Potter, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Gibson) Potter, he a native of Oldham, England, and she of Guernsey county, Ohio. Mr. Shultz and wife are the parents of four children, three of whom are still living, John H., Irene and Stanley. Edward W. is deceased.

Politically, Mr. Shultz is a Progressive, and while living in Illinois was very active in local politics. He served as ditch commissioner and had served two years of a four-year term as county commissioner when he resigned and moved to this county. Since coming here his agricultural interests have demanded all of his time and attention, but is at present candidate for county commissioner on the Progressive ticket. The family are all loyal and consistent members of the United Brethren church, and take an active interest in the welfare of their denomination. They live in one of the finest homes in the township.

LENNA LONG.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from his early youth, Lenna Long has attained to a prominent position among the agriculturists of his township. He has encountered many obstacles and met with reverses, but, nevertheless, has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end he had in view. For several years he worked as a molder throughout the Central West, but the call of the farm drew him back to the old home place, where he is now living. His tenacity and fortitude are due in a large measure to the worthy traits inherited from his sterling ancestors, whose high ideals and correct principles he has ever sought to perpetuate in all the relations of life.

Lenna Long, the son of C. H. and Belle (Wilson) Long, was born June 22, 1880, on the farm where he is now living. His father settled here

in his young childhood, grew to maturity, married and reared a family of seven children: Ira, who lives in Columbus, Ohio; Lenna, with whom this narrative deals; Frank; Fay; Claire, deceased; Clara, who resides in the state of Rhode Island, and Louisa. The mother of these children died in 1906. Frank Long still lives on the home farm of one hundred acres.

Lenna Long received his education in the Whissler school of his home neighborhood and the Spring Fork and Roberts schools of Madison county, this state. His boyhood days were not unlike those of the average farm lad and consisted of attendance at the district schools during the winter seasons and hard work upon the home farm during the summers. After leaving school he learned the trade of a molder and for a few years worked at this trade in several different cities throughout the country. However, he never lost his love for the farm and after his marriage, in 1903, located on the old home farm, six miles north of Bloomingburg, in Paint township, where he has since lived.

Mr. Long was married June 22, 1903, to Lucy Harrow, the daughter and John D. and Lucretia (Shaw) Harrow. John D. Harrow is a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ohio, where he and his family are now living. Six children were born to John D. Harrow and wife: Lucy, Steel, David, Grace, Luella and Christian.

Politically, Mr. Long is a Democrat, but has never held any public office except that of road supervisor.

CRATON ERVIN.

One of the youngest soldiers of Fayette county, Ohio, to offer his life for the service of his country at the opening of the Civil War was Craton Ervin, now a prosperous farmer of Jefferson township. He did not enter the service as some did from motives of sport or frolic, but, with a boy's enthusiasm, enlisted because he felt that his country was in danger. Although he was only sixteen years of age, yet his heart beat with all the ardor of a man many years his senior, and his three years at the front were filled with more harrowing experiences than he has ever gone through with since that time. From his earliest years he had been taught to hate slavery and to do all that he could to blot it from this country's escutcheon. Coming back from the war, he started in to farm and gradually accumulated a fine farm of two hundred acres, on which he is now living.

Craton Ervin, the son of David and Susannah (Ballard) Ervin, was born October 26, 1845, in Madison county, Ohio. The Ervin family came from Scotland to this country and located in South Carolina, where David Ervin was born. As a young man David Ervin came to Fayette county, where he married and reared a family of eight children, John, Louisa, Isabella, Mary, Craton, Abi, Cynthia and William S. Three of these children, John, Isabella and Abi, are deceased.

The father of Craton Ervin died when he was a mere lad of six years, consequently he lost that fatherly guidance which every boy has the right to expect. He was reared among strangers and for some years lived with a man in Fayette county by the name of John Bloomer. The fact that he was brought up among strangers may account for the fact that when the Civil War opened he at once volunteered his services for the defense of his country.

Mr. Ervin enlisted on December 12, 1861, in Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and his regiment, under the command of Colonel Moody, was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He fought in many of the bloodiest engagements of that memorable struggle. At or near Kingston, Georgia, while driving a commissary wagon, he was run over and had his thigh broken. He was kept in hospitals in different places until he was finally discharged at Chicago, December 15, 1864. He arrived home on Christmas day of that year, after spending three years at the front and nearly sacrificing his life in defense of his nation's honor. He is a loyal member of Janes Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Jeffersonville, and is always deeply interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of the old veterans.

After the war Mr. Ervin began to rent land and farmed in this way for several years. In 1889 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Jefferson township and has since added eighty acres more, giving him a fine farm of two hundred acres, three miles from Jeffersonville.

Mr. Ervin was married in 1873 to Nancy Hutchinson, the daughter of Isaac and Jane (Engle) Hutchinson, who were both born and reared in Virginia and were early settlers in Logan county, this state, later locating in Fayette county, where they reared a family of five children, Phoebe, Jane, James P., Isaac, and Nancy, the wife of Mr. Ervin. Phoebe, the oldest child of the family, is deceased, as is Mrs. Ervin.

Mr. Ervin and wife reared a family of six children: Nettie, who is married and has one daughter, Morna; Otis, who married Ida Gray and

has two children, Forrest and Eunice; Edith, single; Clarence, married and lives at St. Joe, Missouri; Ralph, who married Bessie Fultz; Addie, who is married and has one son, C. E.

Politically, Mr. Ervin has long been affiliated with the Republican party, but has never had any aspirations along official lines. He has devoted his whole career to his agricultural pursuits and with a success which classes him among the best farmers of his county. Religiously, he is a faithful and consistent member of the Christian church, in whose welfare he is interested and to whose support he is a generous contributor. Mr. Ervin is highly respected, and his long career in this county has been markedly free from all blame or censure.

JOHN A. PARRETT.

The Parrett family has been identified with the history of Fayette county for more than a century, John Parrett, the grandfather of John A. Parrett, having come to this county in 1812. Frederick and Barbara (Edwards) Parrett, the great-grandparents, came to Ross county in 1814, when they were well along in years. One of their children was John Parrett, who is the grandfather of John A., whose history is here recorded. John Parrett was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, as was his wife, Catherine Windle, and they were married before coming to Ohio. They first settled in Fayette county, this state, in 1812, with their two children, Mrs. Sarah Griffith, and Eli, the father of the immediate subject of this review. John Parrett saw service in the War of 1812 and then, upon returning to peaceful pursuits at the close of that struggle, located in Jefferson township, on Paint creek, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was familiarly known to the people of his township as "Paint John," while his cousin, Joseph, went by the pseudonym "Paint Joe." "Paint Joe's" father was wounded at the battle of Brandywine during the Revolutionary War.

Eli Parrett was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, February 4, 1811, and was less than a year old when his parents settled in Fayette county. Here he grew to manhood and married twice. His first marriage was to Lydia Robinson, and to this union three children were born: Mrs. Lucinda Bailey; Mary, deceased, and Catherine, deceased. Mrs. Bailey has three children who are living in the state of Oregon, Lawrence, Katie and Harry. After the death of his first wife, Eli Parrett married Sarah Connor, and to his second union were born five children: John A.; E. E. S., a

farmer of this county; Mrs. Melda L. Johnson; Clayton C., a farmer of Jefferson township, this county, and Anna M., the wife of Mart L. McCoy. Eli Parrett was a successful farmer and at the time of his death was the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of land in the county.

John A. Parrett, the oldest son of Eli Parrett and wife, was born December 19, 1846, in Jefferson township. He was given the limited education to be obtained during his childhood days and early in life began to work upon the farm. He was not old enough to enlist in the army at the opening of the Civil War, and as soon as he was old enough he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service on May 2, 1864. He served until the close of the war and then returned to this county and resumed farming. That he was a successful farmer is shown by the fact that he is the owner of three hundred acres of fine land in Jefferson township.

Mr. Parrett was married October 1, 1876, to Emma Mercer, the daughter of John D. and Mary (Moon) Mercer, natives of Greene county, Ohio, and to this union has been born one daughter, Mary, the wife of Auburn Duff.

Mr. Parrett is a member of the D. H. Millikan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and interested in its welfare. Religiously, he and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church.

WILLIAM B. DILL.

It is interesting to note in the series of personal biographies appearing in this volume the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor. It is the purpose of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come. According to the 1910 census there were five thousand, four hundred and sixty-six families living within the precincts of Fayette county, Ohio, and it is to be regretted that this volume cannot cover the lives of more families than it does.

William B. Dill, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson township, was born September 15, 1860, in Ross county, Ohio, near Bain-

bridge. His parents, William and Mary (Kelly) Dill, were natives of the same county and lived there all of their lives. They reared a family of eight children, Elijah, Margaret, Mrs. Ella Poston, Frank, William B., Lewis G., Robert and Edward. All of these children are living except Frank. William Dill was a son of Robert and Margaret Dill, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Ross county, this state, where they reared a large family of children, Robert, Richard, Walter, John, William, Arm, James and Margaret.

William B. Dill attended the common schools of Ross county and finished his education in the Bainbridge high school. He worked on his father's farm during the summer season and remained at home until his marriage in 1892. In that year he came to Fayette county and bought two hundred acres of fine land two miles from Jeffersonville. Since acquiring this farm he has placed extensive improvements upon it and, being a man of taste, he has made his farm one of the most attractive of the county. He raises all of the crops common to this section of the state and keeps a high grade of live stock on the farm.

Mr. Dill was married in 1892 to Alice Bell, the daughter of William and Catherine Bell, of Champaign, Illinois, and to this union have been born two children, Earl B., born August 25, 1893, and Helen, born February 16, 1896.

Politically, Mr. Dill has long been identified with the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office or taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, an organization which includes many of the farmers of this county. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Jeffersonville.

ABEL H. JANES.

It will always be a mark of distinction to have served in the Federal army during the great war between the states in the sixties. An old soldier will receive attention no matter where he goes if he will but make himself known. It is an inspiring sight to see the old soldiers in their sacred uniform march with faltering steps on Memorial day to decorate the graves of their departed comrades. As they march to that silent city of the dead they are well aware that the time will soon come when some one will decorate their graves and when the last of the boys in blue will have passed away, as they must within the next few years, friends will pay them suitable eulogy

for the sacrifices they made during that long and terrible struggle. Ever afterwards will their descendants revere their memory and take pride in recounting their services for their country in its hour of peril. One of the gallant old veterans of Fayette county, Ohio, who has answered the last roll call is Abel H. Janes, whose name is now enrolled in the Army Triumphant in that better land.

The late Abel H. Janes was born February 11, 1839, in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, and died in Jasper township on August 17, 1910. He was the son of William P. and Mary (Mock) Janes, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Ross county, Ohio. Eleven children were born to William P. Janes and wife: Oliver, Clarissa, Johanna, Marjorie, Abel, Levi, Catherine, Ellen, John, Rosetta, Oliva and Douglas. All of these children, except Rosetta and Mary Catherine, have passed to their reward, after living lives of usefulness and honor.

Abel H. Janes was educated in the schools of Jefferson township and was working on his father's farm when the Civil War broke out. He first enlisted in 1862 in the Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a member of Company C. He served two years as a member of this regiment and was then taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and cast into a Southern prison, but was eventually exchanged and honorably mustered out of the service. However, he wished to serve his country, and accordingly re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was the second time captured by the Confederates at Cynthiana and was then paroled and came home, being for the second time mustered out of the service. Immediately after the close of the war, he returned to this county and worked out by the month for a time. He was married in 1867 and he and his wife worked hard in order to save money to pay for the farm which they bought, but their efforts were rewarded very substantially and they gradually added to their land holdings until they owned a fine farm of two hundred and eight acres in Jefferson and Jasper townships.

Mr. Janes was married February 7, 1867, to Almeda Hays, the daughter of Morgan Hays, of Paint township, and to this union five children were born: William M., Cass G., Jennie P., Chester H., and Scott P. William M. married Margaret McMonagil and has three children, Carmel, Clarence and Luther; Cass G. married Alice White and has three children, Florence, John L. and Leonard C.; Jennie P. is the wife of Clyde Allen; Chester H. married Mary Allen and has four children, Lucile, Carl, Helen and Janice; Scott P. is deceased and is buried in the Fairview cemetery.

Mr. Janes was a stalwart Republican all his life and was always deeply interested in the success of his party, although never a candidate for public office. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife were both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. He was also a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeoman, belonging to the lodge at Milledgeville, this county. Mr. Janes was a man of force of character and enjoyed a high degree of popularity in the community where he spent his whole life. He was essentially a self-made man, knew no such thing as idleness, and was ever ready to assist his friends and neighbors who were not so fortunate as himself.

JAMES L. MILLER.

A representative citizen of Fayette county, Ohio, is James L. Miller, who is distinguished for his splendid ability in carrying to completion whatever he undertakes. He enjoys marked prestige as a man who accomplishes definite ends and stands out as a clear and conspicuous figure among the successful men of his county. Characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality, his achievements represent his innate talents in directing efforts along lines which mature judgment and a resourcefulness that hesitates at no opposing circumstances pave the way and ultimately lead to success. It is not possible in this connection to give a detailed history of his busy life, but only to note his connection incidentally with the development of Fayette county and to show the influence he has wielded in advancing the material interests of this section of the state.

James L. Miller, the manager of the Gray estate of three hundred acres of land in Jefferson township, was born February 27, 1866, in the township where he has always lived. His parents, Jacob and Hannah (Jacobs) Miller, were natives of this county and reared a family of nine children, Samson, Susan, Mary, W. C., Ada, John S., James L., Edward and Nancy. All of these children except Edward are still living.

James L. Miller attended the schools at Millersville, Ohio, and also was a student of the Buck and Callon schools in this county. He assisted his father with the work on the home farm during the summer seasons in his boyhood days, and at the age of twenty he married and began farming for himself. He has met with success commensurate with his efforts and is recognized as one of the most progressive and up-to-date farmers of the

county. Frugal in his manner of living and well equipped with energy and determination, he has succeeded where others have failed. He is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of land in Pickaway county, this state, five hundred acres in Texas, and is now the manager of the Gray estate of three hundred acres in Jefferson township. He is one of the largest stock raisers of the county and has met with remarkable success in his particular line of farming. He feeds most of his crops to his stock, having found that this is the most profitable way of turning his farm produce into money.

Mr. Miller was married March 1, 1894, to Emma Gregg, the daughter of Andrew Gregg, and to this union have been born five children, Audrey, Carl, Mina, Leonard and Alta.

Politically, Mr. Miller is identified with the Republican party, but so extensive have been his agricultural interests that he has never felt that he had the time to engage in political affairs. Nevertheless, his influence has always been felt at local elections and he is looked upon as a man thoroughly in sympathy with every movement looking to the betterment or advancement in any way of his community. He has always been regarded as a man of sterling honesty and worth and well meriting the utmost confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He and his family move in the best social circles of this community and, being a genial and unassuming man, he has won a large and loyal personal following of friends and acquaintances.

JESSE B. DAVIS.

In placing the name of Jesse B. Davis, a successful druggist of Jeffersonville, Ohio, in the front rank of Fayette county's business men, simple justice is done to a biographical fact universally recognized throughout the county. A man of sound judgment, rare discretion, thorough technical knowledge and business ability of a high order, he has managed his affairs with splendid success and has so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among its leading citizens and public-spirited men of affairs.

Jesse B. Davis, the son of Nelson and Eliza (Anderson) Davis, was born in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, in 1858. His father, who was born in the same township, was the son of Benjamin R. Davis, a native of Kentucky and an early settler of Fayette county, Ohio. Nelson Davis and wife were the parents of six children, Charles W., Jesse B., Eva, Jennie, Mrs. Martha Johnson and Mrs. Della Hutchinson.

After completing the common schools of his home township, Mr. Davis attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. While attending college he worked on the farm during the summer seasons, and upon the completion of his college course he commenced the drug business in Jeffersonville, where he has since resided. He carries a large and carefully selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries, which are attractively displayed. As a result of his sound business judgment and his earnest efforts to please all who enter his store, he has met with well deserved success in this enterprise, being classed among the best druggists of his county.

Mr. Davis was married in 1885 to Lola Culy, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Culy, and to this union have been born three children, Arthur R., Dean and Charles W. Arthur, who is a student at Ohio State University, is married and has one son, Roy; Dean is living in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Charles W. is a student at Jeffersonville.

The Democratic party has always claimed the loyal support of Mr. Davis and he has been very active in local politics. He has served on the school board of his home town. In the administration of his official business he gives the citizens careful and conscientious service and well merits the high commendations they accord him. His long life in this county has endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who have been attracted to him by the straightforward, upright course of his life and his high reputation for integrity and correct conduct.

CAPT. JOHN C. HAYS.

The half century which has elapsed since the Civil War leaves comparatively few of the old veterans to tell the story of that terrible conflict between the states. Through four years of suffering and wasting hardships the Union soldier laid the superstructure of the greatest nation on the face of the earth and dedicated it to the cause of human freedom. The world has looked on and called those soldiers sublime, for it was theirs to reach out the mighty arm of power and strike the chains from off the slaves, preserve the country from dissolution and keep unfurled to the breeze the only flag that ever made tyrants tremble. Pension and political power may be thrown at the feet of these gallant soldiers; art and sculpture may preserve upon canvas and in granite and bronze their unselfish acts; history may com-

mit to books and cold type may give to the future the tale of their suffering and triumph, but to the children of generations yet unborn will it remain to accord the full measure of appreciation and undying remembrance of the immortal character carved out by the American soldier in the dark days of the sixties. One of Fayette county's gallant veterans who has responded to the last roll call is Capt. John C. Hays, than whom there was no braver soldier or truer friend.

The late Capt. John C. Hays was born in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, on October 24, 1834, and died in the hospital at Springfield, where he had gone for treatment, October 6, 1907. He was the son of William and Hannah (Brown) Hays, natives of the county and honored citizens. William Hays and wife reared a large family of children: Mrs. Mary Dawson, Charlotte, Anna, Malissa, Elijah, Harrison, Jaxon, John C. and several who died in early childhood.

Captain Hays received a good education in the common schools and colleges of his state. After completing the common schools of his home neighborhood he went to Antioch College, where he took the classical course. It was while attending college that he received his first military training, although he little realized at that time how soon he would be able to make use of it. After leaving college he taught school for one year, and then took up the study of law with one of the best lawyers in Washington C. H. In due course of time he was admitted to the bar and started to practice his profession. However, the Civil War came on and he laid aside his law books and offered his services to his country.

John C. Hays enlisted on August 9, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as first lieutenant. This regiment was recruited from the counties of Fayette, Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Hocking and Vinton, and was mustered into the service of the United States September 11, 1862. The regiment remained in Camp Circleville until September 19, 1862, when it was ordered to Marietta. Upon arriving at the latter place, September 21st, the regiment went into camp for six weeks, during which time it was drilled and equipped for active service in the field. It is not possible in this connection to follow the history of this regiment, but only to indicate very briefly such gallant record. In December, 1862, the regiment was placed on board a transport and taken down the Ohio and Mississippi to Vicksburg, and participated in the assault on the outer works of that city in the latter part of December. The regiment participated in all of the engagements fought

around Vicksburg during the winter, spring and summer of 1862-3. After the surrender of Vicksburg he remained in that city until August 13, 1863, when the regiment was taken down the Mississippi to New Orleans and from thence carried to the coast of Texas, where they landed December 3, 1863. The regiment remained in Texas and Louisiana until January, 1865, when it was ordered to Florida, but in May was returned again to Texas, where it was stationed when the war closed. During its term of service the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment marched by land and sailed by water over ten thousand miles, performing duty in ten different states, engaging in eight hard-fought battles and numerous skirmishes. It lost in killed and wounded six officers and eighty men. The loss by disease was very great the first year, when two hundred men died and a large number were discharged for disability. A singular point in the history of this regiment is the fact that it was free from casualties during the latter part of its service. During the last nineteen months no regimental burying occurred and it is doubtful if another regiment in the whole army of the North holds such a record. Captain Hays, who was mustered in as first lieutenant, was mustered out as captain of his company.

Immediately after the close of the war Captain Hays returned to his home in Fayette county and, after marrying in 1867, turned his attention to farming, preferring the independent existence of the farmer to that of the more exacting life of the lawyer. He owned a very productive farm of two hundred acres in Jefferson township and on this he spent the remainder of his days. He was active in all good work in his community and was a great believer and Sunday school worker, being one of the best Biblical students in the county.

Captain Hays was married December 24, 1867, to Mary E. Brock, daughter of Evan and Susan (Griffith) Brock, and to this union were born eight children: Mrs. Lenora Horney, who has three children, Thurman, Audrey and Horney; Lillian May, who is a trained nurse at Springfield, Ohio; Leoti, deceased; Anna Maud, the wife of Chester Irvin; Daisy Francis, deceased; Mrs. Blanche Ritenhour, who has three children, Carroll, John J. and Donald; Thurman B., who married Esther Gerard; John C., who is unmarried and now managing the home farm.

Captain Hays led a simple, unostentatious life, and in his home circle was known as a true and loving husband and father. He was a man of broad education, possessing a well stored mind and kept in close touch with the great issues before the American people. He was a strong advocate of

temperance and rejoiced in the wave of reform that is sweeping over this land. He was a man of force of character and made himself felt on the right side of all questions of reform. Thus is briefly reviewed the life of a man who was greatly beloved by everyone who knew him, a man who had the interests of his family at heart, a man who was true to himself, to his country and to his God.

WILLIAM GLENN LADD.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Fayette county, Ohio, none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than William Glenn Ladd, the manager of the Glasscock estate of seven hundred and sixty acres in Paint township. He has long been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county and the years of his residence here have but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men. He has lived an honorable life and the worthy example he has set the younger generation is such as to merit his inclusion among the representative men of his county.

William G. Ladd, the son of George and Mary (Gillispie) Ladd, was born October 7, 1866, in Highland county, Ohio. His father was born and reared on the same farm and was a son of Jacob Ladd. The father of Jacob Ladd, whose name was also Jacob, was a Welshman and came to this country in the early part of 1800 and settled in Virginia. Of the twelve children born to George Ladd and wife, only three are living, Mrs. Cordelia Priest, Mrs. Elsie Newland and William Glenn.

The education of Mr. Ladd was received in the common schools of Highland county, this state, where he grew to maturity and lived until 1905. At the age of twenty-one he began renting the old home farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Highland county, and rented it for four years, then moved on to another farm and remained on it until he moved to Fayette county in 1905. Upon coming to this county he bought the Morton Judy farm of two hundred acres in Union township and, in fact, he has bought and sold several farms, having spent most of his time buying and selling farms. He later sold his last place of two hundred acres near Good Hope, in Wayne township. He is the manager of the Glasscock estate of seven hundred and sixty acres in Paint township, one of the largest farms in the county. He is an extensive stock raiser, and sells several car loads of stock each year. The farm is well equipped with all the latest machinery for up-

to-date farming and has several large and commodious barns scattered over it.

Mr. Ladd was married on Christmas day, 1902, to Minnie Todhunter, and to this union have been born two children, Ralph and Ludene. Mr. Ladd and his family are members of the Friends church. Fraternally, Mr. Ladd is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a citizen Mr. Ladd stands high in the esteem of his fellow men, being public spirited and progressive, and, although a resident of this county but a few years, yet he has thrown himself heartily into the support of all movements in behalf of the material advancement of his county, and the intellectual, moral and social good of the people. His life has been controlled by proper motives and in his relations with his fellow men he has been actuated by the highest ideals, so that among those who know him best he is numbered among the community's leading citizens.

FRANK C. VANNORSDALL.

The career of Frank C. Vannorsdall has been a strenuous and varied one, entitling him to honorable mention among the representative citizens of his day and generation. Born in this county, as was his father before him, he has been identified with its growth and development for more than half a century. As a business man, as a farmer and as a private citizen, he has met his every duty fairly and squarely and earned a reputation for honest dealing which commends him to his fellow citizens.

Frank C. Vannorsdall, the son of James and Susanna (Horney) Vannorsdall, was born March 27, 1861, in Jefferson township, where he has always made his home. His father was born in this township September 10, 1831, and is still living, as is his mother. James R. Vannorsdall and Susanna Horney were married September 4, 1853, and were the parents of twelve children, Mrs. Clarelda J. Ritenour, Mrs. Lucy A. Fults, Garrett O., Frank C., Mary M., James H., Forrest A., Mrs. Lily Straley, Effie F., Ernest E., Herbert and Mrs. Flora Williams. Four of these children, Mary M., James H., Forrest A. and Effie E., are deceased. James R. Vannorsdall was one of the pioneer settlers of this county and was actively interested in the affairs of his township for many years. When a young man he taught four terms of school and later served for several consecutive terms as trustee of Jefferson township. As a farmer and as a business man

he has been very successful and is now classed among the substantial farmers of his township.

Frank C. Vannorsdall was educated at Pleasant View, and remained at home until he reached his majority, when he married and began renting land from his father. He lived on a part of his father's farm for thirteen years, after which time he moved to Jeffersonville and engaged in the meat business for a time, after which he became interested in the livery business, now having the only livery stable in Jeffersonville. In connection with his livery stable he handles implements of all kinds, as well as vehicles. He is also the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres in this township near Jeffersonville, which he rents to responsible tenants, although he maintains careful supervision over his farm. He is recognized as a man of good business ability and by his courteous treatment of his customers and his reputation for square dealing has built up a large trade in Jeffersonville and this section of the county.

Mr. Vannorsdall was married October 31, 1883, to Cora Brewer, the daughter of David and Martha J. (Shelly) Brewer. He and his wife are both loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested, and to the support of which they are liberal contributors. Fraternally, Mr. Vannorsdall belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS M. PALMER.

Among the farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, who have to their credit many long years spent in industriously and intelligently tilling the soil is Thomas M. Palmer, of Jefferson township. He comes of a good family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrious habits, for morality and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. A native of Indiana and a resident of Fayette county since 1867, he has lived a clean and wholesome life and well merits the high esteem in which he is held by his friends and acquaintances. He has set an excellent example to the younger generation, since he has borne his share of the burdens of community life and discharged them in a way worthy of the ideal American citizen.

Thomas M. Palmer, the son of Thomas and Maria (Ballard) Palmer, was born in Brown county, Indiana, May 10, 1865. His parents were

natives of Indiana and settled in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1867, where they reared their family of ten children, Arletta, Miranda, Josephine, Thomas M., Mary, Hartley, Frank, George, William and Harvey.

Thomas M. Palmer was two years of age when his parents removed from Indiana to Ohio, and consequently received all of his education in Fayette county, where they settled. His boyhood days were spent in the school room during the winter seasons and on his father's farm during the summers. He lived at home until he was married and then began to live on a rented farm in Jefferson township. He is now renting a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres about three and one-half miles north of Jeffersonville, and as a farmer he thoroughly understands every phase of agriculture and is classed among the progressive farmers of his township. He raises such crops as are usually grown in this locality and gives due attention to the raising of live stock.

Mr. Palmer was married to Mary Ulm, the adopted daughter of Edward Ulm, and to this union have been born six children, Harry, Wilbert, Maud, Mrs. Mabel Floyd Tracy, Shirley and Floyd. Harry and Wilbert are deceased, while the other four are still living.

The Republican party claims the support of Mr. Palmer and he always takes an intelligent interest in the political issues of the day. His only official position has been that of a member of the school board of his township, in which capacity he is now serving. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

MARTIN KNECHT.

Any person who will investigate the facts in the case will be surprised to learn of the great number of people of Germanic nativity and descent now living in the United States. Unquestionably the greatest number of emigrants coming to this country within the past century have come from that nation, and statistics will show that there is more Germanic blood in the United States than any other with the exception of English. This being a fact it is easy to account for the prosperity and morality of our country, as well as the love of learning shown by the people of this vast nation. Germany is famous the world over for its remarkable universities, for its educated men, for its poets and philosophers, and for the industry, peace, intelligence and sturdiness of its citizens. These qualities have been brought

to this country by the emigrants and are now part and parcel of our wonderful nation. While the 1910 census shows that there are only forty-eight people living in Fayette county, Ohio, who were born in Germany, yet the number of those who are descended from German parentage number hundreds. One of the prosperous farmers of Jefferson township, who is of German descent, is Martin Knecht, who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land in that township near the Fayette county line.

Martin Knecht, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Griesheimer) Knecht, was born December 4, 1861, in Chillicothe, Ohio. His parents were natives of Germany and married in that country before locating in America. Upon coming to this country Jacob Knecht and his wife located in Chillicothe, where he engaged in agriculture and operated a brewery. Five children were born to Jacob Knecht and wife, Jacob, Christine, Catherine, John and Martin. Jacob and Christine were born in Germany and the others in Ross county, this state. All of these children are still living with the exception of Catherine and Jacob.

The education of Martin Knecht was received in the schools of Ross county, Ohio. As a young man he worked in his father's brewery and at the age of thirty began to farm in Ross county. He continued to reside there until 1910, when he sold his farm and purchased his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres along the Fayette-Ross county line. He is classed among the progressive farmers of the township, and although he has been a resident of this county but a few years, yet he has already demonstrated his ability along agricultural lines. Mr. Knecht built his present splendid residence, of cement blocks, which is conveniently arranged and considered one of the best homes in the township.

Mr. Knecht was married to Elizabeth Uhrig, and to this union have been born six children, Martin, Effie, Edna, Clarence, Ollie and Mary. Martin married Irene Milligan and has two children, George and Irene; Effie is the wife of Elmer C. Milligan, and has two children, Joseph and Mabel; Edna became the wife of Charles Hirsch, and is the mother of five children, Louisa, Catherine, Helen, George and Mary. The other three children are still unmarried and make their home with their parents.

Mr. Knecht has given his undivided support to the Democratic party, but owing to his extensive agricultural interests he has never been inclined to be active in political matters. Nevertheless, he stands for good government and throws his influence in favor of all measures for the public good.

Socially, he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Knecht is a man of jovial and genial disposition and has made a host of friends since locating in this county.

Mrs. Knecht is a daughter of John and Mary (Wilhelm) Uhrig, the former born in Germany in 1835 and the latter in Ross county, Ohio, in 1842. Mr. Uhrig farmed all his life in Ross county, where both lived, died and are buried. He was a Democrat in politics and they were Protestant in religion.

CLARENCE WISSLER.

An enterprising young farmer of Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Clarence Wissler, a native of this county and a descendant from one of the pioneer families of the county. He started out to work for himself when he was only fourteen years of age and has made his own way unaided. He is a ceaseless worker and has applied himself with great energy to the operation of his farm of one hundred and five acres of land in Paint and Range townships, eighty-five acres being in Range township, Madison county.

Clarence Wissler, the son of Simon and Anna (Sechrist) Wissler, was born in this county October 7, 1883, and has spent his whole life within the limits of this county. Simon Wissler is the son of Henry and Susan (Neff) Wissler and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He came to Fayette county, Ohio, when he was twenty-one years of age, remained in this county one year and then returned to his native state and brought back his father and mother. Mr. Wissler was one of the largest landholders of Fayette county and was prominently connected with the history of this county from 1853 until his death, being the owner of one thousand acres of land. Henry Wissler and wife were the parents of seven children, Christian, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Henry, Simon, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, Elias and one who died in infancy. Simon Wissler and wife were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Susie Yates, Mrs. Alice Dixon, Mrs. Almira Watt, Ulysses Grant, Jesse, Albertus, John and Clarence.

Clarence Wissler attended the schools of Paint township and finished his education in the schools of his home district in Paint township. He left school when he was fourteen years of age to begin working for himself, and upon his marriage, in 1903, rented land of his mother. He inherited fifty-two and one-half acres and bought fifty-two and one half of excellent

land in Paint and Range townships and has since been engaged in general farming, dividing his attention between the raising of crops and the breeding of live stock. In addition to his own farm he rents one hundred and fourteen acres adjoining, from his mother, so that he is now tilling two hundred and nineteen acres of land.

Mr. Wissler was married at the age of twenty to Ida Stuthard, the daughter of Perry and Lavina (Badger) Stuthard. Her father was a native of Madison county, Ohio, and was an extensive land owner. Mr. Stuthard and wife reared a family of five children, Roy, Ida, Essie, Dove and Fay.

Politically, Mr. Wissler is identified with the Republican party, but has never been active in political matters, preferring to devote all of his attention to his agricultural interests. He is still a young man and his success thus far indicates a prosperous future for him. He started out with nothing and has attained his present position solely through his own unaided efforts, and is therefore deserving of a great deal of credit.

HENRY WALKER DUFF.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. Henry Walker Duff has resided in Fayette county, Ohio, sixty-five years and his career in every respect has been a commendable one and well deserving of being perpetuated in the history of his county. A self-made man and dependent upon his own resources from the time he was fourteen years old, he has arisen to his present prominence solely through his own industry, good judgment and wise management. His farm lands have always been well improved and highly productive, being numbered among the best farms of Jefferson township. He has always discharged his public and private duties honestly and fearlessly and in a spirit which brought him the commendation of his fellow citizens.

Henry W. Duff, a retired merchant and farmer of Jefferson township, was born December 26, 1847, in the township where he is now living. His parents, Peter and Sarah (Tanquary) Duff, were natives of Winchester, Virginia, and came to this county shortly after their marriage. The parents of Peter Duff never came to Ohio, spending all of their lives in Virginia, where they were born. To Peter Duff and wife were born ten children: Mrs. Rachel Corbitt, deceased; Mrs. Hannah Price, deceased; Mrs. Rebecca

Fossett, deceased; Mrs. Mary Counts, deceased; John J., of Jeffersonville, Ohio; Edward C.; William M., of South Solon; Harvey and Henry W.

Henry W. Duff attended the Herald and Creamer schools of this county until he was fourteen years of age and then began to work out by the month in Paint township. At the age of nineteen he began to learn the carpenter trade and followed that for a few years. He then engaged in farming with his brother until 1889, when he engaged in the implement business in Jeffersonville. A few years later he disposed of his interest in this business and embarked in the grocery business, following this line of endeavor until 1905, when he retired from active work and is now living in the residence which he built in 1884.

Mr. Duff was married August 31, 1870, to Mary Margaret Ann Horney, a daughter of William and Adeline (Fent) Horney. Mrs. Duff's parents were natives of this county and reared a family of eight children, Clara, Mary Margaret Ann, Ollie, Lucy, Lewis, Libbie, Ivy and James. To Mr. and Mrs. Duff have been born four children; three, Alba, Minnie and Audra, are deceased, and Auburn, who is deputy county treasurer and lives in Washington C. H., married Mary Parrett.

Mr. Duff is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for any public office. He and his family are all loyal and faithful members of the Methodist Protestant church, while, fraternally, Mr. Duff is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his wife is a member of the Rebekah lodge.

COL. BALDWIN HARTZELL MILLIKAN.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Fayette county within the pages of this work, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored community, and whose interests have been identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number was the late Col. B. H. Millikan,—distinguished soldier, successful business man and public benefactor,—whose name needs no introduction to the reader. His death removed from Fayette county—and, indeed, from Ohio—one of her most substantial and highly esteemed citizens and the many beautiful tributes to his high standing in the world of affairs and as a man and citizen

attested to the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of those who knew him and of his work and accomplishments. His eminently honorable and successful career was not altogether a path of roses, for he fought against and conquered many adverse conditions, which would have discouraged one of less sterling mettle. His military record was marked by courage and ability of a high order, his business record showed that he possessed sagacity, energy and integrity to a pronounced degree, while his philanthropy was of that practical kind that is of real permanent value to the common weal. As a member of a great and prosperous commercial house he contributed in a very definite way to the business advancement of Washington C. H. and built for himself a monument that perpetuates his name among those who come after.

Col. B. H. Millikan was born in South Bend, Indiana, on the 12th day of July, 1842, and was the son of Jesse L. and Margaret (Hartzell) Millikan, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Jesse Millikan was reared in Washington C. H. and there received his public school education, upon the completion of which he took up the study of medicine, to the active practice of which he devoted himself until his death, which occurred in 1850. He and his wife were Methodists in their religious faith. He was the son of William and Ann Millikan, who also were natives of this state. William Millikan was a soldier in the War of 1812 and marched from Cleveland to Chillicothe, in charge of British prisoners captured with Perry's victory. His death occurred at Chillicothe, and his widow survived until well advanced in years. They were the parents of four children, William, Jesse, Nathaniel and Ann. Colonel Millikan's maternal grandparents, —— and Margaret Hartzell, were natives of Germany, who came to the United States and became early settlers in Greenville, Ohio. There he lived the remainder of his life and died, being survived by his widow, who died in Washington C. H., at an advanced age. Their children were Margaret (mother of the subject) and Charles.

To Jesse L. and Margaret (Hartzell) Millikan were born the following children: Francis M., of Penryn, California; Miranda, who died, unmarried; Jared L., deceased; Baldwin Hartzell, the immediate subject of this memoir; Vasco, deceased, and Mrs. Margaret Ann Reed, of Florida.

Colonel Millikan, though a Hoosier by birth, was practically a lifelong resident of Ohio, having been brought to Washington C. H. by his parents when but a child, and here he remained continuously, with the exception of the period spent in the military service of his country, up to the

time of his death. He received a good practical common school education and, while still a youth, began clerking in a store. Soon he was appointed deputy county clerk, which office he was filling when there came to him the realization that his country needed his services to assist in the suppression of the great Rebellion. On August 20, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served faithfully for three years, or until the close of the war. He took part in some of the most hotly contested engagements of that great conflict, including the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Champion's Hill, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Graham's Plantation, Avoyelle's Prairie, Bayou de Glaize, Mobile and Fort Blakely.

Upon his return from the army, Colonel Millikan became deputy collector of internal revenue, holding the position for eight or ten years, and then, in partnership with George Melvin, he engaged in the drygoods business in Washington C. H., which commanded his attention for several years, after which he was in the carpet business until 1885. In the year mentioned the Colonel became affiliated with the Dahl & Baer Grocery Company, later known as Dahl, Baer & Company, and then as the Dahl-Millikan Company. In 1906 the firm was consolidated with the Midland Grocery Company, Colonel Millikan becoming treasurer of the affiliated companies, and also serving as vice-president of the Dahl-Millikan branch.

The Dahl-Millikan Grocery Company is one of the best known wholesale concerns in Ohio, fifty years of substantial growth and development having expanded its activities from a modest beginning to its present immense proportions, a success which has been due to the fact that it was founded on sound business principles and conducted according to methods which have ever been in the van of advanced ideas. The company's fifty salesmen now cover practically the entire state of Ohio, representing a business generally recognized as the leader in this territory. To a very large extent the splendid success which attended this great enterprise was due to the sound judgment and indefatigable efforts of Colonel Millikan, whose splendid abilities were freely conceded by all who had dealings with him or knowledge of his work.

Aside from the business interests referred to, Colonel Millikan was identified with business affairs of his home city, in the successful prosecuting of which he took a keen interest. Among these should be mentioned the Fayette County Bank, of which he was a director, and the Fayette County Canning Company, of which he was president. The Colonel was also a large

land owner, possessing some of the most valuable and extensive farming properties in Fayette county, and these farms were to him a keen source of delight.

Broad gauged in his views of men and things, Colonel Millikan always stood ready to identify himself with his fellow citizens in any good work and extend a co-operative hand to advance any measure that was calculated to better the condition of things in his community, that would give better government, elevate mankind, insure higher standards of morality and the highest ideals of refined culture. A firm believer in practical education for the masses, he was always intensely interested in the schools of his city and for many years was a member of the school board. In 1909 he was president of the city council and at all times worked for the city's best welfare.

After the close of the Civil War and he had settled down in active business life, he became affiliated with the local militia, and later was in command of the company which became known as the Millikan Guards. Later he was elected lieutenant-colonel and from that time was generally known as Colonel Millikan.

Of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Millikan was a most enthusiastic member from the close of the great civil struggle until his death, and for a generation he was one of the most influential factors in the R. B. Hayes Post, of Washington C. H. He served the post as commander for several years and it was largely through his efforts and influence that the state encampment of the Grand Army was brought to Washington C. H. in 1913. The Colonel was ever solicitous for the welfare and comfort of his old comrades and performed many acts of kindness in their behalf. In testimony of their love and esteem for him, the members of the post presented a beautiful silver loving cup to him but a short time before his death. One of his last services in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic was his untiring efforts in the securing of the Memorial hall for this city, and later the installation of the bronze tablets in commemoration of the Fayette heroes of the Rebellion.

Politically, Colonel Millikan was an earnest supporter of the Republican party, though he was in no sense a seeker after publicity and did not take a very active part in the campaigns of his party. Fraternally, he was an appreciative and appreciated member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with Fayette Lodge No. 107; Fayette Chapter No. 103, Royal Arch Masons, and Garfield Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and

Protective Order of Elks. Religiously, Colonel Millikan was a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, to which he gave generous support.

On the 30th day of January, 1878, Col. B. H. Millikan was united in marriage with Lizzie B. Dahl, who was born in Washington C. H., the daughter of George and Ruth (Bereman) Dahl. She was one of four children, the others being Harris B., Anna Victoria and Ethel. On the paternal side, Mrs. Millikan was descended from German ancestry, while her maternal grandparents were Joel S. and ——— (Thompson) Bereman. To Colonel and Mrs. Millikan were born the following children: Ruth M., who is the wife of William W. Westerfield, of New Orleans, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Millikan Westerfield. Jesse H. Millikan is identified with the interests formerly belonging to his father. The mother of these children died in December, 1899, at the age of forty-three years, secure in the love and affection of all who were so fortunate as to be numbered among her acquaintances.

Colonel B. H. Millikan died, very suddenly, at Columbus, Ohio, on March 20, 1914. He had left his home city in the morning of that day, apparently feeling well and exhibiting the same jovial, cheerful disposition which was one of his characteristics, but within a few hours after reaching Columbus he felt the touch of the Grim Reaper and Washington's first citizen had entered into his long rest.

The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than Colonel Millikan, and in all the relations of life he displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that natural worth, that endeared him to all classes. His integrity and fidelity were manifested in every relation of life, for he early learned that true happiness consisted in ministering to others. He leaves to his family the rich memory of an unstained name, and to the city he loved so well the record and example of an honorable and well spent life.

TRAINE C. KIRK.

One of the oldest families in the county is the Kirk family, who came here nearly one hundred years ago. James Kirk, the first of the family to locate in Fayette county, married Nancy Smith in Rockingham county, Virginia, and located on Paint creek, in Paint township, about 1811, a year after this county was organized. Thomas Kirk and wife reared a family of twelve children, Madison, Mrs. Jane Stanley, Raburn, Mrs. Charity Sellers, Augustus P., James S., Addie, Ward B., Henry, Alice, William and Dora.

Henry Kirk, the father of Traine C., of this record, was born in a log cabin on Paint creek June 23, 1821, and died in the same room in which he was born after a long and useful life in this county. He is now buried at Washington C. H. Henry Kirk was a man of strong convictions and a Democrat of the Southern school. He firmly resolved never to sit on a jury with a negro, and kept that resolution throughout his whole life. At one time he was chosen as a jurist, but when he saw that there were already two negroes accepted for jury service he refused to serve. The judge told him that he could not excuse him on such grounds and that he must abide by the law or be imprisoned. One of the attorneys said the penalty might he made a fine and, upon the judge so deciding, Mr. Kirk paid his fine and left the court rather than sit in the jury with a negro. He also refused to accept a county or township office and upon being elected supervisor at one time paid a fine rather than serve. Henry Kirk and wife reared a family of six children, Mrs. Florence Marshall, Traine C., James E., Georgiana, Willard H. and Lucy P. Georgiana is a teacher in the Jeffersonville schools; Willard H. married Lillian Creamer and has one daughter, Adelaide; Lucy P. is the wife of A. C. Carr. Elmira Parrett, the wife of Henry Kirk, and the mother of these six children above mentioned, was the daughter of George Parrett.

Traine C. Kirk was born November 24, 1862, on the old Kirk farm, two and one-half miles south of Jeffersonville. He was born in the same house where his father was born in 1821. He attended the Smith school in his home neighborhood and later the Roebuck and Walnut Ridge schools. He then attended the high school at Jeffersonville, after which he spent one year in Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana. He began farming for himself at the age of thirty on rented land and a few years later bought his present farm of one hundred and three acres on the Welt road near Jeffersonville. The farm is highly improved and he has always kept it in a high state of productivity by scientific crop rotation and commercial fertilizers. The farm is known throughout the county as the Poplar Grove farm, the name being chosen by his two sons.

Mr. Kirk was married May 26, 1896, to Nora P. Eichelberger, the daughter of G. M. and Hannah (Coyner) Eichelberger, and to this union have been born two sons, Willard C. and Grayson L.

The Republican party claims the support of Mr. Kirk, but he has never been active in political matters. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Jeffersonville and a trustee of that denomination. He

and his family have been prominent in all church and Sunday school work for several years. In fact, they actively identify themselves with all worthy movements which have for their end the betterment of the community in any way.

WILLIAM S. DRAPER.

Descended from one of the earliest pioneer families of Fayette county, Ohio, William S. Draper has inherited all of those sterling characteristics which marked his forefathers. The name Draper has long been connected with the development and progress of this county, and for a hundred years it has been borne by men who have reflected credit upon their county and upon their state. The family has filled a large place in the history of this county and has been an important factor in the growth and development of its various industries and interests. In the course of a long and honorable career Mr. Draper has been successful in the manifold lines to which his efforts have been directed and, possessing in a marked degree those traits which command confidence and regard, he is today honored by all who know him and numbered among the representative men of his county.

William S. Draper, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Paint township, was born September 30, 1868, in Union township, about twelve miles from Washington C. H. He is the son of John and Mary (Baughn) Draper, natives of this county. John Draper was born in Washington C. H. and was a son of Micajah Draper, one of the first commissioners of Fayette county. Micajah Draper was a native of Virginia and located in Fayette county in 1810, the same year in which the county was organized. John Draper and wife were the parents of six children, Mrs. Lucy Umpleby, Mrs. Margaret Hays, John M., Mrs. Ida Wade, Charles and William S. All of these children except Ida are still living. William S. Draper attended the schools of Union township for a time and then finished his education at the Hidy school in Paint township. His father died before he was grown and he then assisted his stepfather on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. Upon reaching his majority he hired out to his stepfather, receiving fourteen dollars a month for his services. He married at the age of twenty-three and at once bought a farm of sixty acres, where he and his young bride began their married life. They worked side by side and much of the success which Mr. Draper has attained he attributes to his good wife. He has added to his land holdings from time to time and is now the owner

of one hundred and twenty-five acres of fine land in this township, all of which is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Draper was married in 1891 to Anna Carper, the daughter of L. S. and Louisa (Brock) Carper, of Greene county, this state, and to this union have been born two children, an infant, deceased, and Elza, who married Deane Kelly, who manages the home farm for Mr. Draper.

Politically, Mr. Draper is a Democrat and, as a public-spirited citizen, has always taken a deep interest in the various political issues which confront the American people today. He has never been an aspirant for any public office, although he is at present filling the position of school director in his township. He has preferred rather to devote his time and energies to his farming interests. Mr. Draper is a genial and whole-souled citizen and has a host of friends and acquaintances throughout his home township and county.

LAFAYETTE EGGLESTON.

The Eggleston family, of which Lafayette Eggleston, a prominent farmer of Paint township, is a representative, dates their ancestry back to colonial times. Bigod Eggleston came over with the Pilgrims in 1630 from England and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and later when Wareham led a number of emigrants to Connecticut he took his family and located at Windsor, in that state. He located at Windsor in 1635, and died there September 1, 1674, being more than one hundred years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country on the English brig, "Mary and John." He was twice married. By his first marriage he had two sons, James and Samuel, the latter becoming the progenitor of the Egglestons represented in Fayette county, Ohio, today. His second wife was Mary Talcott, and to his second marriage were born seven children, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Abigail, Rebecca, Joseph and Benjamin.

No less than seven generations intervened between the first members, Bigod Eggleston and Lafayette Eggleston, with whom this narrative deals. The heads of the families in order are as follows: Samuel, the son of Bigod, who married Sarah Disbrough; Samuel, second, who married; Samuel, third, who married Patience Paine, July 5, 1703; Samuel, fourth, who married Abigail Berens; Joseph, who married a Miss Proffer; Arthur, who married a Miss Smiley; Joseph, who married Mary A. Waters, and Lafayette, the son of Joseph and Mary Eggleston.

Joseph Eggleston, the father of Lafayette, was born near Saratoga Springs, in Saratoga county, New York, and was one of the early settlers in New Plymouth, Vinton county, Ohio. Lafayette Eggleston, the second child of Joseph and Mary A. (Waters) Eggleston, was born in New Plymouth, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1854. His older brother was Mathew J. and the younger was James A. He received his early education in Pickaway county, and finished his educational training in the Bloomingburg school in this county. After leaving school he secured a position as clerk in a general store at Yellemburg, remaining here but a year, when he began teaching school in Ross county, this state, near Andersonville, and continued in this line of endeavor until 1875, when he came to Bloomingburg, where he has since resided. He is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and fifty acres near Bloomingburg, which is largely devoted to stock raising.

Mr. Eggleston was married April 6, 1876, to Mary C. Boies, the daughter of David and Esther R. (Gillespie) Boies. David Boies was the son of William and Caroline (Coggesville) Boies, and reared a family of six children, Eli, William, Erskine, Caroline, Dorothy and Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Eggleston are the parents of four children, Dora, Amy B., Esther and Joseph.

The Republican party has always claimed the loyal support of Mr. Eggleston, although he has never been an aspirant for political office or inclined to take an active part in political affairs. He and his family are faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Eggleston is a man of genial disposition and kindly impulses, a man who has always sustained an enviable reputation in the community where he lives.

WILLIAM WESLEY WILSON.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are much the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably, in the main, encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens, prosperous farmers and successful business men of Fayette county stands the gentleman whose name forms the caption to these paragraphs. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound

judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

William W. Wilson, who owns and operates a splendid and well improved farm in Union township and who is also interested in a prosperous fencing and implement business in Washington C. H., comes of good old Virginia stock in both the paternal and maternal lines, and exemplifies in himself those splendid qualities which have ever characterized the people of the Old Dominion state. He is himself a native of Fayette county, having been born in Perry township on August 16, 1857. His parents, James and Martha (Simmons) Wilson, were born in Highland county, Ohio, but became early settlers in Fayette county, in the pioneer life of which they became active factors. For a number of years after coming to this county their home was in Perry township, but in April, 1877, they moved to Union township, where the father bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted himself. Subsequently he located on another farm near Washington C. H., where his death occurred in 1901, when past sixty-seven years of age. He was a man of splendid qualities of character and was an affiliated member of the Baptist church. His widow, who still survives him, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. James Wilson was a man of sound business judgment and rendered efficient service as real estate appraiser in 1890 and 1900.

The subject's paternal grandparents, William Wesley and Elizabeth (Fishback) Wilson, were born and reared in Staunton, Virginia. Having determined to seek a home in the New West, they started on the overland journey to the Indian Reserve in Indiana, but when they reached East Monroe, Highland county, Ohio, one of their horses sickened and died, preventing their continuing their journey further. They were the parents of five children, William, James, Henry, Alfred and Joseph.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Wilson were William and Sarah (Harber) Simmons, also natives of the state of Virginia, who settled in Highland county, this state, in an early day and there spent the remainder of their lives, dying there when about ninety years of age. Their children were Elijah, Oliver, Trusten, Edmund, Sarah, Mary, Martha and Louisa.

He to whom the following lines are devoted has spent practically his entire life in the county of his nativity, never having been induced by the wanderlust spirit to seek richer fields elsewhere, and in this he has shown a commendable judgment, for he has, by perseverance, good judgment and

indefatigable energy, succeeded in his material affairs, until today he is one of the leading men of his community. He is indebted to the district and graded township schools for his educational training, which he has liberally supplemented through the years by habits of close observation and by extensive reading. He was about nineteen years of age when the family moved from Perry to Union township, and he was reared to manhood on a farm. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Wilson rented land, and was so successful in his vocation that a few years later he was able to purchase thirty-five acres in Union township. In the management of this tract he was also successful and has added to his original holdings until today he owns one hundred and seventy acres of as good land as can be found in his section of the county, the farm being located about one mile south of Washington C. H. In addition to his farming operations, Mr. Wilson is, as stated earlier in this sketch, interested in the fence and implement business at Washington C. H., in which he has met with well deserved success. He is also a stockholder in the Fayette County Bank, one of the strong and popular banks of this county.

Politically, Mr. Wilson has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party and for the long period of twenty-eight years he has rendered faithful and appreciated service as a member of the school board. Religiously, he is, with his wife, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they give of their time and means.

On the 27th day of October, 1878, William W. Wilson married Martha Swift, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Nancy (Amos) Swift, the former a native of Ireland, born in Kirkele, county Down, Ireland, in 1810, and died in 1902. In 1818 he voyaged to America by sailing vessel. Nancy Amos was born in Highland county, Ohio. Both are now deceased. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Swift, five are now living, namely: John Wesley, Elijah William, Harrison, Elizabeth and Martha. Mrs. Wilson's paternal grandfather preceded his family to this country, and was supposed to have been killed by the Indians. His widow and children came later, but found no trace of him and they settled in Pennsylvania, later coming to Highland county, Ohio, where their deaths occurred.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born the following children: Eva became the wife of E. C. McCoy, of Union township, and they have three children, Wilby, Dorothy and Helen; Marion, who operates a farm adjoining that of his father, married Mary Cavinee, and they have five children, Marjorie, Elmo, Elizabeth, Woodrow and Rosaline; Willard, who is in the employ of his father in the fence and implement business, married Blanche

Michael; Everett and Horatio are also in the employ of their father. Everett was married October 29, 1914, to Wynema Wilson, no relation.

Thus briefly have been recorded the salient features in the life history of one who has, by proper motives and a lofty example, honestly won a place in the front ranks of Fayette county's citizens, and because of his sterling integrity and his efforts for the advancement of the puubic welfare, has won the approval of all who know him.

GEORGE W. McCOY.

The McCoy family has been identified with the history of Fayette county, Ohio, for nearly a century, and during all of these years they have performed their share in the development of this favored spot of Ohio. George W. McCoy, whose history is here presented, has spent his entire life of more than sixty years within the limits of this county, consequently he is well known among the citizens with whom he has lived. A life of such duration spent in one commuinty enables a man's character to be familiar to everyone with whom he has been associated, and the high esteem in which Mr. McCoy is held by his fellow citizens is indicative of the clean and wholesome life which he has lived.

George W. McCoy, the son of Patterson and Eliza (Bryant) McCoy, was born February 28, 1851, in Wayne township, this county. His father was a son of Patterson McCoy, and was born in Union township, this county, where his father settled when he came from Virginia in the early history of the county. Patterson McCoy was reared, married and spent all of his days in this county, and he and his wife reared a family of nine children, Nathan, Mrs. Clara B. Kearney, Jackson, George, Jannette, Mrs. Nettie Cline, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Edward and Mrs. Armata Smith. All of these children except Jackson and Edward are still living.

George E. McCoy attended the district school known as the Shady Grove school during his boyhood days and helped his father with the work on the farm during the summer vacations. At the age of twenty-one he commenced renting land from his father and lived on a rented farm until 1896, when he felt able to purchase his present farm of fifty acres, on which he has since resided. He has engaged in intensive farming with the result that he has realized as much each year from his farm as many farmers do from a much larger acreage. He is progressive in his methods and, being a man of good

management, has had the satisfaction of seeing his farm yield more satisfactory returns year by year.

Mr. McCoy was married March 21, 1884, to Lida Cline, the daughter of John and Sarah Cline, of Ross county, Ohio, and to this union has been born one daughter, Mrs. Blanche Pleyley.

The Democratic party has claimed the support of Mr. McCoy and its candidates have always received his vote. He has always been interested in educational affairs and at present is a member of the school board of his township. Mr. McCoy has always maintained an intelligent interest in the welfare of his community and unreservedly given his support to every movement for the educational, moral or material advancement of his fellow citizens.

ELI MOCK.

One of the pioneer farmers of Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Eli Mock, who is now living in honorable retirement after a strenuous life of activity in connection with his agricultural pursuits. His fidelity to duty has won for him the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been thrown in contact, and by patient continuance in well doing he has gradually risen from an humble station to his present standing as one of the largest and most substantial farmers of the county. He is one of the thirty-nine farmers listed by the 1910 census in Fayette county as having from five hundred to one thousand acres of land, and the possession of such extensive land holdings indicate that he has been a man of great energy and excellent business qualities.

Eli Mock, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Robbins) Mock, was born April 30, 1838, in Jefferson township, this county. His father was born in Greene county, Ohio, near Xenia, and was a life-long farmer. Daniel Mock and wife were the parents of five children, Mrs. Diana Bargdill, Eli, David, Mrs. Margaret Asbery Moon and A. S.

Eli Mock received the limited education which was afforded by the country schools of his boyhood days, and has supplemented this with wide reading and close observation during all of his active life. He married at the age of twenty-six and began farming in Jefferson township on a small tract of land and has continued in agricultural pursuits for more than half a century. As he prospered from year to year he added to his and his wife's land holdings until at the present time he is the owner of six hundred and

MR. AND MRS. ELI MOCK

forty acres of fine land in Jefferson township, all of which is kept in a highly improved manner. He has fine buildings, excellent orchards and every convenience which is demanded by the modern farmer. He is one of the largest raisers of grain and live stock in the county, and, although he retired from active work several years ago, he still maintains close supervision over his large estate.

Mr. Mock was married December 14, 1865, to Elizabeth Shockley, the daughter of Clement and Elizabeth Shockley, and to this union have been born three children: Geneva, the wife of McClellan Zimmerman, who has four children, Carrie, Emmett, Ruth and Clement; Herbert, who married Daisy Allison, of Springfield, Ohio, and they have one child, Glena; and Adelia, deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant church and are active in all church and Sunday school work.

HOWARD W. LOOKER.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, out-of-door life of the farmer has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood. No better fortune can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are largely indebted to its early influences for the distinction which they later attained.

Howard W. Looker, the son of Levi and Rebecca (Bennett) Looker, was born December 14, 1869, in Madison county, Ohio. His parents were natives of the same county and reared a family of three children, Byron, Howard W. and Laura. Levi Looker was a son of Joseph and Margaret (Hann) Looker. Joseph Looker came from Virginia and settled in Clark county, Ohio. Seven children were born to Joseph Looker and wife, Joseph, Levi, Delilah, Nathan, Angeline, Thomas and Joshua. Levi Looker was a prominent citizen of this county and served with distinction in the Civil War as a member of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

H. W. Looker received his education in several different schools of Ohio. When seventeen years of age he came to Paint township, in this county, with his father. He quit school at the age of nineteen and began work on a farm. After his marriage he took up farming for his occupation and is classed among the progressive farmers of his township.

Mr. Looker was married February 9, 1893, to Mamie Tway, the daughter of Nathaniel Tway, and to this union have been born five children, Merrill, Loren, Nathaniel, Delbert and Lucile.

Politically, Mr. Looker is identified with the Republican party, but owing to his agricultural interests he has never taken an active part in political matters. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Patrons of Husbandry, while, religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The career of Mr. Looker contains much that is commendable, and his life work forcibly illustrates what can be accomplished by a man of energy when his plans are rightly laid and his actions governed by right principles and noble aims.

G. W. HOLDREN, M. D.

It is not an easy matter to analyze the forces of character that result in a life of apparently tireless energy and a high degree of professional success; the biographer can do little more than note their manifestation in the career of the gentleman under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the successful physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well-defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose serve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Holdren holds distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Holdren has achieved a notable success and an eminent standing among the medical men of the county. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, he has also proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public which he gladly serves in

every possible manner. In every relation of life he has been true to his ideal of manhood and has never resorted to methods which have invited criticism or censure.

George W. Holdren was born in Ross county, this state, on June 24, 1862, the son of William H. and Mary (Long) Holdren, being one of a family of five children. He is the second child in order of birth, but the oldest living, the parents having lost one of their children in earliest infancy. Martin R. Holdren, another son of the family, is located at Fruitdale, this state. His wife was Alma Moon before her marriage and they are the parents of one child, Emil. William L. is deceased, while Herbert is a photographer in Washington C. H. He chose as his wife Stella Dallinger and they are the parents of two children, Hazard and Charlotte. William H. Holdren, father of the immediate subject, was also born in Ross county, where practically his entire life has been passed. His entire life has been given over to agricultural pursuits and he has now retired from his strenuous labors and both he and his worthy wife are passing their declining years in peace and comfort. Doctor Holdren received his earliest education in the schools near his home in Ross county, which he attended until his eighteenth year, later finishing at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He had fitted himself as a teacher, which vocation he followed for a few years in the schools of his native county. During the latter part of his career as a teacher he read medicine under the tutelage of Dr. J. W. Hughey, at that time located at Good Hope. He later took up his residence at Washington C. H., where he closed his long and worthy career. After advancing as far as he could under the kindly instruction of Doctor Hughey, young Holdren attended the Medical College of Ohio, located at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1889. Directly after finishing his college career, he located in Bloomingburg, where he has since resided and where he has won a host of friends. His career has not only been successful from a scientific standpoint, but he has gained for himself the sincere regard and confidence of the entire community. Doctor Holdren possesses a sincere and broad-minded sympathy with the afflicted and this, combined with an earnest desire to help others, at once wins for him the co-operation of his patient and his entire confidence. His kindly nature carries comfort and cheer into the sick room and this fact has also contributed its quota to the success he has won. He is also held in highest respect by his brother physicians because of his genuine worth and he is a welcome addition to any company which he chooses to enter, for he possesses to an eminent degree those

qualities which commend one to the good will of others. Doctor Holdren is prominently connected with the various medical societies of the county and state. In 1913, Doctor Holdren was president of the Fayette County Medical Society.

Doctor Holdren manifests a commendable interest in political affairs, being a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He represented his district as senator in the State Legislature, being elected for one term, and has also been a member of the school board for a number of years. His fraternal affiliation is with the time-honored body of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar, holding his membership in the commandery at Washington C. H. He also received the Royal Arch degree at the same place. Doctor Holdren is also a member of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and is one of the earnest and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomingburg.

Doctor Holdren was married on September 11, 1884, to Jennie Kearney, daughter of James and Eleanor (Hays) Kearney, farmers of New Holland, both of whom have now passed into the great beyond. To Doctor and Mrs. Holdren have been born four children: Floyd, the son of the family, is a graduate of the Bloomingburg high school and the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio. He is at present connected with the high schools in Hamilton, this state. His first position was held with the Fort Kearney schools, where he remained one year, when he went to Wapakoneta, Ohio, for two years and from there to East Liverpool, Ohio, for two years and then to his present location. He was prominent in school and college circles and is an enthusiastic member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. Shirla died in infancy. Bernice married George L. Borders, of Belle Center, Ohio. Her elementary education was obtained in the schools of Bloomingburg, where she was graduated from the local high school with a post-graduate period at Washington C. H. high school. She finished her musical education at the Stinson Conservatory of Music, at Washington C. H. and made for herself an enviable name in music circles of this locality. Since her marriage they live at New Richmond, Ohio, where her husband is superintendent of schools. Pauline, the youngest daughter of the house, is at present attending high school.

The entire family is most highly regarded in the community where so many years have been passed and where each in his particular way is striving to better the social, moral and educational life. Doctor Holdren stands high in the regard and estimation of his vast number of acquaintances, which is but a fitting tribute to his years of unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity.

CHARLES H. PARRETT.

It is a well known fact that public opinion instead of our legislatures really rules this country. It was the insistent cry of the public, voiced in the newspapers of the land, which forced through the last two amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and it was this same influence which led President Wilson to insist upon a reduction in the tariff and the passage of a new monetary bill. Public opinion, however, would be absolutely useless without it had the opportunity of expression, and there is no way by which public opinion can find its full usefulness except through the medium of the newspapers. For this reason it is not too much to say that the newspapers of our country are really its rulers; that they have more power in the shaping of the destinies of our nation than Congress itself. Congress can do no more than voice the will of the people as revealed in the newspapers. According to the returns made in the 1910 census, the state of Ohio had eleven hundred and eighty-one papers of all kinds, one hundred and eighty-four of which were daily papers and six hundred and ninety-nine being published weekly. Fayette county boasts of several excellent papers, and among them are the *Washington Daily Herald* and the *Weekly Ohio State Register,* established in 1885 and 1836 respectively. These papers are published by the Herald Publishing Company, of which Charles H. Parrett has been the secretary and treasurer for the past four years.

Charles H. Parrett, the son of Cyrus R. and Sarah Elizabeth Parrett, was born on September 8, 1872, in the city where he has spent his whole career. His parents were both natives of this county, and were the parents of a family of seven children, five of whom lived to maturity. Cyrus R. Parrett was reared as a bound-out boy and received only a limited education. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and served three years as a private. After the close of the war he returned to Fayette county, and for several years conducted a restaurant and boarding house in Washington C. H. Later he followed the carpenter trade and did considerable contracting in the county. His parents were Pleasant Parrett and wife, pioneer settlers of this county, and they had a family of three children, Charles H., Harmon E., and Cyrus R., the father of Charles H. Parrett, with whom this narrative deals. Pleasant Parrett died several years before his wife and she married again, having two children by her second marriage.

Charles H. Parrett has lived all of his life in this city. He received a

good education and, after leaving school, assisted his father in carpentering. However, he wished to become a printer and entered one of the newspaper offices of Washington C. H. and learned the trade of a printer. By the time he was twenty years of age he was a practical printer and for the past twenty-two years has been actively identified with the printing business in this city. On August 6, 1910, he was made the secretary-treasurer of the company in recognition of his ability and integrity. This company publishes two papers, the *Daily Herald,* which is independent in politics, and the *Weekly Ohio State Register,* which is Democratic. In addition to the publication of these two newspapers, the company does a large amount of job printing and derives no small part of its annual income from this source.

Mr. Parrett was married August 28, 1894, to Daisy Lininger, the adopted daughter of John and Catherine (Popejoy) Lininger, and to this union have been born three children, Ruth Margaret, Bessie Pearl and Alice Enid. Mrs. Parrett was born near Danville, Indiana, and when a small girl was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Lininger, who gave her all the care and attention possible and educated her so that she is a fitting helpmate for her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Parrett are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are their daughters.

CHARLES WISSLER.

One of the prosperous farmers of Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Charles Wissler, who, without being favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, has attained a comfortable place in life and is well and favorably known throughout the county where he was born. He has reached his success by the observance of those qualities of industry and economy which always characterize the successful man. As a result of his industrious life he is regarded by all who know him as a man of the best type of American citizenship, straightforward, genial and obliging, who, while advancing his individual interests, has never neglected his general duties as a citizen of the commonwealth.

Charles Wissler, the son of Christian and Eliza (Core) Wissler, was born July 8, 1868, on the old Wissler homestead in Paint township. He attended the schools of his home neighborhood during the winter seasons and assisted his father with the work on the farm during his summer vacations. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age,

and then began working for himself. At the age of twenty-five he was married and at once located on his present farm of one hundred and thirty acres about five miles from Bloomingburg. He carries on a general system of farming, paying particular attention to the breeding and raising of hogs. His farm is well improved and under his skillful management is yielding a handsome return each year.

Mr. Wissler was married October 27, 1893, to Mary Shotts, the daughter of Rufus C. and Magdalene (Sailer) Shotts, and to this union has been born one son, Harry C., who is now attending school. Mrs. Wissler's father was a native of Ross county and now lives in Sedalia, this state. Five children were born to Rufus C. Shotts and wife: Mary, William F., Edward S., Florence B. and Rufus.

Politically, Mr. Wissler is a Republican and, although taking an intelligent interest in the great political issues of the day, yet he has confined his energies to the development of his agricultural interests. He and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberal contributors to the support of their favored denomination.

JOHN H. PETERS.

Among the earnest men whose enterprise and depth of character have gained for them a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens, there is no one more worthy of mention in this volume than John H. Peters, of Paint township. A leading farmer and stock raiser of the township in which he resides, and a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has always been exerted for the benefit of his fellow citizens and the general welfare of his community. With few opportunities except those which his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success in life and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his presence and counsel.

John H. Peters, the son of Daniel and Mary C. (Hawkins) Peters, was born April 30, 1844, in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. Daniel Peters was the son of Daniel and Christina (Fansler) Peters, natives also of Virginia. Daniel Peters, Sr., came to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1823, where he lived the remainder of his life. Daniel Peters, Jr., and wife were the parents of

seven children, Ellen, Sarah F., John H., Reuben A., Amanda, Austin S. and William. Ellen died unmarried; Sarah F. became the wife of Abraham Mowery, and has four children, Charles, Amanda, Bess and Ida; Reuben A. married Kate Sheets and has three children, Charles, Daniel R. and Minnie; Amanda married Noah Zirkle and has four children, Charles, Fannie, Clara and Jane; Austin S. married Frances Sheets and has three children, Hugh, Rose and Gertrude; William M. married Martha Saum, and has two children.

John H. Peters was educated in Virginia and, although he was only seventeen years of age when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served three years. He was mustered in as a member of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and served under Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, his colonel being Asher W. Harmon. He was captured at Culpeper, Virginia, and was held a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland, and Elmira, New York, but was exchanged and rejoined his regiment, being finally discharged at Richmond, Virginia.

After the close of the war Mr. Peters went to Licking county, Ohio, and for the first three years worked by the month. He saved his earnings, bought a team and began farming for himself. After his marriage he came to Fayette county and located in Paint township, where he bought a small farm. As he prospered he added to his land holdings until he is now the owner of one hundred and seventy acres of fine farming land on the Bloomingburg and Sedalia pike. He has so managed his farm as to secure maximum results from his efforts, and by dividing his attention between the raising of crops and live stock he has attained a very comfortable competence for his declining years.

Mr. Peters was married March 8, 1877, to Nancy J. Green, the daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Alkire) Green. Her father was a minister of the Christian church and was a native of Greene county, Ohio. Louis Green and wife were the parents of six children, Mary, Nancy J., Thomas, J. W., Lucinda and George. Mary became the wife of John Salmon; Thomas married Sarah Hidy, now deceased, and has two children, Emma and Ernest; J. W. married Jennie Bostwick, and has two sons, George W. and Ross; Lucinda became the wife of W. R. Thomas and has four children, Harry, Evan, Bessie and William, deceased; George married Mary Brock and has three children, Jessie, Leslie and Margaret.

Politically, Mr. Peters has been a life-long Democrat in politics, but has never felt inclined to take an active part in political matters. He and his family are consistent members of the Christian church, in whose welfare they have long been interested.

WILLIAM S. PARKER.

The name of William S. Parker is one familiar to the residents of Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, as that of a hard-working, neighborly and accommodating farmer, whose time and toil spent in the cultivation of his fertile farm have brought him prosperity and a competence. He lives on his excellent farm of four hundred and sixty-five acres located on the Midway road, about three miles from Bloomingburg, and on this farm he has passed his entire life, having been born on August 28, 1860, in one of the log and frame houses now standing. He is the only child of Robert and Margaret (Selsor) Parker, the former of whom was born on November 28, 1828, on the state land near Bloomingburg. He was a son of John and Mary (Whiteman) Parker. John was a native of Virginia and when a young man came from his home in Hampshire, that state, to this locality. He had left his family in Virginia, to remain there until he found a suitable location. This he found in the tract where Robert, father of the immediate subject, was born. He was there for a short time, when he purchased the land and brought his family on from the East. John Parker was one of the best educated and most influential men of his day in this section and to the pioneer life of this locality brought many of the finer customs of life as found in that older section of our country and which added a much needed charm to the almost sordid life of the pioneer.

William S. Parker received his elementary education in the Larimer school of Paint township, taking the more advanced grades at the Bloomingburg high school. From his earliest boyhood he assisted the father in the duties of the homestead and when quite a young man was skilled in the science of agriculture and stock raising. Mr. Parker's farm is considered one of the best managed in this section and in every department it testifies by appearances to the thought and care expended on it. Aside from general farming, Mr. Parker gives considerable time to live stock, and in this line of agricultural work he is eminently successful.

On January 8, 1891, Mr. Parker was united in marriage with Eva Creath, daughter of William A. and Mary E. (McCafferty) Creath, and in view of the fact that he was the only child of his parents he brought his bride to his father's house, where the four lived happily until separated by death. The father died in 1908 and the mother in 1892, both being laid to rest in Bloomingburg cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been born three children, the eldest of whom, Robert C., is now eighteen years old and

a graduate of Washington high school. Selsor graduated from Bloomingburg high school and Kathleen, the youngest of the family, is now attending school at the latter place. All are promising young people, much admired and respected by the circles in which they move. Mr. and Mrs. Parker and their children are consistent members of the Presbyterian church and give earnest attention to the spiritual verities of life, contributing liberally of their means to the support of all religious and benevolent movements. In fact, they are regarded as among the leading citizens of this section, whose support can be counted on for anything which tends to upbuild the moral, social or educational life of their fellow men. Mr. Parker's political affiliation is with the Republican party, although he has never been active in such circles.

CHARLES YORE.

Among those in this part of the state who have built up a highly creditable reputation and have distinguished themselves by right and honorable living, is the subject of this brief sketch. His prominence in the affairs of the community is conceded and his deeds will speak for themselves. A tried and true old saying is "Actions speak louder than words" and with this thought in mind it can be safely said that the life of the subject of this sketch proclaims to the world what manner of man he is.

Charles Yore, one of the most thorough and painstaking farmers of this section, residing on a rented farm of two hundred and twenty-three acres in Paint township, not far from Bloomingburg, was born on January 26, 1855, at Dover Plains in the state of New York, being a son of Bernard and Charlotte (Thompson) Yore. Bernard was a native of England and both in his native country and after locating in the eastern part of our country he followed agriculture as a vocation. In search of better opportunities than the East afforded, he emigrated westward about sixty years ago, settling in Paint township. His death occurred in 1862 and he lies buried in the old cemetery at Bloomingburg. He was the father of four children, the immediate subject being the third child of the family. Thomas was the eldest, James, the second, and John W., the fourth. When a young boy, the subject attended what is now known as the Willis school, an old educational landmark known in those days as the Larrimer school. Here he acquired such education as the schools of that time afforded, and assisted in the work of the home farm during all of his spare time. Early becom-

ing interested in the work about a farm, he decided upon agriculture as his life vocation and has been a prominent farmer of this section ever since. He possesses energy and executive ability to a marked degree and this, coupled with his honesty and integrity, has placed him amongst the foremost citizens of this community. He engages in general farming, paying particular attention to the raising of live stock, which he finds the most lucrative line of his vocation and in which he is markedly successful.

On December 27, 1888, Mr. Yore was united in marriage with Emma Hutson, a daughter of George and Amanda (Varner) Hutson, the former of whom was born in Columbiana county, this state. The latter years of his life were spent in Modoc, Indiana, where his death occurred and where he was buried, while his widow makes her home in Muncie, that state. They were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Yore being the third child of the family. The others are John, Ella, George (deceased), Charles, Maggie, Oscar and Lula. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Yore is without issue and in the kindness of their hearts they have taken a little child to rear. Although not legally adopted, this little child, Viola Coe, is being carefully reared and trained in all that makes for a life of useful womanhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yore are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent in the affairs of that society, being well known to a large circle of friends and highly respected by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. Mr. Yore fully appreciates the value of good citizenship and gladly does all within his power to raise still higher the standard of community excellence in every phase.

JACOB WRIGHT.

A prominent farmer of Fayette county, who passed away more than half a century ago, was Jacob Wright, whose daughter is still living in this county at the advanced age of seventy-six. Jacob Wright was a typical pioneer and a man who exerted much influence in the community where he lived for so many years.

Jacob Wright was born on October 2, 1808, and died in Fayette county, Ohio, April 12, 1862. His father, Jacob Wright, was a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and first settled in Ohio on Sugar creek in this county. Later Jacob Wright, Sr., moved to the old Herr farm in Jefferson township, and bought this farm of one hundred acres on which he lived until his death.

Jacob Wright, Sr., was educated in Frederick county, Virginia, and was a life-long farmer, although he carried on blacksmithing to some extent in connection with his farm work.

Jacob Wright, Jr., was married to Susannah Mason, who was born in 1797, and to this union two children were born, Joseph and Mary J. Joseph was born April 6, 1836, and married Martha Sherritt, and they were the parents of five children, John, Ella, Mary J., Martha and Esther.

Mary J. Wright was born March 28, 1838, and was first married to Joseph Maxwell, and by this union has one son, Joseph B. Joseph B. was married to Louisa Berry, and had a family of five children, John, George, Clarence, Chester and Forrest. Joseph B. Maxwell was educated in the schools of Fayette county, and is now a prominent farmer in Arkansas.

The first husband of Mary J. Wright died in 1862, and some time later she was married to Jacob Everett, who died March 12, 1881. There were no children by her second marriage. Since the death of her husband in 1881, Mrs. Everett has been managing her farm and has shown marked ability in operating it. She and her father were consistent members of the Baptist church, and she has always taken an active interest in the affairs of her denomination. Her father was a member of the first county survey of Fayette county. She has seventy-five acres of land, which is well improved and which she rents.

JAMES HOMER HUTSON.

One of the most successful of the younger farmers of Fayette county is J. H. Hutson, of Paint township, who started in at the foot of the ladder and by his own indomitable energy and good management has accumulated a fine farm of two hundred and thirty-two acres. He is entitled to great credit for the success to which he has attained, since it is due solely to his own efforts. The self-made man always appreciates his wealth more than the man who gets his wealth by inheritance and is usually more careful in taking care of it. While Mr. Hutson has been laying up a comfortable competence for himself and family he has not neglected to take his full share of the burdens of community life, and thus well merits a place among the representative men of his county.

James H. Hutson, the son of Rufus and Emma (Vesey) Hutson, was born on the old Vesey farm in Paint township, February 15, 1880. His father was born in the same township and was the son of Trenton R. and

Mary (Blessing) Hutson. T. R. Hutson was also a native of this county, his father coming to this county from England. Rufus Hutson and wife were the parents of three sons, James H., Edward and Frank.

J. H. Hutson attended the Larrimer school, now known as the Willis school, the Klever school and finally attended one year at the high school at Jeffersonville. He remained at home until his marriage in 1904 and then began farming for himself on his mother's farm. Shortly after his marriage he bought a farm of fifty-one and a fourth acres and, with this as a nucleus, has become one of the substantial farmers of his township. He was soon in a position to add eighty acres to his original holding and one hundred acres which was inherited by Mrs. Hutson, making two hundred and thirty-two acres. He understands crop rotation and is thus able to keep his farm to the highest state of productivity. He raises good crops every year and has been equally successful as a breeder of high class live stock.

Mr. Hutson was married October 12, 1904, to Lola Smith, the daughter of Eli and Minerva (Parrett) Smith. Eli Smith was born in Paint township and is now living a retired life after accumulating a farm of seven hundred acres. Three daughters and one son were born to Eli Smith and wife: Rella, the wife of George Straley; Alberta, the wife of Abraham Blessing; Herman, and Lola, the wife of Mr. Hutson.

Politically, Mr. Hutson is an independent voter, preferring to cast his vote for the best men irrespective of their political affiliation. There are large numbers of our best citizens who are breaking away from the old parties and voting for men rather than for eagles, roosters and moose. The Methodist Episcopal church claims the hearty support of Mr. Hutson and his wife.

JEPTHA H. GOSSARD.

There are many excellent farmers in Paint township, but none more deserving of mention in this volume than Jeptha H. Gossard, one of the gallant old veterans of the Civil War and a man who has been faithful to every trust which has been imposed upon him. Although he was only thirteen years of age when the war opened, he enlisted as soon as he was old enough and the county sent no braver soldier to the front. When this sixteen-year-old lad shouldered his musket and marched into battle, as he did several times, he never wavered, but pressed forward with his regiment and bore his share of

the fighting. We can not pay too much honor to these men who fought for the emancipation of the black man and at the same time for the preservation of the Union.

Jeptha H. Gossard, the son of James and Catherine (Messmore) Gossard, was born July 5, 1847, in Madison county, Ohio. His father was the son of James and Catherine (Miller) Gossard and was born in Ross county, Ohio, his parents coming to this state from Greenbrier county, Virginia. The grandparents of Jeptha are buried at London, Ohio. The father of Jeptha H. Gossard located in Madison county, Ohio, when a young man and learned the shoemaker's trade in Midway and Danville. He farmed in addition to following his trade as a shoemaker and owned a good farm in Madison county. Eleven children were born to James and Catherine (Messmore) Gossard: George, Jeptha, Samuel, Marion, William, James, Earl, Theodore, Ida and two who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in Champaign county, Illinois.

The education of Jeptha H. Gossard was acquired in the schools of Midway and Newport, Ohio. He learned the shoemaker's trade with his father and followed that until he enlisted in the Civil War. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and saw hard service in the South. He was mustered out at Camp Bradford, Maryland, and at once returned home. He worked out by the month until he was married and then bought his present farm in Paint township, where he has since resided.

Mr. Gossard has been married three times. His first wife was Josephine Slinker and she and two children born to the marriage are deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Gossard married Della Horney and to this second union three children were born, Pearl (deceased), Ida (deceased), and Thaddie, who married Charles Lowrey and has three children, Harry (deceased), Margaret and Dorothy. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Gossard married Elizabeth Vesey, the daughter of Burton and Rachel (Bushong) Vesey, and to the third marriage three children were born, Catherine, Verne and Burton.

Fraternally, Mr. Gossard is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He has been a life-long Republican and served on the school board of his township for several years. Such, in brief, is the interesting career of a man who is held in high esteem by every one who knows him.

SAMUEL VAN PELT.

The farming profession has been revolutionized within the last fifty years, and the farmer of today knows few of the disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmers of Ohio. Scores of inventions have been put on the market which enable the farmer to lead a life of ease as compared with the arduous labors which his father had to undergo. The result is that an ever-increasing number of our best young men are remaining on the farm in preference to seeking their fortunes in the city. Ohio is known throughout the length and breadth of this country as one of the best agricultural states of the Union, and Fayette county ranks with the best farming sections of the state.

Samuel Van Pelt, a prosperous farmer of Paint township, was born May 28, 1848, in Highland county, Ohio, and is a son of Ellis and Nancy (Holliday) Van Pelt. Ellis Van Pelt was a son of Isaac and Sarah Van Pelt, while Isaac Van Pelt was the son of Jacob and Sarah (Ryan) Van Pelt. The father of Jacob Van Pelt came from the Netherlands and landed in New York, later settling in Loudoun county, Virginia, where Jacob was born. The Van Pelts went from Virginia to Pennsylvania, and Isaac Van Pelt was born in the latter state, later settling in Belmont county, Ohio, where Ellis, the father of Samuel, was born. Ellis Van Pelt came from Belmont county, Ohio, to Fayette county in 1860, and settled in Paint township. Ellis Van Pelt and wife were the parents of nine children, Sarah, John, Samuel, Amos, Mary Jane, Joseph, Elizabeth, Charles and Hettie. All of these children are deceased except Samuel, Joseph, Hettie and John.

Samuel Van Pelt received part of his education in Highland county and, since he was only twelve years of age when his parents moved to Fayette county, he completed his education in this county. After finishing the course in the Bloomingburg schools, he attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, for one year, and then went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he was in school for a time. After leaving college he returned to Fayette county and began farming with his father. Upon his marriage, in 1872, he moved to his present farm of fifty-five acres in Paint township, where he has since resided.

Mr. Van Pelt was married on September 4, 1872, to Amanda Morris, the daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Groves) Morris, and to this union were born five children, Stella, Lula (died in infancy), Verna, Zeda and Ethel. Stella, who died in January, 1906, was the wife of Joseph Allemeng and left

two children, Bernice and Mary; Verna is the wife of Dr. A. R. Core and has one daughter, Ercell; Zeda married David Whiteside and has one son, Robert; Ethel is the wife of Alva Skinner and has one daughter, Aileen.

Mr. Van Pelt is a Republican in politics and has always been interested in local affairs. He was a trustee in his township for several years and has been a member of the school board for the past thirty-two years, having held this position longer than any man in the township. He and his family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare they take a deep interest and to whose support they are liberal contributors.

SAMUEL MORGAN CORBITT.

Though more than a score of years have elapsed since Samuel Morgan Corbitt was transferred from the life militant to the life triumphant, his personality still remains fresh in the memory of his many friends in Fayette county, where for many years he was regarded as one of the leading citizens. He was well known throughout this county and was a man respected and honored, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life. He set an excellent example to the younger generation, for he was a leader in his locality in all matters pertaining to its upbuilding and in a conservative manner did what good he could in all lines as he labored for his own advancement and that of his family. While advancing his individual interests he never lost sight of his obligations to the community in general and during his entire life held a high place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

The late Samuel Morgan Corbitt was born in Fayette county, Ohio, April 5, 1844, and died on the farm where he was born, August 30, 1891. He was the son of Samuel K. and Catherine (Jenkins) Corbitt. Samuel Corbitt, Sr., was seventeen years of age when he came to Fayette county, his parents having died when he was a mere child. He grew to manhood in this county, married and reared a family of five children, William Hickling, Mrs. Ruth A. Calhoun, Mattison W., Oliver K., and Samuel Morgan, with whom this narrative deals.

Samuel Morgan Corbitt received his education in the schools of Jefferson township and finished at the high school at Jeffersonville, after which he took a business course in the Miami Commercial College at Dayton, Ohio, when he returned to this county and took up the occupation of farming, which

SAMUEL M. CORBITT

he followed until his death. He was a man of fine business ability, keenly interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community, and was justly regarded as one of the most progressive farmers of the county. At the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred and sixty-four acres of fine land, on which he had modern buildings of all kinds.

Mr. Corbitt was married, November 13, 1866, to Mary E. Rowand, the daughter of Benijah and Martha (Correll) Rowand, and to this union were born five children: Jessie Mildred, the wife of P. L. Rodgers; Laura Vivian, who is married to Lewis Bates and has two children, Mary Lucile and Morgan Willard; Minnie Kee, the deceased wife of Charles Wilt; Lola B., deceased, and Roxa LeClare, who is still living with her mother.

Politically, Mr. Corbitt was a Democrat and, while never taking an active part in political matters, always took an intelligent interest in the civic life of his community. For many years he served on the school board of his township and in that capacity always cast his influence for every measure which he felt would benefit the schools in any way. He built up a reputation as an honest, upright and fearless business man and left a record which stamps him as a man of high ideals and sound moral principles. Though never animated by great ambitions for public honors, yet he always gave his aid to the furtherance of the general interests of his community. His life was a busy one and his every-day affairs made heavy demands upon his time, yet he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his neighbors and friends.

ENNIS STEVENS.

For many years Ennis Stevens has been the manager of the Willis estate of six hundred acres, known as the Maplewood Stock Farm, and in this capacity has demonstrated his right to be classed among the most progressive farmers of the county. His whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and, being a man of good business ability and boundless energy, he has made a pronounced success of the work to which he has devoted his life thus far.

Ennis Stevens, the son of John and Louisa (Landes) Stevens, was born June 9, 1870, in Highland county, Ohio. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and moved when a small boy with his parents to Highland county, Ohio. In that county John Stevens grew to manhood, married and reared a

large family of children, Temperance, Scott, Levi, Steward, Caroline (deceased), Mock, Mary, Alfred, Jennie, Minta (deceased), and Ennis, with whom this narrative deals. The father of these eleven children died several years ago and the mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight.

The education of Ennis Stevens was received in the schools of Highland county. Before he reached his majority he started to work out by the month and, being a man who made a study of farming, gradually became thoroughly acquainted with every detail of agriculture. After his marriage he began farming in Fayette county and assumed charge of the Maplewood Stock Farm, where he has since remained. He is one of the most extensive stock raisers of the county and markets several car loads each year.

Mr. Stevens was married December 26, 1892, to Flora Roush, the daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Lemons) Roush. The mother of Mrs. Stevens died when Mrs. Stevens was only six days old and she was then taken and reared by her grandmother, Mrs. Lucinda (Shaffer) Roush. Joshua Roush is still living in Highland county. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of four children, Ethel (deceased), Leland, Gerald and Orin.

Fraternally, Mr. Stevens belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a strong supporter of the Democratic party, but has been so engrossed with his heavy agricultural interests that he has not had the time to take an active part in political affairs. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian church, in whose welfare they are interested and to whose support they are liberal contributors.

URBAN W. CANNON.

One of the most interesting things about the United States census of 1910 is the statistical history of agriculture. Here may be found a wide variety of information regarding every phase of farming. For instance, it is shown that the value of the 1,846 farms in Fayette county averages $14,494 per farm, with an average value for each acre of $84.93. The average acreage per farm is 135 acres, with 112 farms having from three to nine acres and forty-three farms having more than 500 acres. The interesting fact is set forth that 1,080 farmers operate their own farms, while others than the owners manage the remaining 746. An insight into the financial standing of the farmers operating their own farms is disclosed by the statement that 718 farms are free from mortgage, 354 are encumbered with mortgages, while

eight made no report. It would pay every farmer to get hold of these valuable statistics and make a careful study of them since he would thus get into close touch with the growth of his county's agricultural property. One of the wide awake and successful farmers of Fayette county is Urban W. Cannon, of Paint township, whose interesting career is here briefly set forth.

Urban W. Cannon, the son of Levin M. and Jane (Cockerill) Cannon, was born April 30, 1850, in Adams county, Ohio. The Cannon family were one of the most prominent families in Adams county, Curtis Cannon, the grandfather of Urban W., being a hotel proprietor. A brother of Jane Cockerill, Col. J. R. Cockerill, had a national reputation as a representative from Adams county and a prominent attorney and soldier. Colonel Cockerill had a son, John, who was one of the leading newspaper men of Ohio for many years and died in Egypt while doing newspaper work in that country. There were six children born to Levin M. Cannon and wife: Annabel (deceased), Esther (deceased), Urban W., Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Daniel C. and Mrs. Florence Hughes.

The education of Urban W. Cannon was received in the schools of Locust Grove, Ohio. He remained at home until his marriage at the age of twenty and then began to rent land in Adams county. He came to Fayette county in 1880 as manager of an estate of six hundred acres and proved to be a very successful farmer. In the nineties he bought his present farm of one hundred and eight acres about three and a half miles east of Jeffersonville in Paint township. He keeps his farm to a high state of productivity by scientific crop rotation and raises all of the crops of the section of the state. He always keeps as much live stock on his farm as he can feed from his own farm and adds not a little to his annual income from the sale of live stock.

Mr. Cannon was married December 26, 1870, to Amanda McNeil, the daughter of Joseph and Susan (Morrow) McNeil. Both of Mrs. Cannon's parents are deceased and buried in the Fall Creek cemetery in Highland county, Ohio. To this union there were born five children, Curtis, Susan, John C., Harry, and Joseph, deceased. The first wife of Mr. Cannon died and in December, 1912, he married Mrs. Bertha (Holmes) Mergler, the widow of Joseph Mergler. Mrs. Cannon had one son by her first marriage, Rowe, a resident of Greenville, Ohio.

Mr. Cannon is a Democrat of decided progressive inclinations and had always taken a deep interest in political affairs. He has served on the school board of his township. The whole career of Mr. Cannon has been such that he has won the hearty approbation of his fellow citizens and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

JACOB A. WEYER.

It requires something more than mere labor to make a success of agriculture at the present time. A farmer might work from dawn to twilight in the year and yet fail to accomplish much. There must be sound judgment and discretion exercised at the same time, and the farmer must have a knowledge of his soils, grains, live stock and many other things if he wishes to make a success of general farming. Fifty years ago the idea of putting a course of farming in our public schools and colleges would have been laughed at, and derided even, but at the present time agriculture is being taught in all of the states of the Union. Farming has risen in dignity and the man who accomplishes much as a tiller of the soil today should be accorded a place along with the men who succeed in other walks of life. It actually requires as technical an education for a man to be a successful farmer today as for a man to be a successful physician or lawyer, and the sooner the farmers of the country find this fact out, the better for the agricultural interests.

Jacob A. Weyer, one of the most prosperous farmers of Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, was born December 5, 1850, in Highland county, this state. He is a son of William Henry Harrison and Huldah (West) Weyer, the father from Pennsylvania and the mother from Highland county, Ohio. Mrs. William Henry Harrison Weyer was the daughter of John and Barbara (Platter) West, and located in Highland county, Ohio, where she was born. The subject's father was a life-long farmer and at the time of his death was the owner of five hundred acres of fine land in Highland county. William H. H. Weyer and wife were the parents of nine children, James, William, Mrs. Mary Epperson, Anna R. Hill, Jacob A., Daniel, Ella, Isabella and Albert. All of these children are still living except Mary and Albert.

Jacob A. Weyer was educated in the schools of Highland county and completed his educational training at Hillsboro, the county seat of that county. He worked on the farm in Highland county until twenty-eight years old and then came to Fayette county, where he has since resided. He is now the owner of one hundred and ninety-three acres of land along the Danville pike about two miles north of Bloomingburg, where he has been living many years. As a farmer he ranks with the most progressive of the county and has always kept pace with the latest developments in agriculture, adding new machinery as it was brought into the market and otherwise increasing the efficiency of his work.

Mr. Weyer was married in 1877 to Frankie Buntain, the daughter of

James and Melissa (Evans) Buntain, and to this union have been born six children: Maud, the wife of Dr. E. O. Irvin, who has two children, Dorothy and Starling; Jane, unmarried; Minnie, the wife of Charles McClimans, who has one daughter, Cornelia; Mrs. Nina Junk, who has one son, Ralph; Frank, unmarried, and Mary.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and are greatly interested in the welfare of their denomination. Politically, Mr. Weyer is a member of the Progressive party, having become identified with that party upon its organization in 1912. He was for several years a member of the school board of his township, and in that capacity did everything he could for the benefit of the schools of his township.

LEWIS HAMILTON PARRETT.

There is no life so free and independent as that which the farmer leads. It is one of the gratifying signs of the times that there are so many of our colleges teaching agriculture and preparing our young men for scientific agriculture. Fayette county has some of the most progressive farmers of the state and few counties have a larger acreage under cultivation.

Lewis H. Parrett, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Harper) Parrett, was born December 1, 1847, in Jefferson township, Fayette county. Joseph was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and was the son of Isaac Parrett, the first of the family to settle in Ohio. Isaac had four children, John, Henry, Joseph and Christine. Joseph Parrett was eleven years of age when his parents settled in Ross county, Ohio, and about fifteen when they permanently located in Fayette county. He grew to manhood in this county and married Elizabeth Harper. Five children were born to Joseph Parrett and wife: Mrs. Emily J. Saum, James M., Joseph M., Christine K. and Lewis Hamilton, with whom this narrative deals. All of these children except Christine and Lewis H. are deceased.

Lewis H. Parrett attended the Black Oak school house in Jefferson township and early in life began to help with the work on his father's farm. When he married in 1873 he moved to one of his father's farms, three miles south of Washington C. H. and remained there for three years. He then bought part of his present farm, to which he later added until now he has three hundred and forty acres in Paint township which he has brought to a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Parrett was married February 27, 1873, to Mattie Kerr, the daughter of Robert R. and Margaret (McElroy) Kerr. Robert Kerr was born in Ross county, Ohio, near Greenfield, where he lived all his life. Mr. Kerr and wife reared a family of five children, Elizabeth, James, Emma, Mattie, Chalmers, and three others died in infancy.

There have been four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Parrett, Inez, Bessie, Harry D. and Ailee. Inez married Ford Irvin and has two daughters, Louise and Martha. Bessie is the wife of Professor Westhafer, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, and has one son, Robert L.; Harry married Alice Tway, while Ailee is still in college. All the children have had the best of educational advantages and are filling useful places in society.

Politically, Mr. Parrett is a member of the Republican party and always takes an intelligent interest in the civic life of his community. In the past he has served as school director of his township and gave his hearty support to all measures proposed for the benefit of the schools. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active workers in all church and Sabbath school work. Mr. Parrett has been the superintendent of the Sabbath school for the past seventeen years and his wife is a teacher. The whole life of Mr. Parrett has been that of a high minded and public spirited citizen and all of his actions have been such as to bring him the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens.

FRANK E. WHITESIDE.

For many years an instructor of youth in Fayette county, Ohio, and the present postmaster of Bloomingburg, Frank E. Whiteside has made his influence for good apparent in the lives of many of the younger generation throughout the county and has long been regarded as a public-spirited citizen whose influence could be counted on for whatever venture had as its ultimate object the betterment of the moral, social or educational status of the community.

Frank E. Whiteside is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Madison county, near Mount Sterling, on August 21, 1876, the son of James and Catherine (Quay) Whiteside. James was also a native of this state, born in Pickaway county near Darbyville, where he received his education and grew to maturity. He has always followed the vocation of farming, prospering therein and becoming a considerable land owner. He at one time owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Paint township, this county,

which he has disposed of and now lives in quiet retirement in Bloomingburg. Special honor is due James Whiteside in that he was one of those loyal sons of the Union who went to the front during the dark days of the Civil War and was one of that victorious army which preserved the integrity of the nation. He enlisted for service in August, 1862, with a number of other men in and about Circleville, becoming a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately marched to the front, where his regiment saw three years of service. A peculiar incident is that he was wounded on the last day of his service, having been in many engagements previously without receiving a single scratch. After receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to Fayette county, being employed by the month in work on various farms. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Catherine Quay, their union being blessed with seven children, Allen, John, James, Creighton, Clara, Frank E., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Charles.

Frank E. Whiteside received his elementary education in the schools of Paint township, near his home, first entering in 1883. After advancing as far in his studies as was at that time possible in that neighborhood, he attended high school in Bloomingburg for two years. He received his higher education and special training in teaching at the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, and the Wooster University. After completing his studies in these various halls of learning, he was well equipped for imparting instruction to the young and for thirteen years was connected with various schools of Fayette county. He served two terms, or six years, as school examiner of his county. The successful school teacher needs to possess far more than merely a good education. There must be a full understanding and sympathy with youth and its various problems, a natural leadership and a never-failing, but unostentatious, influence in the direction of high and worthy motives. The influence of such a teacher is far-reaching in its effects and he can point with pride to useful young lives which have developed under his care and tutelage. The esteem in which Mr. Whiteside is held throughout the county marks him as one who has done well in his chosen vocation. On January 16, 1911, Mr. Whiteside received from President Taft the appointment to the postmastership of Bloomingburg and is retaining same under the rules of the civil service commission.

On April 27, 1910, Mr. Whiteside was united in marriage with Inez Pinkerton, daughter of H. A. and Mary E. (Rodgers) Pinkerton, being their only child. H. A. Pinkerton was born and raised in Paint township, receiving

his education in this locality and has the enviable record of having taught school for thirty-five consecutive years. To Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside has been born one child, Margaret Eloise, who is now two years old and a promising little daughter. Mr. Whiteside's fraternal affiliations are with the time-honored body of Free and Accepted Masons and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, the woman's auxiliary of Masonry. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. While not directly associated with any particular church, both Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside are interested in the work of all and give such assistance as they find possible. He is a man of genial temperament who makes friends readily, his relations with his acquaintances being of a most congenial order. He is well known all over Fayette county and enjoys a well-deserved popularity among his fellow citizens.

L. ERVIN PARRETT.

The respect which should always be accorded to the brave sons of the North who left their homes and peaceful pursuits to give their services and their lives, if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union, is certainly due to L. Ervin Parrett, to a brief review of whose life the historian now addresses himself. Although a mere lad of eighteen at the time of his enlistment, yet he was not to be daunted and on the long and tiresome marches, in all kinds of situations, he proved his love and loyalty to his government. Too much honor cannot be given to those boys in blue who were exposed to the summer's withering sun and the winter's freezing cold, who walked the lonely picket line, a target for the unseen foe, and fought on the field of flame without a thought of their own dangers.

L. Ervin Parrett, the son of A. F. and Caroline (Hess) Parrett, was born in Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, August 22, 1844. His father was the son of John and Catherine (Windle) Parrett, and was born in Jefferson township. John Parrett came to Fayette county about the year 1811, the year after the county was organized. John Parrett and his wife are buried on the farm where he first located on the banks of Paint creek. A. F. Parrett was one of the most substantial farmers of the county during his day and reared a family of four children, Melissa, Ella, Mrs. Indey Van Pelt, and L. Ervin, with whom this narrative deals.

L. Ervin Parrett was reared on the farm in Paint township, attended

the district schools of his neighborhood during the short winter sessions and spent his summer vacations on his father's farm, assisting with the farm work. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the remainder of the Civil War. His regiment, commanded by Col. Conrad Garris, participated in many of the hard-fought battles of that memorable struggle and won a gallant name for itself. Immediately after the close of the war he returned to peaceful pursuits in his home county. He at once took up agricultural pursuits and for nearly half a century has been engaged in farming in Paint township. His farm of four hundred acres, known as the Wildwood farm, is well improved and is one of the most attractive farms of the county.

Mr. Parrett was married to Jennie Hays on the 25th day of March, 1888, and to this union has been born one daughter, Faith, who married Homer Miller, and has two children, Irvin and Marjorie. Mr. Parrett's fraternal associations are confined to John Bell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington C. H., to which he has belonged for many years.

JAMES W. DUFFEE.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. James W. Duffee is distinctively one of the representative business men of Washington C. H., where for forty-five years he has been recognized as a merchant whose dealings were ever "on the square" and who has always enjoyed to a notable degree the respect and confidence of all who have had dealings with him.

James W. Duffee was born in Hocking county, Ohio, on January 17, 1845. His parents were Charles and Lucinda (Tumbleson) Duffee, natives, respectively, of Meigs county, Ohio, and Virginia. They were the parents of one child besides the subject, George W., who came to his death by murder in 1913. Charles Duffee was the son of Daniel and Margaret (Donahoe) Duffee, who were natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Meigs county, Ohio, their deaths occurring in Hocking Valley when about sixty-four years old. They had eight children, Barney, Jackson, Edward, Leander, Wesley,

Charles, Margaret and Mary. Charles Duffee followed the vocation of farming until thirty-two years of age, when he engaged in the shoe business at Washington C. H., and a few years later retired from that line and engaged in the grocery business, which commanded his attention until his death, which occurred in 1895, when about seventy-three years of age. His wife had died at the early age of twenty-five years. They were Methodists in their religious belief and were God-fearing and earnest people. Charles Duffee was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted early in the conflict in the First Regiment Ohio Cavalry, with which he served about seventeen months. It was he who, as orderly for General Smith, carried the order to General Porter to move his troops from the second battle field of Bull Run. He was marshal of Washington C. H. for two or three terms when it was a village. The subject's maternal grandparents, William and Lucinda (Campbell) Tumbleson, were natives of Virginia. They became early settlers in Hocking county, Ohio, and died there. Their children were six in number, John, Thomas, Lucinda, Maria, Lucretia, Mary.

James W. Duffee was brought by his parents to Washington C. H. when but thirteen years of age and in the public schools of this city he secured a good practical education. At the outbreak of the Civil War, though he was not yet sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. George B. Gardner. After serving about one year, he was captured at Harper's Ferry, but was soon paroled and was later discharged from the service at Chicago. Mr. Duffee then returned to Washington C. H. and applied himself to the trade of shoemaking, which vocation he followed about ten years. He then entered into a partnership with his father and opened a shoe store, which they ran for about seven years, but at the end of that time they disposed of the shoe business and engaged in the grocery business. This enterprise met with success from the start and Mr. Duffee has continued uninterruptedly to the present time, having conducted business in one room for thirty-eight years. He has during all this time enjoyed his full share of the local patronage, due to his courteous treatment of his customers and his earnest efforts to please all who enter his store. He is a good manager, thoroughly understands the demands of his trade and caters carefully thereto, with the result that he is numbered among the most successful of Washington's business men.

On the 16th day of May, 1868, Mr. Duffee was married to Frances Wendle, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and the daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Rupright) Wendle. To this union have been born three children,

Gracie, Margaretta and a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Duffee's parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, who emigrated to the United States and became early settlers of Columbus, Ohio, though later they moved to Washington C. H., where they both died. They had seven children, Frances, Peter, William, Daniel, Theodore, Allie and Clara.

In their religious belief, Mr. and Mrs. Duffee are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he belongs to Fayette Lodge No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons; to Fayette Chapter No. 103; Royal Arch Masons, and to John M. Bell Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a Democrat and has taken an active part in public affairs, having served for nine years as a member of the school board and doing much effective work in the cause of education. He is also a trustee of the Memorial Hall and was for some years a member of the board of tax commissioners and one of the sinking fund trustees. He has at all times had the welfare of the community at heart and has given his support to many movements for the general uplift. He has also helped in a material way and is a heavy stockholder in the Fayette Canning Company, of which he is president.

Next to the oldest merchant in Washington C. H., in point of continuous service, Mr. Duffee has, by an active, public-spirited and progressive attitude, long been numbered among the influential men of his community and he is eminently deserving of the high standing which he enjoys. A wide reader and keen observer of men and events, he is keenly alive to the great issues of the day and his opinions and advice are held in high regard by those who are close to him. Of genial and kindly disposition he has won a host of warm and loyal friends.

O. WADE CREATH.

The biographies of the representative men of a county bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their families and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives, and as such has made his influence felt among his fellowmen and earned a name for enterprise, integrity

and honor that entitles him to worthy notice in a work of the nature of this volume.

O. Wade Creath, present mayor of the village of Bloomingburg, Ohio, and manager of the Home Telephone Company of that place, was born on November 18, 1870, in Madison county, near Mount Sterling, on the old Creath homestead, where his father also was born and raised. He is the son of William Allen Creath, a short sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this volume. His mother was Mary E. McCafferty, who is deceased. William Allen Creath, who is a life-long farmer, is now living in retirement. The subject is one of a family of four children, being the third child in order of birth. Eva, the oldest of the family, is Mrs. William Parker and resides near Bloomingburg. Minnie is the wife of Dr. J. E. Holmes, of Columbus, while Clarence, the youngest of the family, practices dentistry in St. Paul, Minnesota. His wife before her marriage was Alene Schrader and they have one child, Willard.

Mr. Creath received his elementary education in the schools of Bloomingburg, later receiving the more advanced grades at Wooster, this state. After completing his studies at that point, he for a time attended the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He returned to Bloomingburg, where for a time he was connected with a general store and then at the outbreak of hostilities between our nation and Spain he enlisted for service with Company D, Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going from Wooster. He saw active service and was at Santiago, Cuba, at its fall. After the close of the war he returned here and some time later became interested in telephone service. He was instrumental largely in bringing the telephone service of the county up to its present high state of efficiency and for some time has been manager of the Home Telephone Company. Mr. Creath's political affiliation is with the Republican party and on that ticket he was, in November, 1911, elected to the office of mayor of Bloomingburg, and again elected in November, 1913, which position he fills with efficiency at the present time. He has for many years taken an active part in the politics of this locality and is regarded as one of the best workers of his party. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, to which he gives loyal support. Mr. Creath is a man of energy and laudable ambitions, as witnessed by the fact that he is at present reading law with a view to completing his studies begun at Ann Arbor some years back. In this endeavor he bids fair to attain a gratifying degree of success for, aside from his unswerving integrity and courteous manner, he possesses a quiet firmness which will serve him well in his chosen vocation. Practically Mr. Creath's entire life has been passed in this locality

and throughout the years he has been true to every trust imposed in him of whatsoever nature. He possesses a kindly and genial disposition, is a pleasing companion and readily makes friends. He is well informed on a wide range of topics and with his native ability and the determination he has to rise still further on the ladder of success, he bids fair in the years to come to place himself still further in the forefront of Fayette county's leading citizens.

FRANK L. PARRETT.

Among the citizens of Fayette county, Ohio, who have built up comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with valuable personal property few have atttained a greater degree of success than Frank L. Parrett, the owner of one thousand acres of land in this county. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering, and with many difficulties and discouragements to overcome, he has achieved an exceptional success in life and is one of the four farmers of this county who own one thousand or more acres of land. He has always been regarded as a good business man, an excellent manager and a man who was thoroughly in touch with all of the latest agricultural methods. He has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who knew him for his friendly manner, his interest in public affairs and his upright mode of life, and is regarded by those who know him as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of the county, in whose advancement and growth he has always taken a prominent part.

Frank L. Parrett, son of Capt. T. F. and Mary (Greenlee) Parrett, was born November 2, 1864, on the Sugar Creek farm in Jefferson township, this county. As a boy he attended the public schools of his township during the winter seasons and worked on his father's farm during the summers. At the age of eighteen he commenced farming for himself by renting land and later bought one hundred acres, which formed the nucleus of his present extensive land holdings. He has always been an extensive stock raiser and particularly successful in the raising of Belgian horses and Shorthorn cattle. As he has prospered he has added to his original acreage until he is now the owner of one thousand acres in this county located about six miles north of Washington C. H. on the Prairie pike.

Mr. Parrett was married March 25, 1886, to Stella Briggs, the daughter of Abner and Catherine (Johnson) Briggs, and to this union has been born one child, who died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Parrett is a Republican, and has always been interested particularly in local politics. He has served on the school board of Paint township and in this capacity favored every measure which he felt would benefit the schools of the township in any way.

JOSIAH HOPKINS.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. The late Josiah Hopkins, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men of Fayette county, resided here practically all his life, and his career was a most commendable one in every respect, well deserving of being perpetuated in the annals of his county. Like his sterling father before him, he was a man of well defined purpose and never failed to carry to successful completion any work or enterprise to which he addressed himself and during his lifetime contributed in a definite way to the general growth of Fayette county.

Josiah Hopkins was a native of Fayette county, having been born near the present Fairview church, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, on the 7th day of October, 1832, and died at his home in Washington C. H., April 14, 1914. His parents, Jeremiah and Nancy (Claypool) Hopkins, were natives of Pennsylvania and, with the desire to benefit their financial condition, they, in an early day, moved with the title of emigration westward and became pioneer setlers of Fayette county, Ohio, wheer they spent the rest of their days. Jeremiah Hopkins followed the vocation of farming, in which he was successful, and was a strong and sturdy figure in the early days of the community. His death occurred at Washington C. H. in 1875, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died July 31, 1891, having been born May 17, 1807. They were faithful and earnest members of the Wesleyan Methodist church and, because of their consistent and upright lives, they enjoyed the esteem of the entire community. They were the parents of thirteen children, of which number eleven grew to maturity, namely: Mary Jane, deceased, was the wife of Cyrus Hegler; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of Julius Bicknell; Washington, who lives near Eldorado Springs, Missouri; Josiah, the immediate subject of this review; David, of Washington C. H.; Elijah, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Nancy M., wife of Joseph Beatty, of Washington C. H.; Phoebe, wife of Albert Peterson, of Frankfort, Ross county, Ohio; Harriett Ann, wife of George Hamilton, of Florida; Orange Scott, who was a soldier in the Civil War and died

from disease contracted therein; Frank, deceased, and two who died in infancy.

The subject's paternal grandparents, Moses and Marcey (Kirkendall) Hopkins, were natives of Pennsylvania and eventually became pioneer settlers of Ross county, Ohio, where they died when well advanced in age. They reared a number of children. Mr. Hopkins' maternal grandparents likewise came from Pennsylvania to Ross county in an early day and there spent the remainder of their lives, rearing several children.

Josiah Hopkins was reared on his father's farm and his early education was received in the typical log-cabin subscription school of that period, slab seats and greased-paper windows indicating the style of the furnishings. Afterward Mr. Hopkins had the advantage of one term's attendance in the high school at Frankfort and a similar period in the high school at Greenfield. He remained in the paternal home until he had attained his majority, he and his brothers giving their father assistance on the farm, while during their leisure periods they were permitted to work for their neighbors and to retain such money as was earned in this way. Subsequently, Mr. Hopkins came to Washington C. H. and for a short time was employed as a clerk in the general store of George Melvin and Thomas Wallace. Then for two or three years he worked on the home farm, at the end of which period, in 1857, he married and then engaged in farming on his own account. For two years he rented a part of his father's farm and, carefully managing his resources, he was then enabled to buy a farm of two hundred acres in Madison county, where he lived for five years, that being the only time when he ever resided outside of his native county. Returning then to Fayette county, Mr. Hopkins bought a little more than three hundred acres of land situated on the Washington and Circleville turnpike, about five miles east of Washington C. H., to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted himself and there he reared his family. Through his hard and consecutive efforts and good management, he was prosperous and from time to time bought additional land until eventually he owned eight hundred and fifty acres of splendid and well improved land. This land he divided among his children by deeds, and after the children were grown he quit the farm and moved to Washington, where he bought and remodeled an attractive and comfortable home and there he resided until his death. Mr. Hopkins was successful in the acquisition of a comfortable share of this world's goods and was numbered among the solid and substantial citizens of the county. He was a stockholder and vice-president of the Midland National Bank, of Washington C. H., one of the solid and influential financial institutions of Fayette county. In the larger

life of the community Mr. Hopkins always took an intelligent interest and his support was always given to those things which have promised to be of the greatest benefit to the people generally.

Politically, Mr. Hopkins was always aligned with the Republican party, which ticket he usually voted, though he was not blindly partisan in the sense that he saw no good in other parties or in other candidates. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gave his support to the various activities of that society.

On December 24, 1857, Josiah Hopkins was united in marriage to Sarah Elizabeth Rogers, who was born about six miles east of Washington C. H., the daughter of David and Mary (Jennings) Rogers. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Fayette county many years ago and here spent the rest of their lives, the father dying here when eighty-three years of age and the mother about sixty. They were the parents of six children, Sarah, John, Benjamin, Alexander, Ruth and Ellen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were born five children, namely: Eva Josephine is the wife of Jerome Penn (deceased July 4, 1904), of Washington C. H., and they have two sons, Erret (deceased) and Ralph; Austin Franklin married Margaret Edwards and they have a son, Edwards; O. Scott married Elsie Willis; Stella Ruth married Walter Hamilton and they are the parents of a son, Frank. The mother of these children passed to the better life in May, 1905, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. She was a woman of rare personal qualities and greatly esteemed by all who knew her.

By a life consistent in motive and action, Mr. Hopkins earned the sincere regard of all who knew him and he was rightfully numbered among that energetic and enterprising class that has made this favored section one of the most noted and richest in the great Buckeye state.

JOEL A. ALLEN.

One of the pioneer farmers of this county is Joel A. Allen, whose career of seventy-five years has all been spent within the limits of Fayette county. He is now living in retirement after a strenuous life of activity which covered considerably more than half a century. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his interests and his sound judgment have brought to him a very satisfactory competence for his declining years. He served with distinction during the dark days of the Civil

MR. AND MRS. JOEL A. ALLEN

War and was probably at the front longer than any man who enlisted from Fayette county. Too much honor can not be accorded the men who faced every danger and death itself upon the battlefields of the Civil War and bore suffering and made sacrifices for their country's sake.

Joel A. Allen, the son of Adam and Rosanna (Hidy) Allen, was born August 7, 1839, in the township where he has lived most of his life, having spent nineteen years in Greene and Clinton counties, Ohio. His father was also born in this same township and was a prominent farmer and land owner. Adam Allen lived all of his life in this county with the exception of a few years when he lived in Madison and Clinton counties, this state. His declining years were spent with his son, Joel. Thirteen children were born to Adam and Rosanna (Hidy) Allen: Mrs. Sarah J. Bryant, John, Mrs. Catherine Morris, Joel A., William, George, deceased, Elijah, Samuel, Etta, Mrs. Rossetta, deceased, Lucy Straley, Adam and one who died in infancy. Of these children the following are now deceased: Sarah J., Catherine, William, Etta and George.

Joel A. Allen was reared under the primitive pioneer conditions which prevailed during his boyhood days and attended the rude log school house with its greased-paper windows and slab seats, and there learned the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for more than four years. The company was under the command of Colonel S. A. Gilbert and Colonel Moore and participated in engagements in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Allen had the honor of having served for a longer time in the Civil War than any other man from his county. After the close of the war Mr. Allen returned to Jeffersonville, Ohio, and worked on a farm in the immediate neighborhood. After his marriage he began renting land in Greene county, this state, and later located in Clinton county for a short time. He then returned to Fayette county and bought fifty acres of excellent land adjoining the village of Jeffersonville, where he is now living. He also is the owner of several town lots in Jeffersonville.

Mr. Allen was married to Mary C. Janes, the daughter of William and Mary (Mock) Janes, early pioneers of the county, and to this union have been born two children, Isophine and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have also reared a boy, Howard Haynes, who is the son of George and Lucy (Horney) Haynes, who are both deceased, the father being buried in Chicago, Illinois, and the mother in Hidy cemetery, at Jeffersonville, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Allen is a Republican and has always been actively interested in political matters. He has held various township offices, among them being that of township trustee and school director. Mr. Allen and his family are all loyal and consistent members of the Friends church, of Clinton county, and take an active interest in all the work of that denomination.

JASON F. HENKLE.

There is no earthly station higher than a minister of the Gospel, for no life can be more uplifting or grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race; a life of sacrifice for the betterment of the brotherhood of men, one who is willing to cast aside all earthly crowns in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the bounds of such a life, for its influences continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations; so the power it has exerted cannot be known until the last great day. Jason F. Henkle, the immediate subject of this sketch, who for thirty-seven years labored as a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Protestant church, felt the call to the work when young and gladly answered it, although in doing so he set before himself a great task in accomplishing a suitable education to enable him to best discharge the duties which would be his. As was the custom in earlier days perhaps more than now, Mr. Henkle also conducted the work of the farm and in these ways has lived a life full to repletion with activity and brimful of good results. A short sketch of his career forcibly illustrates what energy, integrity and fixed purpose can accomplish when animated by noble aims and correct ideals.

Jason F. Henkle, who resides on the old Henkle homestead in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, was born on May 13, 1847, a son of Ephraim and Mary S. (Carr) Henkle, the former of whom was born on April 23, 1818, in this same township. He was the son of Barbara Henkle, who was a daughter of Isaac Henkle, who, with his brothers, Jacob, Esau and Saul, came from Pendleton county, Virginia, at a very early date in the history of the state, probably about the year 1815. Isaac Henkle took as his wife a German woman who came from one of the first families of that nationality in this section. Ephraim, his son, who is the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was the father of ten children and he himself had the

distinction of being the first white child to be born in what is now Union township.

Jason F. Henkle attended the schools of the home locality when a boy and from his early youth assisted the father in the work about the home place, this being the same land on which Mr. Henkle now lives and which comprises fifty-two acres. He remained with his father until he attained his majority, when hearing of better opportunities for young men in the West, he journeyed to Logan county, Illinois, and secured a tract of land there which he rented for a year. When the first season's crops were gathered in, he returned to his boyhood home in this state, where he remained for two years, when, the call of the West again becoming insistent, he returned to Illinois, locating this time in McLean county. Here for two years he farmed rented land, and at the end of that time again returned to Ohio, where he has since made his home. During all the time he was so engaged, and for a few years later he was laboring all his spare time to better fit himself for the ministry and to this end was seeking a higher education alone and unaided. The fine degree of energy and courage which he possesses saw him through this big undertaking and at last the time came when he was able to take his place before the world as a full ordained minister of the Gospel, to which work he gave the best of his life and effort.

On March 14, 1872, Mr. Henkle was united in marriage with Laura O'Day, who bore him one child, Ephraim, who died in earliest infancy. Mrs. Henkle passed from this life on April 23, 1873, but a little more than a year after her marriage, and both mother and child lie buried in the cemetery at Washington C. H. The next few years which passed were lonely ones for Mr. Henkle and those most interested in him were glad indeed when, on October 1, 1878, he led to the altar Nanna Hamm, of London, Ohio, daughter of John and Mary Jane (Timmons) Hamm, farmers of that locality. To Mr. Henkle by his second marriage were born six children, four of whom have passed into the great beyond. These are Lily H., Wilson C., Evelyn L. and Ray. Those living are Mary, who is the wife of Argyle P. Duncan and the mother of one son, William, and a son, Allan E., who resides in Detroit, Michigan, these being the first and fourth children, respectively, in order of birth. Both this daughter and son received excellent educations, both graduating from the college at Adrian, Michigan.

While Mr. Henkle is not now on the active list of ministers, the duties of his calling still devolve upon him and he is still active in the cause so dear to his heart. His fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows and also with the Knights of Pythias, and in the work of both these orders he takes a commendable interest. He is also affiliated with the Sons of Veterans. His father, Ephraim, was a captain during the Civil War, being connected with Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During an engagement he was captured by the enemy at Cynthiana, Kentucky. He also had some experience during the Mexican War, but was not regularly enlisted in the service.

Of marked mental ability, well posted and a forceful and effective man in every walk of life, Mr. Henkle is held in high esteem by his brothers in the ministry and laymen alike. He is sincerely interested in all causes which lead to the advancement of the human race along all legitimate lines and is numbered among the strong and influential citizens of the county, enjoying universal respect and esteem throughout his wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Because of his active life and the good he has accomplished wherever his path has led, he is eminently entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

FLOYD R. SMIDLEY.

The occupation of the farmer is the most independent career open to the man of today. One of the youngest farmers of Marion township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Floyd R. Smidley, who is now renting one hundred and fifty acres of fine land from his father about one mile north of New Holland. His father is one of the most successful farmers of this county and is a man who has been a leader for many years in everything that pertains to the development of the township. He has inherited those sterling characteristics which has made his father so successful and the success which has attended his efforts thus far indicates that he will eventually become one of the substantial farmers of his township.

Floyd R. Smidley, son of George and Minnie (Whitmer) Smidley, was born September 30, 1891, in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio. His father was a native of Ross county, Ohio, while his mother is a native of this county. Both of his parents are still living in Marion township, where his father owns and operates the Elmwood Stock Farm. The reader is referred to the history of George Smidley, which is found elsewhere in this volume, for further information concerning the Smidley family.

Floyd R. Smidley is the oldest of the living children born to George

Smidley and wife, and one of four living children, the others being Roy, Iva and Gladys, and was born September 30, 1891. He received his education in the North Star and Gamble schools of this county, and early in life decided that he wished to follow the occupation of a farmer. As a youth he worked on his father's large farm during the summer vacation, and thus by the time he was of age was well acquainted with the various details of agricultural life. After his marriage, in 1913, he rented one hundred and fifty acres of land from his father, and is now tilling this in a way that shows him to be a progressive farmer and thoroughly in touch with the latest methods in tilling the soil. He gives most of his attention to stock raising and has been very successful along this particular line of activity.

Mr. Smidley was married August 16, 1913, to Artie Barclay, the daughter of David Barclay. David Barclay was a native of Ross county and lived there all his life, dying October 16, 1911. He married Jessie Hilton and they raised a family of six children, Clifford, Artie, Howard, Leota, Calvin and Gladys. The wife and mother still lives on the old homestead in Harrison township, Ross county. Mr. and Mrs. Smidley are loyal and consistent members of the Christian church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested. Mr. and Mrs. Smidley have a little daughter, Annalee, born July 29, 1914. Mr. Smidley is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of Veterans. He is still a young man of clean habits and high character, and is well liked and respected by every one with whom he has been associated. Genial in disposition and kindly in manner, he makes friends wherever he goes with the result that he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM HENRY ROWE.

The gallant veterans of the Civil War are fast answering the last roll call and within a few years there will be none of them left. Among the many veterans of Fayette county who have been mustered into that better land and joined the army triumphant there is no one more worthy of mention than the late William Henry Rowe, who was a prominent farmer of Concord township for many years. He was a man who always performed his every duty whether on the battle field, in official life, as a private citizen or in his family circle. Such men give character and stability to the community in which they live and for this reason are always missed when they are gone.

William H. Rowe, the son of Willis and Harriet (Limes) Rowe, was

born in Fayette county, July 22, 1836, and died at his home in Leesburg, Ohio, June 8, 1906. His father was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio in 1820 and located on the Wabash. Willis Rowe and wife reared a family of six children, all of whom are now deceased: Harmon, Oliver, Minnie, Alia, Hester and William Henry.

William H. Rowe attended the village school at Staunton, as did the girl who was later to become his wife. He knew what it was to have to work and from his earliest boyhood assisted with the labor on his father's farm. He remained at home until his marriage in 1857 and then began farming for himself in Concord township. When the Civil War opened he had his heart torn between duty to his family and duty to his country, but his wife told him that she could care for the three children and that when his country needed him he should go to the front. He enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. Immediately after the war closed he returned to his happy family and resumed his peaceful pursuits. He prospered as a farmer and he and his good wife reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor.

Mr. Rowe was married in 1857 to Sarah Ann Craig, and to this union there were born ten children, Finley, William, David, Elizabeth, Florence, Oliver, Hattie (died aged one year), Martin, Earl and Pearl. Finley married Hattie Worthington and has eight children: William, Clarence, James, Elba, Inez, Hazel, Anna and Eva. William married Jennie Wagner. David married Nettie Tanquary and has two children, Mina and Carl, deceased. Martin married Bessie Dade. Elizabeth married Robert Patton and has four children, Lily, Leona, Marie and Willard. Oliver married Maud Covan and has two children, Alice and Lottie. Leroy married Pearl Burnett. Florence and Earl are still single. Hattie married Frank Doty and has three children.

Mr. Rowe was a life-long Republican and always interested in political affairs, particularly in local politics. For many years he served as a member of the school board in his township. As a veteran of the Civil War he was greatly interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and belonged to the post at Washington C. H. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and lived a life in harmony with its teachings. He was a man of domestic tastes and was never happier than when at home and surrounded by his family. He never overlooked an opportunity to do good and yet was never ostentatious in his benefactions. Such men are a blessing to the community in which they live and their lives should be an inspiration to the coming generations.

NOAH THORNTON.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place to live, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and that their influence has been such as to mold the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing the subject of this sketch in the rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout the locality honored with his citizenship. Mr. Thornton has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life, have won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moves and has given him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct.

Noah Thornton, well known farmer of Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, was born on January 4, 1856, on what was known as the old Thornton farm, a portion of which is included in the subject's present farm home of two hundred acres. This home is situated on the Johnstown road, about three and one-half miles from Washington C. H. The subject is the son of Thomas B. and Mahaley (Harper) Thornton, the former of whom was born in Columbus, this state, and was a very prominent farmer of this section. In his youth Thomas B. Thornton was a bound boy, having been brought to this locality when a baby and bound out. He was a very ambitious chap and when a mere boy he began clearing land for his future home. At the time of his death he stood possessed of some six hundred acres of excellent farming lands. Being a man of keen intellect and possessed of more than ordinary civic pride, he took more than a passive interest in local community affairs and left the mark of his individuality upon much that relates to county history. He was the father of eight children, namely: Amos, James, Anderson (deceased), William, Ellen, Austin (deceased), Thomas and Noah, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Mr. Thornton received his education in the schools of Johnstown, and when quite a small boy began assisting the father in the work of the home farm. At the age of twenty he started farming on his own account, renting land from his father for this purpose. From the very first he has succeeded and is regarded as among the best agriculturists of the county.

On September 29, 1874, Mr. Thornton was united in marriage with Rebecca Hopkins, daughter of William and Sophia (Crantz) Hopkins, and to their union have been born two children. The elder is Wilber, who married Alma Hooker and is the father of four children, Everett, Ursel, Kenneth and Velma. The subject's younger child is Ursel, who remains at home and is at present attending school.

Mr. Thornton's political affiliation is with the Republican party, in the affairs of which he takes a commendable interest. He is at present giving efficient service as a member of the school board and can always be counted upon to heartily endorse any movement for the betterment of the higher life of the community. He holds his religious affiliation with the Seventh-day Adventist church and gives generously toward the support of the local organization. While a quiet, unassuming man whose best endeavors are extended in behalf of his home and family, Mr. Thornton is one who fully appreciates the duties of citizenship and makes an effort to add his quota to the advancement of the best interests of the community. The family is well liked and highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM L. HENKLE.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. William L. Henkle, Sr., one of the best known and most highly esteemed men of Fayette county, Ohio, and now living in honorable retirement after many years of activity in agricultural circles, has resided here all his life and his career has been a most commendable one in every respect. By persistent industry and the exercise of sound common sense in his operations, he gained the rewards for which he labored and is today numbered among the substantial and influential men of the community.

William L. Henkle was born on September 5, 1845, in Union township on a farm one mile west of Washington C. H., being a son of Ephraim and Mary S. (Carr) Henkle, Ephraim also being a native of this township, born in 1818 on the old Irvin farm. His mother's name was Barbara and Ephraim was one of the pioneers of the county, owning one hundred and fifty acres of land, which he placed in an excellent state of cultivation, and was in his day one of the leading men of his community. In his youth he attended the old pioneer schools in the crude little log school houses, his spare time being de-

voted to working with his father. When he came to manhood he followed the vocation of farming and was considered one of the leading agriculturists of this section. He approved advanced methods of farming, eagerly adapting every new idea as he acquired it and owned the first reaper which ever came into the township. He also believed that the best strains of live stock were none too good for the ordinary farmer and was especially interested in fine hogs. He was the father of ten children. Ellen, Joel and Mary are deceased, the latter having been the wife of J. A. Bush. William L., the immediate subject of this sketch, was the third child in order of birth; then came J. F.; N. S., who lives in Indiana; Jesse, who lives at Springfield, Ohio; Catherine (Mrs. Hire); Amanda, wife of W. L. Dowden, and Almeda L., who married J. B. Cohagen.

When the subject was a youth he attended the school taught by H. C. Burnett, later went to the Judge A. Williams school and finished his school days in John Parrott's school. From the time he was a small boy and during all vacations he assisted in the work of the home place and when twenty-two years of age he started out in life for himself, first hiring out to farm labor by the month. At the age of twenty-six he began farming for himself on a tract of twelve acres and now owns a farm of sixty acres located about three miles west of Washington C. H. on the Wilmington pike.

On April 16, 1868, Mr. Henkle was united in marriage with Thursea Bush, daughter of William and Phoebe (Fults) Bush, both of whom were natives of this county. To their union have beeen born five children, the eldest of whom, Miles N., is deceased. The others are Mary E., wife of Grant Miller; Effie, William L., Jr., and Carey E., who remain at home. Since the subject has retired from the active work of the farm, his two efficient sons, William L., Jr., and Carey E., have taken oved its management. Both received their educations at the Midland school and were early trained by the subject in all that pertained to successful farming. Carey E. devotes especial effort to the raising of such grains as are especially adapted to this section, while William gives particular attention to truck farming. Both belong to the Sons of Veterans and the religious affiliation of each is with the Methodist Protestant church, and to the maintenance of the local organization each gives liberally of his means.

William M. Henkle's political affiliation is with the Republican party and he has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of same. He has been a school director and has also served the township as pike superintendent, efficiently discharging the duties of both offices. His church membership for the

past fifty years has been with the Methodist Protestant church and he is sincerely interested in the success of the local society. Mr. Henkle is a quiet, unassuming man and it is unnecessary to add that he is highly respected throughout the locality where he lives and where he has spent his entire life. In all the relations of life he has been found faithful to every trust and because of his sterling worth, uncompromising integrity and friendliness, he has won and retains the warm regard of all with whom he associates and is widely known throughout the county.

ABNER J. BRYANT.

A man who occupied a conspicuous place in the life of his community for many years was the late Abner J. Bryant, who lived a life which endeared him to everyone with whom he was associated. He was successful in his life work and left the impress of his personality upon the community where he resided. In his daily walk of life he conducted his affairs in such a way as to reflect credit upon himself and, being upright and conscientious in everything he did, it is justly fitting that his history be included among the representative men of his county. He will always be remembered as a man who had the interests of his fellow citizens at heart, and in everything he did he was also actuated by the highest motives.

The late Abner J. Bryant, the son of Gideon and Anna (Mouser) Bryant, was born in Ross county, Ohio, near New Holland, on the 22d day of August, 1860, and died in Marion township, this county, on the 16th day of October, 1910. His father was born in Virginia and was one of the early settlers of Ross county. Twelve children were born to Gideon Bryant and wife, John, William, Frank, Charles, Ida, Laura, Rena, Maida, Cora, Nathan, Benjamin and Abner J.

Abner J. Bryant received a good common school education in the schools of Ross county and remained on the home farm until he was married. After his marriage he continued to live in Ross county until he was about forty years of age when he removed to Fayette county and located in Marion township, near New Holland. He bought a farm in this township and continued to reside on it until his death.

Mr. Bryant was married on February 11, 1882, to Flora Bennett, the daughter of John W. and Joanna (Karney) Bennett. John W. Bennett was a native of Pickaway county, and was one of the largest land owners in this

section of the state, owning more than twelve hundred acres of land in Pickaway county. Six children were born to John W. Bennett and wife: Mrs. Sarah Dick, Melton, Flora, one who died an infant, William and James. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are the parents of five children, Iva, Oma, Opal B., Audrey and John Bennett. Iva married Harry V. Heath; Opal is the wife of Warren Briggs, and has one daughter, Charlene, while the other children are still unmarried.

Mr. Bryant was a devoted Methodist in faith and lived a life consistent with the teachings of the church. Politically, he was a Democrat and, while taking an intelligent interest in political matters, yet was never an aspirant for public office. He was a man of kindly impulses, devoted to his family and friends, and throughout his long life was interested in everything which might better the community in which he resided.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON.

No better eulogium can be pronounced upon a community or upon its individual members than to point to the work they have accomplished. Theories look fine on the printed page and sound well when proclaimed from the platform, but in the end it is effort in the various lines of industrial, commercial and financial activity which develops the man and tells on society. This is essentially a utilitarian age and the man of action is very much in evidence. The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is such a man, and as such it is pleasant to contemplate briefly his career and character. Intimately associated for years with the development and prosperity of the thriving city of Washington C. H., and taking prominent part in the business affairs of his section, he is not under-estimated by a people who long since learned to appreciate his true value as a potent factor in business matters of importance. In early life he laid the foundation of a character which has stood the test of the years and which has made him a leader in the affairs of men.

William Worthington is a native son of the county which is now honored by his citizenship, having been born about eight miles south of Washington C. H. on the 19th day of April, 1870. He is a son of Robert and Jennie (McDowell) Worthington, both of whom were born in Ohio, the former in Highland county and the latter in Ross county. Besides the subject, they had one other child, Margaret, the wife of Spencer Calvert. Robert Worthington

was reared in Highland county and in about 1850 he came to Fayette county, locating in Concord township, where he accumulated a large tract of land, owning between sixteen hundred and eighteen hundred acres, the greater part of which was devoted to grazing purposes, stock raising being his principal vocation. He was a successful man in his business affairs and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. He died in 1898, at the age of sixty-seven years and one month. His widow died on January 9, 1906, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. They were earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Worthington enlisted for service during the historic Morgan raid, and, while he did not capture Morgan, he used to laughingly say that at that time he did capture Mrs. Worthington.

The subject's paternal grandparents were Joseph C. and Harriet (Shields) Worthington, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. They became pioneer settlers in Highland county, Ohio, where he bought a large tract of land, and also bought land in Fayette county. He settled in the wilderness near East Monroe, Highland county, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He died in 1897, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, his wife dying at the age of about eighty years. They were the parents of four sons, Thomas, Robert, Joseph and William.

William Worthington's maternal grandparents, Andrew and Margaret (Murray) McDowell, were natives of Scotland, who, upon their emigration to the United States, settled in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio. There Mr. McDowell engaged in the mercantile business, handling chinaware and kindred lines, and there he and his wife died when well advanced in years. They reared the following children: Isabel, George, Hugh, Jennie, Andrew, Margaret, Carrie, William and two who died in infancy.

He to whom this review is mainly devoted was reared on his father's farm in Concord township, and secured his elementary education in the district schools of the neighborhood and the graded schools of Staunton. He supplemented this by four years' study in the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business University at Valparaiso, Indiana. He returned home in the fall of 1892 and remained on the farm until the following year, when for a short time he was engaged in the poultry business at Sabina, Clinton county. He then sold his interests there and secured employment in a bank at Sabina for two years. His business and banking experience were valuable in an educational way and he was well qualified when, in the fall of 1895, he accepted the position of teller in the People's and Drovers' Bank in Washington C. H. He faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of that posi-

tion until the spring of 1899 and in the summer of that year he organized the Fayette County Bank, of which he was cashier for several years, since which time he has served as president. The Fayette County Bank was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to one hundred thousand dollars. Its career from the beginning has been a notably successful one and today it is numbered among the strong, reliable and influential banks of western Ohio. The present officers of the bank are as follows: William Worthington, president; Dr. W. E. Ireland, vice-president; Robert Howett, cashier, and Fred Cline, assistant cashier. Much of the success of this popular institution has been directly due to the sound judgment and sagacity of the president, who has devoted himself indefatigably to its interests. Mr. Worthington has also other interests, being a director of the Fayette Grain Company and a stockholder in several other concerns, besides which he owns one thousand acres of good land in Concord township and one hundred and seventeen acres in Marion township. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes, and has won and retains the confidence of all classes.

On the 24th day of November, 1895, William Worthington was married to Mepha Overman, who was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of W. C. and Elizabeth Ann (Young) Overman, and to their union have been born two children, Edith and Jean. Mrs. Worthington's parents were natives of Ohio, the mother dying when her daughter was a child of but eight years. Her father is still living. There were two children in this family besides Mrs. Worthington, Bruff and Ella. Mrs. Worthington is a well educated woman, having supplemented her public school course by attendance in the Lebanon Normal School. She is a lady of many gracious qualities of mind and heart and is well liked by all who know her.

Politically, Mr. Worthington is a supporter of the Republican party and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, being a wide reader and a close observer of passing events. Fraternally, he is a member of the Fayette Lodge No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is also identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, in the various activities of which he is deeply interested. He is a warm supporter and ardent advocate of every measure which, in any way, promises to benefit the community, and is rightfully numbered among the representative and influential citizens of the community.

JAMES M. HARTMAN.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of civilization and in giving character to the times in which they live are of two general classes, the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the improvement of this age to the one class or to the other is a question of honest difference in opinion. Neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence. J. M. Hartman is a man who combines the leading characteristics of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a teacher in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, and has made his influence felt, not only in the school life, but in all phases of the life of his community.

James M. Hartman, the superintendent of the Union township schools, the son of John and Sarah (Smith) Hartman, was born April 19, 1869, in Marion township, this county. His father was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and settled in Fayette county before the war. He served in that memorable conflict as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the Army of the Potomac for three and one-half years. After the close of the war he returned to Fayette county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Union township, where he is still living. John Hartman and wife were the parents of seven children, Charles, Frank, James M., Edward, Thomas, Margaret and Maud. All of these children are still living except Edward, Margaret, Maud and Thomas.

James M. Hartman received his education in Fayette county and later took a course in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He began teaching at the age of nineteen and has been connected with the schools of this county ever since. For the past five years he has been superintendent of the township schools of Union township, being the only township superintendent in the county and he is now district superintendent of Union, Wayne and Marion townships. He keeps fully abreast of the latest methods of teaching and, being a diligent student of educational matters, is recognized as one of the ablest teachers of the county. He lives on a small farm of twenty-four acres about three miles from Washington C. H.

Mr. Hartman was married October 7, 1897, to Grace McCoy, the daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Cockerell) McCoy. Mrs. Hartman's mother is one of the oldest settlers of the county and is still hale and hearty.

Mr. Hartman is a Democrat in politics and has always been interested

in political matters. At the present time he is a candidate for the office of auditor of his county. Mr. Hartman has devoted his life to the teaching profession and has lived an unselfish, helpful and altruistic life, whereby the hundreds of young people who have gone to school to him will become better men and women. Because of the good he has done and the life he has lived, he is eminently entitled to representation in the history of his county.

LEONDIS BAUGHN.

There are several families in Fayette county, Ohio, who are descendants of the pioneers who settled here more than a century ago. One of the sturdy Virginian families to come to this county in 1811 was the Baughn family. Lester Baughn was the first member of the family to locate in Fayette county, and he came with his wife, Margaret, and his three brothers a year or so after the county was organized. One of the children born to Lester and Margaret Baughn was James, the grandfather of Leondis Baughn, with whom this narrative deals. James was born in this county, grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Bush. William Baughn, the father of Leondis, was one of the children born to James and Elizabeth (Bush) Baughn. He grew to manhood in Union township, where he was born, and enlisted on August 9, 1862, in Company C, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war. His regiment was in twenty-six battles of that memorable struggle, and he was never found missing from roll call when duty demanded that he should be there. After the close of the war he returned to Fayette county and began farming in Union township, where he is still living today. His wife died February 28, 1911, and is buried at the Sugar Creek Baptist church. Three children were born to William and Mary C. (Hines) Baughn, Jesse, Leondis and Pearl. Jesse married Etta Hidy and has three children, Floyd, Inez and Loren; Pearl married Stella Wilson.

Leondis Baughn, the fourth in direct descent from the first member of the family to come to this county, was born in Jefferson township, January 30, 1872. He received such schooling as was given in the district schools of his neighborhood and later attended the graded schools in Bloomingburg. As a youth he was studious and, being interested in educational matters, it was natural that he should turn to the teaching profession after leaving school as a student. He taught very successfully in Madison county for four

years, but upon his marriage decided to leave the school room and engage in farming. He bought a highly improved farm of eighty acres three miles south of Bloomingburg in 1896, and has made a pronounced success along agricultural lines. He is a man of wide reading and is thoroughly in touch with all of the latest methods in farming.

Mr. Baughn was married July 30, 1896, to Eva M. Thornton, the daughter of Anderson and Rachel (Snook) Thornton, and to this union has been born one child, who died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Baughn is a member of the new Progressive party, having joined it upon its organization in the summer of 1912. He believes that the Progressive party is the expression of the people's aspirations for a larger, freer and better political, economic and social life. Being a man of broad education, it is but natural that he should be deeply interested in political matters, although he has never been an aspirant for a political office. He and his wife are affiliated with the Baptist church, in whose welfare they are interested and to whose support they are contributors.

CHARLES T. LYNCH.

The well known gentleman to a review of whose life the following lines are devoted is a native of the old Buckeye state and of this county, having been born on August 25, 1858, in Perry township, the son of E. J. and Hester (Cockerill) Lynch. E. J. Lynch was a native of Virginia, born at the family home on the Roanoke river, and throughout his life was a farmer. He was a son of Kentchen and Mary (Edmonds) Lynch, the former of whom also was a native of Virginia and was a son of William Lynch. The family first came to this state in 1843, Kentchen (the subject's grandfather) emigrating westward with his family in search of better opportunities than their native state offered. At that time E. J. was a young man of eighteen years, having been born on December 25, 1825. The family first settled on the Trimble prairie, near Sabina, and lived there for many years. Kentchen Lynch was the father of the following children, namely: Edward J., father of the subject; George H., Margaret, Elizabeth, Hezekiah and Mary C., all deceased, while Lily, the wife of R. Brake, resides in California and Martha is deceased. E. J. Lynch had no school advantages when young and learned reading and spelling at home. However, when twenty-six years of age an opportunity came for him to obtain a better education, and so eager was he

CHARLES T. LYNCH

to do so that in spite of his age he faithfully took up the studies which should have been his when a youth, and he became a fairly well educated man. When a young man, together with several friends he journeyed into the West in search of a better location than Ohio afforded, but not being impressed with anything they saw they gladly returned to this state and for eleven years the subject's father worked on various farms, hiring out by the month. At the time of his marriage he settled down on a farm which he rented and in this way began business for himself. He was shrewd and energetic and was considered a successful man. At the time of his death he owned a farm and had reared his family of six children. Charles, the subject, was the oldest of the family; William lives at Washington C. H.; Eleanore resides in Washington C. H.; Ella lives in Springfield, Ohio; Edward M., the youngest of the family, is deceased; James C. is teaching school and lives at Bloomingburg.

When a boy Charles Lynch attended the schools of Perry township near his home, later taking the higher grades at Washington C. H. He early learned the meaning of "hard work" and passed a busy young manhood, remaining with the father until attaining his majority. For four years he was engaged in teaching school in Perry township and moved to Bloomingburg in 1886, since which time he has been regarded as one of the more prominent citizens of this locality. He at first was connected with the drayage business and served the town as mayor. In 1894 he turned to the vocation of farming, and now resides on his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres located on the Midway pike, about three miles north of Bloomingburg. Mr. Lynch occupies a prominent place in the esteem of the people of the community and is universally respected for his manly character. He lives to a good and useful purpose and the position he occupies in the community has been honestly and well merited. As a business man his methods have always been correct and fair dealing has characterized all of his transactions with his fellow men. Personally, he possesses those qualities calculated to inspire confidence in others and consequently is liked by all classes and conditions of people. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, but has never had the time nor inclination to take a very active part in political work. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving both as trustee and steward of the local society, and being intensely interested in every department of church work. His fraternal affiliations are with the ancient body of Free and Accepted Masons and the Eastern Star. Mr.

Lynch is also one of the most active Grangers of this locality, doing all within his power to further the good work of the local organization.

Mr. Lynch was, on February 7, 1894, united in marriage with Emma Hays, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Parker) Hays, who bore him four children, and departed this life on April 16, 1908. Mrs. Lynch was an earnest and devoted woman, winning to herself many friends by her sterling qualities of heart and mind. She is buried at Bloomingburg cemetery. Charles E., the oldest child of the family, is engaged in farming and remains in the home, as do also Ray Parker, Candace and Walter M., all of whom are still in school. Mr. Lynch surrounds his family with many of the comforts and conveniences of life, carefully directing his children in ways of usefulness and happiness. He is regarded as one of the substantial men of the community and as such is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

JACOB H. COIL.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life the attention of the reader is directed is among the well known and representative citizens of Union township, Fayette county, Ohio. He has, by his enterprise and progressive methods, contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality, and during the course of an honorable career has been fairly successful in his business enterprises, having been a man of energy, sound judgment and honesty of purpose and is thus well deserving of mention in this volume.

Jacob H. Coil was born on November 11, 1853, in this county on what was known as the old Coil farm, being the son of Samuel and Sarah (Fults) Coil, the former of whom was born also on the old Coil farm and was in his day one of the most prominent farmers of the county. When the subject was six weeks old, his parents moved to Union township to the farm, part of which the subject now owns and where he has ever since made his home. Mr. Coil owns about three hundred acres located on the Sabina pike and also owns one hundred acres of the old home place. Living with him is his brother, Jasper L. Coil, and together the two operate the business of the farm, in which enterprise they are quite successful. Samuel Coil, father of the immediate subject, was a son of John and Mary Coil, the former of whom was born in Virginia and came to Union township about the year 1812. He was a man of great energy and enterprise and took out government land to the extent of twelve hundred acres, at the time James Madison was Presi-

dent of the United States. The land he thus obtained was in a primitive state and through his efforts almost all of it was placed in a state of cultivation. He was the father of the following children: Isaac, Elias, Amos, John, William, Abraham, Simon, Jane (who is still living at St. Mary, Ohio) and Samuel, father of the immediate subject. To each one of his children he gave one hundred acres of land in this county, thus starting them out in life, and it is an interesting fact that not one of the twelve failed, all having made good.

Samuel Coil started on his hundred-acre tract and later moved to the homestead in Union township, where he reared his family. He chose as his life companion Sarah Fults, the daughter of Peter and Frances (Rankin) Fults. The former was a native of Pendleton county, Virginia, and came to this state when a young man. He first located in Ross county, near Chillicothe, later coming to Fayette county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of eight children, namely: Jacob, Simon, John, Jerry and Thomas, all deceased, Phoebe, Sarah (subject's mother) and Jane. The subject was the eldest of a family of six children, the others being Jesse, Mary, Ida and Alice, all deceased. Jasper L., hereinbefore mentioned, and Jacob H. are the only surviving members of the family. Those deceased are all buried in the Coil cemetery on the old Coil farm.

When a boy, Jacob H. Coil attended school in district No. 4, known familiarly at that time as "Pop Gun College," later attending Midland school, where he received the balance of his education. From his early youth he had assisted the father in the work about the homestead and when, in his twenty-first year, his father died he had received such careful training in agricultural work that he was able to take up the work where his father left off and assisted the mother in raising the balance of the family. The mother survived the father a number of years, having passed away only a few years ago. Mr. Coil has lived an active and well-rounded life. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party and has always taken an active interest in politics. For six years he was a member of the school board and has always been ready and willing to do anything in his power to advance the welfare of the community along educational, social or moral lines. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Protestant church, in the work of which organization he takes a commendable interest. While living a quiet and retired life, devoting himself primarily to his own interests, Mr. Coil has a keen appreciation of what constitutes good citizenship, being always ready to back up his theories with actual service if necessary. He is one of

the highly respected citizens of his community, having established a firm reputation for honesty of purpose in his dealings with his fellow men and by being the advocate of clean and wholesome principles in the home, society and politics.

FELIX WELTON GREEN.

A farmer and stock raiser of Fayette county, Ohio, who has made a pronounced success of his chosen life work is F. Welton Green, one of the substantial farmers of Jasper township. He came to this county about thirty-three years ago and started in with practically nothing, but by good management and close economy he has accumulated a fine farm of two hundred acres. The success which has attended his efforts has not caused him to forget his obligations as a public-spirited citizen and his support on all measures of general welfare has given him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

F. Welton Green, the son of Charles and Angeline (Cunningham) Green, was born in Warren county, Virginia, December 3, 1847. His father was born in Prince William county, Virginia, and lived his whole life in the state of his nativity. Charles Green and wife reared a family of six children, Laura, William V., F. Welton, Mrs. Kate Seymour, Mrs. Jennie Scott and Seymour. The family were Presbyterians in faith and were prominent in the life of their community in Virginia.

The education of F. Welton Green was received in the district schools and Front Royal Academy, Virginia. He worked on the farm until the Civil War opened and then, although but fifteen years of age, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment, Third Squadron, Virginia Cavalry. He served under Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee in northern Virginia until the close of the war. He then took up farming and has made it his life work. He married in 1871 and started farming in Warren county, coming to Fayette county in about 1881. He bought part of his present farm in Jasper township upon coming to this county and has since added to his original holdings until he now has a well improved farm of two hundred acres. He has been a careful farmer and has always ranked with the best in his township, always adding the latest machinery to his equipment, thereby being able to get the maximum results from his efforts.

Mr. Green was married February 2, 1871, to Elizabeth L. Castleman, the daughter of Charles D. Castleman. Mr. Castleman was a lieutenant in

the Confederate army, being a lieutenant of Company F, Second Regiment, Virginia Infantry. He was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. To Mr. and Mrs. Green have been born four daughters, Besse, Anna, Mae and Jennie. Besse is the wife of Edwin Dice and has two sons, Maxwell and James. Anna was the wife of Jesse Coil, but is now deceased. Mae became the wife of Roy Rankin and has two children, Arley R. and Marion E. Jennie is the wife of Albert Leach and has one daughter, Margaret. The mother of these children died in 1907. She was a member of Grace church at Alexandria, Virginia, the same to which George Washington belonged. Mr. Green is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his attention to his agricultural affairs.

SALATHIEL H. CARR.

The reader's attention is now called to a short sketch of the career of Salathiel H. Carr, now living in comfortable retirement after a strenuous life spent in agricultural circles. By his enterprise and progressive methods he has contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the community, and because of his high character and unquestioned integrity, he enjoys to a marked degree the sincere respect of the community.

Salathiel H. Carr was born on March 15, 1845, in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, on the same farm where he is at present residing, being the son of Jacob and Polly (Herrod) Carr. Jacob Carr was born in 1817 in Madison county, this state, but was brought to Fayette county by his parents when but a baby. His parents were Joab and Malinda Carr, coming to this state from Virginia and being among the first settlers in this section of the country. Jacob, father of the immediate subject, was a small boy about seven years of age when both his parents died and he was taken into the home of a first cousin, by whom he was reared to manhood. For a number of years he assisted this cousin about his farm, later buying one hundred and thirty-two acres, where he lived for many years and where the subject now resides. The subject was one of a family of nine children, the others being Matilda (Mrs. Thornton), Ella (Mrs. Thornton), Eliza, David, May (Mrs. Baughan), Susan, Jesse and Amanda.

Mr. Carr received his education in the schools of the neighborhood where his boyhood days were passed, attending first district No. 6, which was

a little primitive log structure, later finishing in the more modern school near the cemetery and about a quarter of a mile from his home. When quite young he began to assist his cousin about the farm and throughout his school days his spare time was passed in this manner. When twenty years of age he began renting land and farming on his own account, and in this one community has passed his entire life of sixty-nine years. He was quite successful in his chosen vocation of farming and had also quite an enviable reputation as a successful stock raiser.

Mr. Carr chose as his life companion Isabella Thompson, born in Ross county, near Austin, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lucas) Thompson, with whom he was united in marriage in 1871. Mrs. Carr's parents come from old families of Virginia and were early settlers in Ross county. They were the parents of twelve children, Carrie, Henry, Elijah, Thomas, Austin, Dennis, Isabella, Sarah, Mattie, Lucy and two children who died in early infancy. Mrs. Carr passed from this life on June 22, 1908, and lies buried in the cemetery at Washington C. H. She was a very devout Christian woman, her sympathies large enough to embrace all creeds, and was never happier than when in the discharge of some helpful duty. Mr. and Mrs. Carr became the parents of six children, the eldest of whom, Delbert, died when young. Noah married Ella Craig and is the father of two children, Herrod and Richard. Frank chose as his wife Nettie Elliott and has one son, Delbert. Maud became the wife of Jesse Craig and is the mother of a little daughter, Margaret. The remaining ones of the family are Blanchard and Leroy.

Mr. Carr gives his earnest support to the old-line Republican party, having more than a nominal interest in the affairs of same. For six years he served as trustee of Union township and has been otherwise active in party affairs. He gives his moral and material support to church societies of different denominations and does all within his power to advance the moral, educational and material welfare of the community. While Mr. Carr's life has been a quiet one, not possessing any spectacular scenes, yet it has been filled with quiet, steady purpose and an honest ambition to fill well his place as a man and citizen. It is just such quiet, substantial lives which are the backbone and sinew of the life of the nation, for, after all, the life of the town or community, the state or nation, is really only what the individual life makes them and the nation has need of men of high ideals and quiet, steadfast purpose. Throughout his life, Mr. Carr has so lived as to endear himself to a great number of friends and is well known all over the county.

HORACE W. WILSON.

There are one thousand eight hundred and forty-six farms in Fayette county, Ohio, and of this number there are only forty-three with an acreage of more than five hundred acres. Some of these large farms have come about as a result of inheritance and others have been the result of the individual labors of the owners. One of the most successful farmers of Marion township is Horace W. Wilson, who, by his own initiative, has accumulated a farm of six hundred acres, having started in with nothing at the beginning of his career. He started out to work by the month and later bought a small farm and to this has added from time to time until he has become the owner of his present fine farm. It has taken good management, close economy and progressive farming, and these qualities are strikingly exemplified in the career of Mr. Wilson. While he has been accumulating a comfortable fortune of his own, he has not neglected to bear his full share of the burdens of community life and has always been known as a public-spirited citizen, interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of his township and county.

Horace W. Wilson, the proprietor of Maple Lawn Stock Farm, on the Bloomingburg and New Holland pike, was born January 28, 1857, in Green township, Fayette county, Ohio. He is the son of John and Martha J. (Cockerell) Wilson, and one of eight children born to his parents, the others being Mrs. Clara Neil, William G., Mrs. Sylvitha Hidy, J. M., Charles, John and Chilton P. John Wilson was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and came to this county with his parents, William and Peachy (Fishback) Wilson, about 1810 or 1812. John Wilson was a farmer and merchant and a man of prominence in his community. He was a man of excellent intellectual attainments and gave his children the best advantages which the schools of that early day afforded.

Horace W. Wilson attended the schools of Perry township and remained at home with his father on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he began to work out by the month, saving his wages with the intention of purchasing a farm of his own. He first bought one hundred and fourteen acres in Perry township, this county, and two years later sold it and purchased a farm in Ross county, Ohio, where he lived for a while, and then sold his farm at a good profit and invested the proceeds in land in Marion township, this county. After locating in Marion township, he added to his land holdings until he now has six hundred acres of as good land as can be found within the county. He has a beautiful country home, com-

modious and convenient barns and everything which the up-to-date farmer needs for the successful tilling of the soil. He is one of the largest stock raisers of the county and sells stock by the car load every year.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1882 to Emma J. Cline, the daughter of William and Naomi (Glascow) Cline, and to this union have been born five children, Ethel, Glenn, Ray, Verne and Dale. Glenn married Ada King, and has two children, Horace and an infant unnamed.

The Republican party has received the support of Mr. Wilson since reaching his majority and, despite his heavy agricultural interests, he has always been deeply interested in local political matters. At the present time he is serving on the school board of his township and doing everything within his power for the advancement of the educational interests of his township. He and his family are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to whose support they are generous contributors. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Wilson has a wide circle of friends throughout the township and county and, owing to his honesty in business and his upright social and private life, he well merits the high esteem in which he is held by every one with whom he is associated. Thus far his life has been one of strenuous activity and, by reason of the success with which it has been attended, his friends are justified in predicting for him a future of still greater usefulness and distinction.

JAMES COLE.

It is the custom with many farmers even in this day of known advantage in putting all corn and hay raised on a farm into stock, to sell the grain which they raise and only deal to a limited extent in live stock. Time has shown that this course is unwise and those farmers who stick to that obsolete custom are the losers. It is found that the best results are obtained from making the sale of live stock the first consideration, and it is not necessary to point out that most of the successful farmers have long ago adopted this practice. Aside from the improvement of the farm and the dealings in farms perhaps, it is probably the fact that the great majority of the wealthiest farmers have obtained all or nearly all of their wealth from their dealings in live stock. Such at least has been very largely the case of the subject of this sketch, who is now considered one of the most successful farmers of the

vicinity of Union township, Fayette county, and who has come to his present gratifying state of prosperity solely through his own efforts.

James Cole, farmer and stock raiser, living on his fine farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres one and a half miles from Bloomingburg, is a native of the state of Tennessee, born in Carter county on July 4, 1854. He is a son of Joseph and Mahala (Garling) Cole, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, the former being born in Johnson county and one of the most skilled blacksmiths of his day in that locality. Joseph was a son of Samson, who was also a blacksmith in addition to conducting the business of a farm. Samson was the father of seven children, James, David, Jesse, Joseph (father of our immediate subject), Jonathan and Winnie. Joseph, the subject's father, was a Confederate soldier during the Civil War. He was the father of three children, the subject being the eldest. After the death of the father and the close of the war, this little family was sadly separated, the subject going into the country, where he worked on farms and became familiar with the ways of the agriculturist. In 1882 he came to this county, settling on the Squires farm and for ten years hired out his services to the farmers of the neighborhood. He then began farming on the share and succeeded so well that in due time he was able to purchase a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres, which he retained and tilled for some time and upon the sale of it he purchased his present excellent farm. In his business methods, Mr. Cole is one of the most progressive farmers of this section, giving careful study and thought to every branch of his business. He is deserving of a great amount of credit for the way in which he has forged to the front and while his unremitting effort has been directed toward the goal of material success, he has never forgotten his duty as a citizen and father of a growing family. To this end whatever he could do to forward the social, moral, material or educational life of the community has been most gladly done and his manner of life and intercourse with his neighbors has won for him the kindest regard of all.

Mr. Cole was married when he came to this county, having been joined in holy wedlock with Amanda Taylor, daughter of David and Jane (Blevens) Taylor, on September 29, 1880. Mrs. Cole is a native of Tennessee, where for many years her father was employed in the ore mines. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Cole has been blessed with four children, the eldest of whom, Harget, they were so unfortunate to lose. The rest of the family, Earl F., Jessie M. and James P., are with the parents.

Mr. Cole's fraternal affiliation is with the Free and Accepted Masons

through the local lodge at Bloomingburg, and he is highly interested in the workings of that order. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but, while much interested in the party's affairs, has never found much time to devote to politics generally. He is at present serving Union township as a school director, making a most efficient member of that body. In all the affairs of life Mr. Cole is regarded as a man among men. His honor and integrity, as well as his energy and ability, are above question, while his sincere friendliness has won and retains for him an ever-increasing circle of friends.

RAY WILSON.

One of the most enterprising farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, is he whose name forms the caption of this review. While still a young man, he has succeeded in a manner which might well be gratifying to a man twice his age. He is thoroughly up to date in all phases of agriculture, employing in his business only the most modern methods as approved by science and good usage. His farm, containing two hundred and five acres of as fine land as the county boasts, is located on the Columbus pike, about two and one-half miles from Washington C. H. Mr. Wilson has recently constructed a comfortable and attractive residence on this farm and all farm buildings are both neat and well adapted to their various purposes.

Ray Wilson was born on April 10, 1887, on a farm located about six miles south of Washington C. H., being a son of H. W. and Emma J. (Cline) Wilson, the former being a native of this county also, and almost his entire life has been passed within its borders. He has long been one of the most prominent farmers of this section. Several years ago he decided to seek the favor of Dame Fortune in the western part of the country, but after a short sojourn there, he returned to his native state and has since here remained. He is the father of five children, those other than the subject being Ethel, Verne and Dale, remaining at home with the parents, and Glenn.

The subject received his elementary education at the Greenville Pike school and also on the Circleville pike, east of Washington C. H., finishing later in Marion township. He also took a commercial course at the Bliss Business College. This liberal education well fitted him for his chosen vocation of farming, in which he engaged on his own account at the age of nineteen. He first rented various tracts of land, which he tilled, being signally successful in his venture. In addition to his home farm, he is now also man-

aging a portion of his father's estate. He makes a specialty of breeding and selling Shire horses, in which venture he has met with gratifying success.

On January 2, 1913, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Marie Pavey, daughter of Austin and Ellen (Burris) Pavey, residents of Sabina, this state, being prominent farmers in that locality. One child, Robert Pavey, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson October 15, 1914.

Ever since attaining his majority, Mr. Wilson has given his earnest support to the Republican party, although he has never been a seeker after office. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, while that of Mrs. Wilson is with the Methodist Episcopal church, both giving their most earnest support to these two church organizations. In the public life of the community where he lives, Mr. Wilson takes an intelligent interest, setting for himself a high standard of citizenship. He is a man of strong character and acknowledged ability and because of these elements and his genuine personal worth he enjoys a marked popularity in the locality honored with his residence.

ELBA WILSON.

Born during the last year of the Civil War, Elba Wilson has been a resident of Fayette county since the day of his birth. He has never been seized with the desire to wander, but has been satisfied to spend his career in the county which gave him birth. There is no better farming county in the state than Fayette, a county which, according to the census of 1910, produced $3,129,313 worth of farm products. Consequently, there is no good reason why a farmer should want to leave this county to seek his fortune elsewhere. The success which has attended Mr. Wilson's efforts is sufficient evidence that he has made no mistake in choosing to remain in the county where he was born.

Elba Wilson, the present road superintendent of Union township, was born December 14, 1865, in Perry township, near New Martinsburg. He is the son of James M. and Martha (Simmons) Wilson, natives of this county, and the parents of six children: Libby (deceased), Wesley, Mrs. Armilda Cox, Elba, Mrs. Emma Chaffin and Trustin (deceased). James M. Wilson was the son of Wesley Wilson, who was born in Virginia and located in Greene county, Ohio, early in its history.

Mr. Wilson received a good common school education in the district schools of his home township and remained under the parental roof until he

was twenty-two years of age. He then secured two old horses and started to farm on some land belonging to Samuel Hidy. He continued to rent until his marriage, when he bought his present farm in Union township and has lived on this farm ever since. He is recognized as one of the best farmers of his township because of his progressive methods. He has paid special attention to stock raising and has been very successful along this particular line of endeavor. His farm is well improved and he takes pride in keeping everything about him in a neat and attractive manner.

Mr. Wilson was married October 5, 1887, to Almedia Hidy, the daughter of Simon and Mary F. (Adams) Hidy. Simon Hidy was the son of George Hidy, a native of Virginia and an early settler of Union township. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Grace, who married Alva McCoy, and has four children, Harry, Lillian, Willard and Marion.

The Democratic party has claimed the support of Mr. Wilson and he has been one of the leaders in his party for many years, always active and foremost in its councils. He served for several years on the school board of Union township and at the present time is filling the responsible position of road superintendent in his township. Mr. Wilson is a man of pleasing personality and is one of the best known and liked men in the county. While primarily devoted to his own interests, he has not neglected his duty as a member of society and gives his hearty support to all public-spirited enterprises.

MARTIN L. McCOY.

A successful farmer and stock raiser and one of the representative citizens of the county is he whose name forms the caption of this article. Martin McCoy has attained his present comfortable station in life by close application to his affairs, being blessed with undaunted courage, energy and business ability above the ordinary. His course is especially commendable in that he has won his way from humble beginnings and while he has achieved success along financial lines, he has also so ordered his life as to win the confidence and trust of his fellow citizens in every respect.

Mr. McCoy was born in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, on June 26, 1855, being the son of Abraham and Margaret (Hoppes) McCoy. Abraham also was a native of this county, having been born in Union township and was the son of James. The father of James was one of the first settlers in the state, coming here in 1812 from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He

lived to be one hundred and six years old. Abraham, father of the immediate subject, was one of the pioneer settlers of this county and was a large and prosperous farmer in his day. He was the father of a family of ten children, Elias, Sarah (Mrs. Briggs), John, James, Nancy (Mrs. Melvin), Martin (the immediate subject), Mary (Mrs. Burnett), Allie (Mrs. James), F. M. and Mrs. Clara Cleveland (deceased).

When a boy the subject attended the district schools of his home locality and from early boyhood assisted the father in the work of the homestead. When quite a young man he started out in life for himself, finally renting and farming the tract of land which he later purchased and where he now makes his home. In this home farm he has one hundred and ten acres, all in an excellent state of cultivation. In addition to the general farming which he does he also is greatly interested in blooded stock. He has a fine herd of cattle of the Angus breed and had made more than a local reputation for himself in this line. He also gives considerable attention to swine, his hogs being the Spotted Poland-China breed. In addition to the home farm, he also owns another farm above Washington C. H., containing some three hundred and eighty-six acres. Mr. McCoy has labored hard for the success which he has won, same being commensurate with the amount of energy, brain and brawn which he put into his enterprise.

On November 28, 1883, Mr. McCoy was united in marriage with Anna M. Parrett, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Connor) Parrett, and to their union have been born four children. They had the misfortune to lose their second born, Florence. Walter, the son, is a graduate of Washington high school, taught school for a number of years and is now located in Greensburg, Indiana. His wife was Ruth Allen. Ruth is a graduate of the high school, fitted herself for a teacher and is now employed in the schools of the township. Dorris, the youngest daughter, still remains at home, attending school. Mr. McCoy is a man of marked domestic tastes, finding his greatest enjoyment in his home and with his family. This family is considered one of the leading ones of the community, being broad-minded and interested in all that makes for the welfare of their home community.

Mr. McCoy's political affiliation is with the Democratic party, in the affairs of which he takes a commendable interest, and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church except Walter and wife, who are members of the Christian church. Mr. McCoy is one of the sterling men of strength of character so essential to the best growth and development of a community, gladly giving his influence to promote the social, moral, material

or educational development of his home locality. During his long and industrious career, he has not only gained the confidence of his fellow men, but as a man of responsibility, upright and honest in his dealings with his fellow men, he has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

BRUCE PINE.

The man who starts out when he is fourteen years of age to seek his fortune will find it if he has the necessary ambition and ability. Such a man is Bruce Pine, who started out for himself at a time when the boys of today are still in school. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, he has earned his way to independence solely through his own efforts and therefore is eminently entitled to recognition in this history of his county. Not only has he made a name for himself as an efficient farmer, but he has also taken an active part in the life of the community about him, thereby earning the approbation of his fellow citizens.

Bruce Pine, the son of George and Ellen (Irion) Pine, was born February 3, 1871, at Washington C. H. His father was a native of Martinsburg, West Virginia, and located in Greenfield, Ohio, when he was a young man. After his marriage, George Pine moved to the county seat of Fayette county, where he followed his trade of bricklaying and contracting. In addition to his other interests in Washington C. H., George Pine owned a farm in Union township, where he lived for a time. He and his wife reared a family of six children, Charles, Ward, Dudley, Bruce, Glenn and Frank. The father and mother are buried in the cemetery at Washington C. H.

The education of Bruce Pine was received in the schools of Washington C. H. and the district schools of Union township. At the early age of fourteen he began to work out by the month for Eli Post and, although his wages were very small, he saved enough within a few years to make a payment on a forty-acre farm in Union township. He worked on this farm for several years and then sold it at a good profit and bought his present farm of one hundred and eighteen acres in the same township. He is a systematic and careful farmer and gets the maximum results for his labor and is rightly classed among the best farmers of the county.

Mr. Pine was married February 20, 1901, to Laura E. Clifton, the daughter of M. J. and Serilda (Mallow) Clifton. Her father was born and reared in Ross county, Ohio, and came to Fayette county about twenty years

ago. M. J. Clifton is the son of Daniel and Eliza Ann (Rogers) Clifton, his father being one of the very first white children born within the present state of Ohio. Eliza Ann Rogers was the daughter of John Rogers, who was the nephew of Benjamin Rogers, one of the first settlers in the state. John Rogers came to Ross county in 1796 from Loudoun county, Virginia, by way of Kentucky, and he helped to build the first cabins in Chillicothe in 1796. Isabella Rogers, the mother of Benjamin, was the oldest woman in the state at the time of her death. Mrs. Pine is one of four children, the others being John M., Charles M. and Arthur B. John lives in Ross county and the other two brothers are residents of Fayette county, both being farmers in Wayne township.

Mr. Pine is a Democrat politically, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HOMER A. GARRETT.

The successful management of a large farm requires a man of good executive ability, wise discrimination and excellent judgment. It is the possession of these qualities which has made Homer A. Garrett a successful farmer and, as the manager of the Worthington estate of two hundred and fifty acres, he has demonstrated his right to be classed among the most successful farmers of Fayette county.

Homer A. Garrett, the son of Michael A. and Mary M. (Haigh) Garrett, was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 18, 1883. His father was born in the same county and was the son of Dempsey Garrett. Seven children were born to M. A. Garrett and wife, Mrs. Lily Bean, John, Edward, Overton, Mrs. Cora Coffman, Homer A. and Burch W.

The elementary education of Homer A. Garrett was received in the district schools of Highland county. He then attended the Northern Ohio Normal at Ada and graduated from that institution. After leaving school he located in Pulaski county, Illinois, for a time, when he came to Fayette county and took charge of the Worthington estate of two hundred and fifty acres in Concord township. This is one of the most productive farms of the county and under the management of Mr. Garrett is yielding good returns each year.

Mr. Garrett was married January 10, 1906, to Florence Christine Ogle,

the daughter of John and Gertrude (Foraker) Ogle; to this union have been born two children, Loren H. and Virginia.

Mr. Garrett is a Republican, but has never been active in political matters. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in its various activities. Mr. Garrett is still a young man with a long career before him and the success which has attended his efforts thus far indicate that he will one day be classed among the substantial men of his county.

GLENN HIRE BROCK.

One of the younger farmers of Fayette county in Glenn Hire Brock, who has always lived in the county where he was born, except ten years spent in Madison county, Ohio. Having received an excellent education, he is thoroughly in touch with all of the latest methods of agriculture and is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He takes an intelligent interest in everything pertaining to the farmers' interests and is active in all movements which have for their object the effective organization of rural interests. More attention is being paid to the farmer by the United States government at the present time than ever before and millions of dollars are being spent every year by the department of agriculture for the benefit of the farmers of the country. Experts are hired to collect all data concerning farming, and the results of their investigations are published and distributed to the farmers free of charge, so that the farmers are thus enabled to have scientific information regarding all phases of their work.

Glenn Hire Brock, the manager of the H. L. Hire estate, was born in this county on July 31, 1886. He is the son of A. J. and Laura (Thomas) Brock, natives of Madison county, Ohio. A. J. Brock is the son of Jackson and Sarah (Little) Brock, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Madison county, Ohio, where they located about 1850. A. J. Brock is a prosperous farmer of that county, although he owns land in Fayette county as well. He and his wife have reared a family of three children to maturity, one son, Lowell, being deceased. The three living children are Floyd, Glenn H. and Eva. Floyd married Merta Mowery and has two children.

Glenn H. Brock received his education in Madison county, and also in Fayette county, finishing the high school course at Jeffersonville, this county. He then entered Ohio State University, where he was in attendance two years, after which he married and took charge of his uncle's large farm in

GLENN H. BROCK

Jefferson township. While attending schools during the winter seasons, he worked on his father's farm during the summer vacations and thus obtained an intimate knowledge of all phases of agriculture, so that when he took charge of his uncle's farm, in 1909, he was thoroughly conversant with all the best methods of farming.

Mr. Brock was married February 25, 1909, to Myrtle Watkins, the daughter of James A. and Lauretta (Mock) Watkins. Mr. Watkins and his wife were early pioneers of Greene county, this state, and have a family of two children, Myrtle and Frances.

Politically, Mr. Brock is a Democrat, but as yet has never been active in political matters, the management of his uncle's large farm demanding all of his time and attention. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Grange, while he and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Pythian Sisters.

ALVIN N. PETERS.

The occupation of farming offers better opportunities today than ever before for bright young men. Since the advent of modern labor-saving machinery and the attention which is given to scientific farming by the department of agriculture and our colleges throughout the country it is becoming easier for the farmer to make a successful career. Seventy-five years ago there was not a farm journal or paper devoted to the interests of farmers in the country, while today there are hundreds of farm papers in which every phase of farming is treated. Volumes have been written on the themes of horses, cattle and all kinds of live stock; an agricultural encyclopedia has been compiled, while the United States government has issued through its department of agriculture a series of several hundred bulletins which treat in detail everything which could possibly interest the farmer. With all of these helps it is small wonder that there is an increasing number of our young men devoting themselves to agriculture. One of the scientific farmers of Fayette county is Alvin N. Peters, of Wayne township, who, although not a native of this county, has spent the past fifteen years within its limits.

Alvin N. Peters, the son of Robert W. and Martha C. (Glasscock) Peters, was born October 15, 1875, about five miles north of Circleville,

Ohio, in Pickaway county. His father was born near Columbus, Ohio, and later settled in Pickaway county, where he and his wife reared a family of eight children, John, Mary, Mrs. Anna Waddell, Mrs. Alice Barr, Alvin N., Robert G., Lula and Myrtle. All of these children are still living except John and Mary. Robert W. Peters served two years during the Civil War as a member of the First Regiment Ohio Cavalry.

Alvin N. Peters was educated in Pickaway county, attending school during the winter seasons and assisting his father on the farm during the summers. He remained at home until he was married, in February, 1899, and then moved to Fayette county, where he and his young wife went to housekeeping in Wayne township. They purchased a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, on which they have made many improvements. In addition to his farm of one hundred and fifty acres, Mr. Peters operates an additional three hundred and fifty acres, and with this large acreage he raises a large amount of grain each year and handles several car loads of live stock for the market. Being a man of progressive tendencies, he thoroughly understands every phase of farming and justly merits the name of progressive farmer.

Mr. Peters was married in 1899 to Anna Hoppes, the daughter of John and Rebecca Hoppes, and to this union have been born two children, who are now in school, John R. and Martha L.

Politically, Mr. Peters is a Republican, but has never been active in political matters since coming to this county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to the lodge at Greenfield, Ohio. The well regulated life he has led has gained him the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens and justly entitles him to representation in the history of his county.

CHARLES R. McLEAN.

One of the extensive land owners of Fayette county, Ohio, is Charles R. McLean, who owns two hundred and fifty acres in Fayette county and operates two hundred and fifty acres more, making a total of five hundred acres in this county. The McLean family have been prominent in their county history for more than a century and its various members have been active in every phase of the county's growth and development. The McLeans are of Welsh descent and located in this county in 1810. Mr. McLean is a

man of wide education and is justly regarded as one of the most progressive farmers and ablest business men of the county.

Charles R. McLean, the son of James A. and Catherine (Briggs) McLean, was born in Washington C. H. on July 31, 1870. His father was born in the same city in 1841, and served with distinction in the Civil War as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a sergeant in this company on August 9, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability arising from sickness after serving a year at the front. He was a civil engineer and helped to plan and lay out the breast works surrounding Vicksburg, and was present at the capture on July 4, 1863. As a civil engineer James A. McLean laid out most of the roads in Fayette county and surveyed a large number of the farms in this county at different times. James A. McLean and wife were the parents of five children, Nettie, Charles R., Lida, Fred and Mary. Nettie is the wife of Dr. Charles James, of Denver, Colorado, and has three children, Wathan, Charline and Marvin; Lida is the wife of George Fabb, and has one son, Charles; Fred married Louise McMullen; Mary is the wife of W. H. Riddel and has three children, Hildreth and twins, Williams and James. James A. McLean and wife were both loyal and consistent members of the Presbyterian church and are now buried in the cemetery at Washington C. H.

Charles R. McLean finished the common school course at Washington C. H. and then entered the University of Kentucky at Danville, where he graduated in the classical course. At the age of twenty-one he began farming and has since devoted all of his time to agricultural pursuits. That he has been remarkably successful is shown by his land holdings. He lives on his fine farm in Wayne township. He is one of the most extensive stock breeders in the county and markets several car loads of live stock annually.

Mr. McLean was married in December, 1904, to Leota Brown, the daughter of Jesse Brown and wife, of Clinton county, this state, and to this union has been born one daughter, Catherine L.

Politically, Mr. McLean gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but his heavy agricultural interests so occupy his time and attention that he has not had the time to mingle in political affairs. However, he takes an intelligent interest in the issues of the day, and is able to discuss them in a manner which shows that he is thoroughly conversant with the problems now confronting the American people. He is a man of genial disposition, kindly impulses and gives his unreserved support to all measures which have for their end the educational, moral or material advancement of his county.

WASHINGTON LOUGH.

No profession has made greater advancement during the last century than the agricultural profession, and practically all of the disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmer have disappeared with the introduction of labor-saving machinery. It now takes less labor to operate a farm of fifty acres than it did to operate a farm of ten acres fifty years ago, and inventions are coming into use every year which are helping the farmer to increase his efficiency. Ohio is recognized as one of the best farming states in the Union and no county in this state has better or more progressive farmers than has Fayette county. Among the hundreds of farmers who have made this county famous as an agricultural section there is no one more worthy of a place in this volume than Washington Lough, the proprietor of two hundred and twenty-two acres of fine land in Wayne township.

Washington Lough, the son of John W. and Mary E. (Mains) Lough, was born February 16, 1879, in Buckskin township, Ross county, this state. His father was a native of Franklin county, Virginia, and after serving throughout the Civil War in the Confederate army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, came to Ohio and located in Ross county. John W. Lough and wife reared a family of six children to maturity, Bert, George, Ada, Washington, Charles and Margaret. Bert, who is deceased, married Medora Rogers, and left his widow with one daughter, Dorothy B.; Ada, deceased, was the wife of Arthur Parrett; George married Elizabeth Lavery, and has two sons, Richard and Weldon, and a daughter, Mildred E.; Charles married Mary Beatty; Margaret is the wife of Arthur Kline and has two children, Louise and Harold.

Washington Lough received part of his education in the district schools of Ross county and completed it in the Salem school in the same county. He spent the summer seasons of his boyhood days working for his father on the home farm and remained under the parental roof until he was married, at the age of twenty-nine. He came to Fayette county in 1894 and located on his present farm of two hundred and twenty-two acres in Wayne township, where he has since resided. He is a progressive farmer, believes in introducing modern methods of tilling the soil and has met with marked success in his efforts. He handles a large amount of live stock each year and has been very successful as a stock raiser.

Mr. Lough was married September 2, 1898, to Mary C. Douglas, the daughter of James M. and Rose (Porter) Douglas. Mr. Douglas was born

in Highland county, Ohio, where he is now living the retired life of the farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas were the parents of two children, Laura L., and Mary C., the wife of Mr. Lough. The one child of Mr. and Mrs. Lough, James Norman, is deceased and is buried at Greenfield, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Lough is an independent and has never taken an active part in political matters. He and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in whose welfare they take a deep and abiding interest and to whose support they are liberal contributors. Fraternally, he is a member of the Greenfield lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

RUSSELL B. McCOY.

One of the younger farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, who is making an enviable record as a progressive farmer is Russell McCoy, the proprietor of one hundred acres of fine land in Wayne township. He started in life with nothing but the ambition to succeed and by good management and close economy has attained to a definite degree of success. His family have been residents of this county for nearly a century and have always been prominently identified with the material, educational, social and religious welfare of the county. With such a heritage it is but natural that Mr. McCoy should be a man of influence in his community, and that he is influential is shown by the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Russell B. McCoy, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Hackney) McCoy, was born in the township where he is now living on December 10, 1879. His father is the son of Thomas and Margaret McCoy and was born in Wayne township, his father coming to this county early in its history from the state of Virginia. Thomas McCoy, Jr., and wife were the parents of five children, Mary, Russell B., Glenn T. and Oscar E.; the twin of Glenn died in infancy and the other four are still living.

Russell B. McCoy first attended the Forest Dale school in his home neighborhood and finished his education in the schools of Good Hope in his township. Like all sons of farmers, he worked on the home farm during the summers while he was attending school in the winter time. In this way he was well grounded in all of the many details which go to make the successful farmer. He was married at the age of twenty-two and rented a farm for nine years; then he bought his present fine farm of one hundred acres in Wayne township. He has placed many improvements on the farm since ac-

quiring it and now owns one of the most attractive and well-kept farms in the township. He raises all of the crops which are usually grown in this locality and gives due attention to the raising of live stock as well. He is a good manager and has met with a success commensurate with his efforts.

Mr. McCoy was married December 24, 1901, to Bertha Walker, the daughter of Samuel and Margaret Walker. To this union there have been born three children, Melba, Geraldine and Thomas.

Politically, Mr. McCoy is a member of the Republican party and has always taken an active part in local political matters. At the present time he is serving on the school board of his township and favoring every measure which will help the schools. Mr. McCoy is still a young man and has a long and prosperous future before him. The success which has attended his efforts thus far indicates that he will eventually become one of the most substantial men of his county. He is a man of pleasing personality and has a host of friends who admire him for his many excellent qualities.

EDWARD W. DOUGLAS.

Although still a young man, Edward W. Douglas has shown marked ability along several different lines. Receiving a good education, he started in at the age of nineteen to teach school and while teaching saved his money, investing it in land. He farmed for a time and then added a garage and an automobile department.

Edward W. Douglas, the son of Asa and Mary (Beal) Douglas, was born November 20, 1883, in Madison township, this county. His father was a native of Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of J. W. and Mary Elizabeth Douglas, early pioneers of that county. J. W. Douglas and wife reared a family of ten children, Asa, Mrs. Kate Fitzgerald, Mrs. Jane Deal, Mrs. Kemp Hunter, Mrs. Margaret Camp, Perry, John, William, Richard and Mrs. Harley Downs. Asa Douglas came to Fayette county when a young man and later located in Benton county, Indiana, near Fowler, where he lived for a time and then returned to Fayette county and settled in Madison township, on a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres one mile from Madison Mills.

Edward W. Douglas was educated in the Benton county, Indiana, and Fayette county, Ohio, schools, finishing his education at Madison Mills. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school in Jefferson township and taught for a few years. He then decided to engage in farming on his father's farm.

He has also secured the agency for the Perry automobiles and has sold a number of these machines throughout the county. He has a garage fitted with machinery, where a large amount of automobile repairing is done. He divides his attention between his farming interests and his automobile business, with the result that he is building up a reputation as one of the business men of his section of the county.

Mr. Douglas was married in 1903 to Stella Ritenour, the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Vanorsdall) Ritenour, and to this union have been born four children, Freda M., Sherrill J., Russell E. and Max.

Politically, Mr. Douglas is a Democrat, but his business interests have prevented his taking a very active part in political matters, although he is interested in everything which pertains to good government. Mr. Douglas is a man of genial personality, honest convictions on matters of public welfare, and a man vitally interested in the life of his community.

CHARLES E. SHERIDAN.

One of the largest and at the same time one of the youngest farmers of Fayette county is Charles E. Sheridan, who is now farming seven hundred acres of fine land in Concord township. He is a man of excellent education and has made a pronounced success of his chosen life work because he has applied the latest and most scientific methods in his work. It is safe to say that he has made more striking advances along agricultural lines than any other man in the county. Commencing six years ago, he has been overseer of the C. C. Lewis tract of seven hundred acres.

Charles E. Sheridan, the son of William H. and Maggie (Craig) Sheridan, was born August 12, 1889, on the farm where he is now living. He is the second child of William Sheridan. He received his elementary education in the district schools of Union township and then attended the graded schools at Bunker Hill, Ohio. He then entered Bliss Business College, Columbus, Ohio, where he attended two years. He married at the age of nineteen and at once began farming for himself in Concord township. He settled where he now lives in 1898 and has since been overseer of this farm since his father retired in 1908. It is needless to say that he has been successful since he took charge of this farm, for its size demands ability of the highest kind. He is one of the largest stock raisers of the county and ships several car loads of stock annually.

Mr. Sheridan was married September 19, 1908, to Augusta Grandle, the daughter of Reuben and Hattie (Ruff) Grandle. Mrs. Sheridan's parents were born in Staunton, Virginia, and located in Highland county several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Grandle reared a family of eight children, Preston, Loberta, Buckey, Daisy, Lydia, Arthur, Harley, and Augusta, the wife of Mr. Sheridan.

The Democratic party claims the support of Mr. Sheridan, but his heavy agricultural interests have demanded all his time and attention, so that he has not had the time to engage actively in political affairs. However, his party nominated him for the position of assessor of his home township and he was subsequently elected to this office. He is now filling it to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally, he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Sheridan is one of the most successful breeders of good horses in the county. He is the owner of "Homer G," bred on his ranch and which has a mark of 2:16¼, and he takes great pride in his horses and promises to produce some valuable strains.

LUTHER M. IRWIN.

There are individuals in every community who, by virtue of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues which never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personality serves as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. Having never been seized with the roaming desires that have led many of Fayette county's men to other fields of endeavor and other states, where they have sought their fortunes, Luther M. Irwin has devoted his life to industries at home and has succeeded remarkably well.

Luther M. Irwin, the son of Cornelius and Lavina (Tway) Irwin, was born in Paint township, in Fayette county, October 11, 1851. His father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and came with his parents to this county when he was thirteen years of age. The family first located in Paint township and there Cornelius grew to manhood. Cornelius was the son of John and Leah R. (Ervin) Irwin, and, on reaching manhood was married to Lavina Tway, the daughter of Nathaniel and Sophia (Salmon) Tway. He

located on a farm near Yatesville, in this county, after his marriage, where he reared a family of eleven children, an infant son (deceased), William A., Leah R. (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth S. Smith (deceased), Nathaniel (deceased), Luther M., Mrs. Letha C. Durflinger, John (deceased), Mrs. Salina M. Walker (deceased), Mrs. Sarah J. Blue and Mrs. Mary A. Gibson.

The education of Mr. Irwin was received in the common schools and at the age of nineteen he began to work out by the month. A year later he engaged in the stock business and while following this line of business lived near London, Ohio, for two years. He moved to a farm near Yatesville after his marriage in 1874. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1895, when he sold out and moved to his present location, one mile east of Jeffersonville on the State road. This farm comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres of fine farming land and is in a high state of cultivation, which entitles Mr. Irwin to a place among the progressive farmers of the county.

Mr. Irwin was married March 29, 1874, to Mary Jane Jones, the daughter of William and Olevia (Hidy) Jones, and to this union there have been born five children, Mrs. Lela Mae Wissler, William H. (deceased), Mrs. Ethel Culbertson, Mrs. Mary Hill, and one who died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Irwin is a Republican and has always been active in local political matters. He is now serving as school director and township assessor and is filling these positions to the satisfaction of all his fellow citizens irrespective of their political affiliations. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES ST. CLAIR BROWNE.

The Browne family has traced their ancestry back four generations and during the one hundred years of family history various members of this family have occupied positions in business and professional life which have cast credit upon themselves. The first member of the family concerning whom definite information has been preserved is Aaron Burr Brown, who was born in New York state and came to Illinois in pioneer days, settling in Lawrence county. He came to Illinois when a young man and operated a mill on the Ambaugh river in Lawrence county. Some time after locating in Illinois he married Elizabeth Wilcox, who was born at Fort Massac, Illinois,

on the Ohio river. They were married at Massac, and from there moved to Missouri and located about thirty-five miles south of St. Louis, where he found employment at the lead mines. Aaron Burr Browne later returned to Illinois and died at Metropolis, in that state, in 1858, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died at the same place in 1856, at the age of fifty-six. Thirteen children were born to this couple, seven daughters and six sons. After the death of his first wife in 1856, Aaron Burr Browne married the second time and had a son by his second marriage, but he died four months after his marriage. It is known that the father of Aaron Burr Browne was Joseph T. Browne, but the passing of time has left the family without any definite information concerning him. The father of Elizabeth Wilcox, the wife of Aaron Burr Browne, was Isaac D. Wilcox.

One of the six sons born to Aaron Burr Browne was George Westcott Browne, who was the grandfather of Charles St. Clair Brown, with whom this history subsequently deals. George Westcott Browne was born February 28, 1831, in Lawrence county, Illinois, four miles from Vincennes, Indiana. He was reared at Metropolis, Illinois, from the age of six years, and attended the old-fashioned subscription schools for a short time and lived upon the farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and worked on the flat boats and steamers which made trips up and down the rivers to and from New Orleans. He would take a flatboat of produce to New Orleans and return home on a steamboat. He followed this line of business until his marriage in 1855, and even continued it a short time after his marriage. He then moved from Metropolis, Illinois, to Vincennes, Indiana, and while living at the latter place enlisted in 1863, for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company M. He served until January, 1866, and was sent to Fort Pickens, Florida, to guard prisoners there. Some time late in the year 1866 he was mustered out of the service and returned to Cairo, Illinois, and engaged in the hotel business in that place, and for the next forty years he followed this line of endeavor at different places. He came to Washington C. H. April 1, 1885, and took charge of the Cherry hotel as proprietor, running it for five years, and later he was engaged in the same business in other cities in Ohio. He returned to Washington C. H. in August, 1901, and has lived here most of the time since. George Wescott Browne was married March 15, 1855, at Vincennes, Indiana, to Emily C. Sellers, the daughter of William and Rebecca (McLean) Sellers, and to this union five children were born, William, George, Fannie A., Charles and one who died in infancy.

George Edwin Browne, the father of Charles St. Clair Browne, was born in Metropolis, Illinois, and lived in that city. For several years he operated his father's dairy and supplied boats on the Ohio river with milk and butter. He afterward engaged in the hotel business, which he followed in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Washington C. H. and Springfield. In recent years he located in Cincinnati, where he is now the proprietor of the Browne hotel, which is located at the southeast corner of Sixth and Elm streets. This is a modern hotel of eighty rooms and enjoys a good patronage. The wife of George Edwin Browne is Blanche Curtis, the daughter of Thomas J. and Augusta Ann (Cheek) Curtis, natives of Ohio. Thomas J. Curtis was born in Cincinnati and lived there for many years, where he operated a dyeing and cleaning establishment, and here his death occurred in middle life, as did his wife. Thomas J. Curtis and wife were the parents of five children, Lulu, Blanche, Stella, Celeste and Willis. The father of Mr. Curtis established the first dyeing and cleaning house in Cincinnati. George Edwin Browne and wife are the parents of three children, Charles St. Clair, Ralph Curtis, and Georgia Edwina, who died when she was four years of age.

Charles St. Clair Browne, the present proprietor of the Arlington hotel, in Washington C. H., Ohio, was born in Silverton, Hamilton county, Ohio, January 6, 1887. He lived in Cincinnati until he was six years of age and then went to Jamestown, Ohio, where his parents lived for three years. From the latter place the family moved to Dayton, Ohio, and four years later located in Washington C. H. His father was a hotel man and moved from city to city, and this accounts for the many places in which Charles St. Clair Browne lived. From Washington C. H. the family moved to Cincinnati, and two years later Charles St. Clair Browne located in New York city for a year. From Cincinnati his father moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he remained for two years and a half in charge of the St. James hotel. The family then returned to Washington C. H., where they remained until the father took charge of the Browne hotel, in Cincinnati.

Charles St. Clair Browne has had the benefit of the best educational advantages which the country provides. He received his education in many cities and finally graduated from the Steele high school, Dayton, and afterwards from the Jacobs Business College, of Dayton. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and after one year took a special course in business manual training in Columbia University, of New York city. He has lived in hotels all his life and has a remarkably large acquaintance with the traveling public, a fact which makes him an excellent hotel man.

As his father and various other members of the family engaged in the

hotel business it was but natural that Charles St. Clair Browne should take up the same line of business, and on September 12, 1913, he became proprietor of the Arlington Hotel in Washington C. H., a strictly modern hotel, and enjoys a large and continuously increasing patronage. The fact that Mr. Browne has lived all of his life in hotels has given him an intimate knowledge of every detail of the business.

Mr. Browne was married June 5, 1912, to Emily Louise Meyer, the daughter of August and Caroline Meyer, both natives of Germany and now residents of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Browne was born in Brooklyn, New York, and attended the public schools of that city. After completing the course in the public schools she entered the New York School of Applied Design, an art school which has a national reputation. Shortly after finishing the course in this school, she was married. August Meyer, the father of Mrs. Browne, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 23, 1849. Her mother, Caroline (Kresbach) Meyer, was born in Saxon Hausen, near Frankfort, Germany, on November 6, 1853. Mrs. Meyer came to America when eight years of age and grew to womanhood in New York city, where she was married. Mr. Meyer came to America at the age of seventeen, and was a commission merchant in New York city until his death, on March 1, 1904. Twelve children were born to August Meyer and wife, seven of whom are living, Dora, Fred, Julius and Alexander (twins), Helen, Edward and Emily.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Browne was Louis Kresbach and his wife was Elizabeth (Koehl) Kresbach, both being natives of Germany. Louis Kresbach and wife were the parents of six children, Caroline, Rosa, Elizabeth, Antoinette, Emily and Annie.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles St. Clair Browne are the parents of one son, Charles St. Clair Browne, Jr. Mr. Browne is a member of Confidence Lodge No. 265, Knights of Pythias, and also of the Washington Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. While in college he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Greek-letter fraternity, being initiated while a student at Ohio Wesleyan University. Politically, he has never been very active and is not a partisan in any sense of the word. Although he was reared a Republican, yet he has reserved the right to vote for the best man, irrespective of their political affiliations, and in so doing he feels that he is best serving the interests of his fellow citizens and his country.

Mr. Browne is a young man with a bright future before him. A man of culture and refinement, he makes an ideal hotel man and is well deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of this city and the traveling public.

HENRY MARK.

Improvement and progress may well be said to have formed the keynote of the character of the man whose name appears above, a well known and influential farmer and stock raiser of Union township, Fayette county. He has not only been interested in advancing his individual affairs, but his influence has been felt in the upbuilding of the community life. His family are among the early settlers of this community, his father having come to this county in 1811, and therefore a history of this section is more or less a history of the Mark family, for they have left their impress on the life and institutions of this locality throughout the years. Throughout his long career, Mr. Mark has been known as a man of industrious habits, striving to keep abreast of the times in every respect, and as a result every mile post of the years he has passed has found him further advanced, more prosperous, and with an increased number of friends.

Henry Mark, residing on his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, located four miles south of Washington, was born on November 29, 1834, in Concord township, this county. He is a son of Joseph and Naomi (Bush) Mark, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and first came to this county in 1811 when he was a small boy, being brought here by his parents. He was born in Pennsylvania on October 1, 1800, his father being Peter Mark. Peter was a man of influence and high ambition who left the impress of his strong character upon the early life of this locality. When he first came here he bought a tract of land, for which he paid one dollar and a quarter per acre, and the same land is today worth two hundred dollars per acre. At the time he obtained possession, it was virgin soil and largely covered by heavy timber. This he set about removing and for several years endured many of the hardships and privations of the early pioneers. As the years passed by, acre by acre his farm was reclaimed from the grasp of the wilderness and became one of the very best in this section. Following in the footsteps of Peter Mark came his son Joseph, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch. Joseph also was a man who desired the betterment of conditions surrounding the lives of those about him and who also did all within his power to raise high the standard of civilization in a new territory. Joseph was the father of a family of eight children, the immediate subject being the fourth child in order of birth. The others were Cynthia, Anthony, Mary, Lewis, Rachael, Harriet (deceased) and Huldah.

When a youth Mr. Mark took advantage of such schooling as the time

and locality afforded and assisted the father in the work of the home place until he reached the age of twenty-three. At that time he was desirous of starting in life for himself and rented land which he tilled during the summer seasons. He had also fitted himself for a teacher and for many winters was employed in several of the schools of the neighborhood. He made his first purchase of land in 1870 and later purchased the farm where he has since made his home. He has always been considered one of the most progressive and up-to-date farmers of the section and has also made considerable money on live stock, having something more than a local reputation in this line.

On April 15, 1858, Mr. Mark was united in marriage with Amanda Rowe, their union being blessed with eleven children, Alice, Joseph, Eliza, Ada, Charles E., Naomi, Fredrick, Mary and Ruth; two died in infancy. Mr. Mark's religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church and, politically, he has endorsed the principles of the Republican party for a great number of years. Mr. Mark is a man who has passed the allotted three score years and ten and in the community where he has lived for so many years he is held in the warmest regard by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM WAGNER ALLEN.

The Allen family have been a noted one for many generations. It is not definitely known who was the founder of the family, but some members of the family who have investigated the genealogy of the Allens believe that it was Alan, Earl of Brittany, who came to England with William, the Conqueror, in 1066. The name itself has undergone many variations in spelling although it is now limited to three or four forms, Allen, Allan, Alan and Alleyne. The French spell it Allain, the Scotch use the form Alan or Allan, while the commonest form in England and America is Allen. It is not possible to follow the various families of Allens in America in this brief sketch, but it is interesting to note that Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, was one of the most illustrious to bear the name.

The first Allen to locate in Fayette county was Adam Allen, who was born in 1754. He was one of the earliest settlers in this county and died here in 1851 at the advanced age of ninety-seven, his wife, Nancy, passing away in 1854. How many children were born to Adam and Nancy Allen is not known, but one son, Adam, became the father of William Wagner Allen, with

whom this narrative deals. Adam Allen, Jr., married Rosannah Hidy, a daughter of one of the earliest pioneers of Fayette county. It seems that Adam Allen, Jr., was born in this county in the year 1812, but it may have been earlier.

William Wagner Allen, the late pioneer of this county, was the son of Adam and Rosannah (Hidy) Allen. He was born in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, August 19, 1842, and died at his home in Milledgeville, Ohio, March 24, 1895. He received the limited education which the country schools of his day afforded and remained at home until the opening of the Civil War. He then was so anxious to serve his country that he ran away from home to enlist. He enlisted September 6, 1861, in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a corporal. Previous to this enlistment he has served three months as a member of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His time in the Forty-fourth Regiment was up in January, 1864, and as soon as he was mustered out of this regiment he re-enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving in the cavalry service for a year and three months after the close of the war. While in the cavalry he was captured near Huttonsville, Virginia, and placed in Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia. He remained there about two months and while being transferred to Andersonville prison made his escape. He wandered about in the mountains of eastern Tennessee for forty-one days before coming in touch with the Union forces at Knoxville. His record as a soldier was a brilliant one and he was signally honored by having the Grand Army post at Milledgeville named in his honor.

At the close of his service in the army he returned to his home in Fayette county. Shortly afterwards he went into the livery business at Cedarville, Ohio, and lived there for several years. He traveled for a few years, after which he settled on his farm in Jasper township. Later he moved with his family to the county seat and engaged in the contracting business, building many of the best roads in the county. His last years were spent in Milledgeville, near which was located his fine farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres.

Mr. Allen was married January 3, 1878, to Rachel Anna Rankin, the daughter of Smith and Parthenia (Wood) Rankin. His widow is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born four children, Forest May, Fred Herman, Mary Elizabeth and Harry Rankin. Forest May received a good education in the common and high schools and then entered a school of dramatic art at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which she later graduated. She is now living with her mother in Milledgeville. Fred H. married Jennie Hunt, deceased, and

has one daughter, Jane. Mary E. became the wife of Fred Jones and has three children, Marian, Ellen and Susan. Harry R. married Eva Carr and has one daughter, Martha.

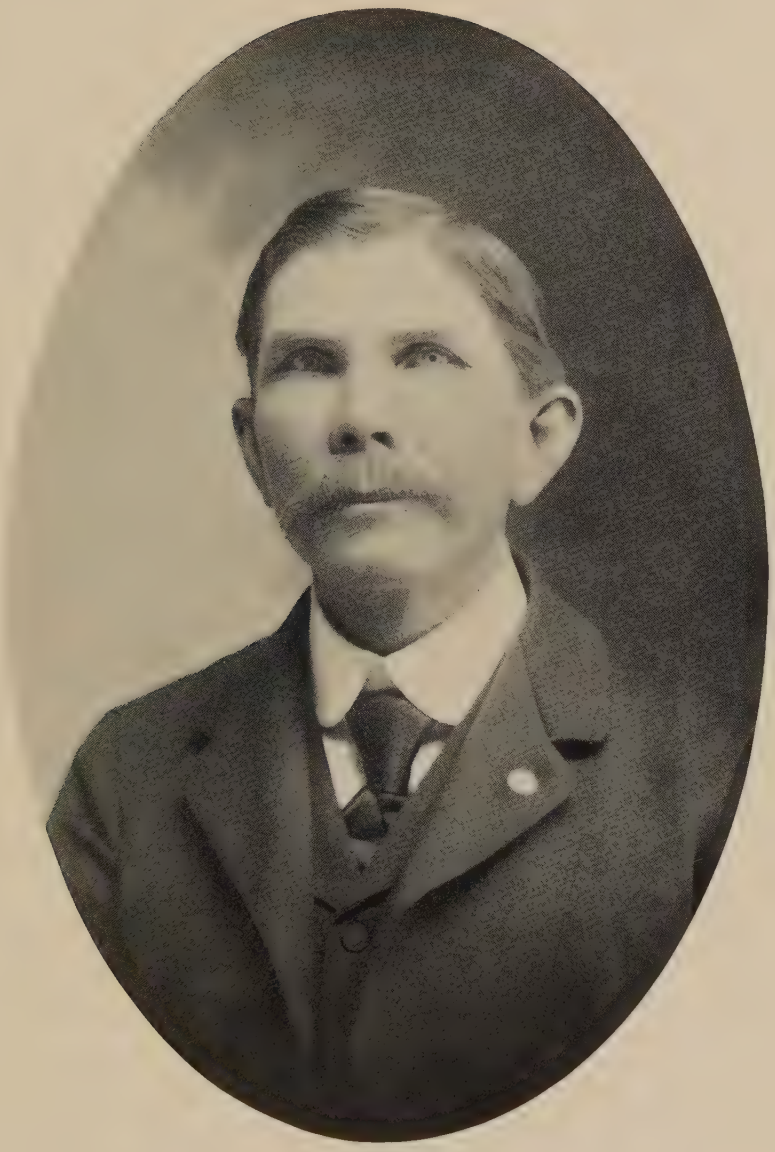
Mr. Allen was always interested in political matters and as a Republican was one of the leaders of his party in this county. He served as supervisor of Jasper township and for many years was on the school board of his township. He was a public spirited man and interested in all measures pertaining to the general welfare of his community. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and had attained to the commandery degrees. Personally, he was a man of essentially domestic tastes and was never happier than when surrounded by his family. No place on earth had for him so much fascination, or afforded him more comfort, than his own family and home circle. He was a true and loyal citizen and upright in all of his business relations. Benevolent in spirit, seeking to aid the needy in whatever way he could, he was a man universally beloved by everyone who knew him.

DAVID W. TWAY.

The career of the late David W. Tway presents many interesting lessons which should be an inspiration to the coming generation of Fayette county. It is not possible to go into the details of his early life, but it is enough to say that it was filled with hard and laborious work. For many years he occupied a prominent place in the affairs of his community and no one took a more active part in its civic life. That he did his part well and nobly cannot be gainsaid, and, though he has passed away, yet his deeds speak for him and his wholesome influence will be felt in the community for many years.

David W. Tway, the son of John and Elizabeth (McMillan) Tway, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, January 29, 1856, and died here September 19, 1905. He was always a farmer and left at his death one hundred and twelve acres, which was owned before him by his father, including a splendid house and well kept place.

Mr. Tway was married November 22, 1883, to Mary C. Stuthard, the daughter of Isaac and Anna (Law) Stuthard. To this union were born two children, Ida B. and Besse. Ida is the wife of Eben Thomas and Besse is the wife of Stanley Little. Ida B. was a student at Oxford College for some



DAVID W. TWAY

time and later taught school for eight years before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Little have one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

Mrs. Tway's father was a native of Fayette county and died at the early age of thirty-one, leaving his widow with five children, Perry, Mary C., Ella and two who died in early childhood. Perry, who is deceased, married Lavina Badger and had five children, Leroy, Ida, Essie, David and Fay. Of these five children, Leroy and Ida are married. Leroy married Sallie Bowsher and has four children, Nina, Irvin, Manuel and Leroy, deceased. Ida is the widow of Clarence Wissler. The mother of Mrs. Tway was the daughter of Marmaduke and Mary (Watson) Law, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent.

Mr. Tway was a charter member of the Grange at Madison Mills and was very much interested in its early growth. He was a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and had passed all of the chairs in his local lodge. Mr. Tway was devoted to his family and was never happier than when seated by his own fireside. As a public spirited citizen he was in hearty sympathy with all movements which had for their purpose the betterment of the life of the community in which he lived. There was that in his career which made him loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact and no man of his day was held in higher esteem.

GEORGE F. SIEMON.

In the year 1873 a small lad of eleven years of age started out to seek his fortune in Pike county, Ohio, and that he has succeeded in a remarkable manner is shown by his farm of two hundred and twenty acres which he now owns in Marion township, Fayette county, Ohio. It was at this tender age that George F. Siemon began his struggle alone and today there is not a more highly respected citizen in Fayette county. He has not won his success without hard and consecutive work and well merits a place among the self made citizens of his county.

George F. Siemon, the son of John Adams and Anna C. (Bahn) Siemon, was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1862. His father was a native of Germany and came to America when a young man, locating in Pike county near Waverly. Moses Siemon, the father of John A., never left his native land and lived all of his days in Germany. John A. Siemon was twice married.

By his first marriage there were born five children, and to the second marriage were born seven children. The subject was the third son of the second marriage.

George F. Siemon was educated in the schools of Jackson township, Pike county, Ohio, although his education was necessarily very limited owing to the fact that he had to leave school at the age of eleven to work. At this early age he started to work for the farmers in his immediate vicinity. He grew up on the farm and was inured to the hardest kind of manual labor from a mere boy. He continued to work by the day until he was married and then rented land for twenty years near Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1910 he came to Fayette county and bought two hundred and twenty acres in Marion township where he is now living. He has worked for everything he has and is deserving of great credit for his success so attained. He has paid some attention to stock raising, but made most of his money in grain farming.

Mr. Siemon was married to Anna Elizabeth Young, the daughter of John V. and Catherine (Steinhour) Young. To this union there have been born four children, all of whom are now in school, Rena E., Nora C., Edna M. and Elsie L.

Mr. and Mrs. Siemon are devoted members of the German Reformed church and the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Siemon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, although he has never been an aspirant for any public office. Mr. Siemon is strictly a self-made man, who has made his own way from the bottom of the ladder. His clean and wholesome life and his high reputation for honesty and integrity have won for him the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES C. GLAZE.

The Glaze family have been residents of Fayette county, Ohio, since 1829, and during the eighty-five years which have elapsed since then they have taken a very prominent part in everything pertaining to the development of Marion township. Charles C. Glaze, whose history is here presented, is a worthy representative of this sterling family and has always so conducted himself as to merit the high esteem and admiration in which he is held by everyone who knows him.

Charles C. Glaze, the son of John C. and Mary J. (Smith) Glaze, was born September 16, 1862, on his father's farm in this township. John C.

Glaze was born December 17, 1827, in Ross county, this state, and is the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Core) Glaze. Benjamin Glaze was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1805, and was the son of George and Catherine Glaze, who emigrated from Pendleton county, Virginia, to Ross county, Ohio, in 1818, and thence to Union township, Fayette county, near Bloomingburg, the year following. Benjamin Glaze was the founder of the United Brethren church in Marion, and his life was that of a pure Christian, his generosity becoming proverbial. His death occurred August 21, 1862, and that of his wife, Sarah (Core) Glaze, occurred August 6, 1864.

John C. Glaze was married January 9, 1853, to Mary Smith, the daughter of Edward Smith and wife, of Union township. Mary Smith was born June 2, 1832. John C. Glaze and wife were the parents of three children: Jesse B., born May 27, 1855; Edward A., born October 25, 1858, and Charles, whose history is here recorded.

Charles C. Glaze received his education in the Glaze school, and early in life decided to follow the occupation which had made his father so successful. He worked at home until his marriage, and then purchased a farm of one hundred and seven acres in Marion township, which is situated about ten miles northeast of the county seat.

Mr. Glaze was married on the 24th day of March, 1896, to Minnie Foreman, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Beatty) Foreman, and to this union has been born one daughter, Essie, who is attending school.

Henry Foreman, a retired farmer now living in Bloomingburg, Ohio, was born December 2, 1831, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, the son of James and Eliza (Allen) Foreman. James Foreman was born in Virginia, and came to Kentucky with his parents when but five years of age. James Foreman and wife were the parents of three sons, John, Aaron and Joseph.

Henry Foreman was married four times. His first wife was Mary Bowman, by whom were born two children, Emma and Clara. The second wife was Mary Beatty, and to this union three children were born, Elizabeth, deceased, Harry and Minnie. Harry married Maud Smith, and has three children, Catherine, Elsie and Mary. The third marriage of Mr. Foreman was to Sarah Vesey, and the fourth marriage was to Sally Evans.

C. C. Glaze is a Democrat in politics, and has always been interested in local political affairs. At the present time he is serving as a member of the school board of Marion township. He is a man of high ideals and takes an interest in everything which pertains to the general advancement of the locality in which he lives, thereby winning the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens.

CAPT. O. E. HARDWAY.

One of the prominent men of Fayette county is Capt. O. E. Hardway, a captain in the Ohio National Guard and a prosperous farmer of Union township, where he was born. A man of broad education and military training, he has applied himself to the profession of farming with a zeal which has been attended with success. Although a comparatively young man, yet he has accumulated a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and while primarily engaged in advancing his own material interests, he has nevertheless taken an active part in the life of his county and state. He served in the Spanish-American War in 1898 and was first duty sergeant in Company E, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Porto Rico campaign.

O. E. Hardway, the son of William and Margaret (Nebbergall) Hardway, was born March 15, 1877, in Union township. His father, the son of John Hardway, was a native of Nicholas county, West Virginia, as were the Nebbergall family. Rebecca Hughes, the mother of Margaret Nebbergall, located in Fayette county in its early history, and is now buried at the Sugar Grove cemetery. William Hardway and wife reared two children, Capt. O. E., and Emma, who died at the age of sixteen.

Captain Hardway received a good common school education and then entered the Ohio Northern Normal School at Ada, where, in addition to his classical studies, he took the full course in military training. After leaving the normal school he returned to the farm and has lived there ever since with the exception of the time which he has spent with the National Guard.

Captain Hardway enlisted in Company E, Ohio National Guard, August 20, 1895, as a private, and was made a corporal on July 29, 1896. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant December 4, 1896, and on April 25, 1898, enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Regiment as first duty sergeant. On October 27, 1913, he was elected captain of Company M, Fourth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, and has been since serving in that capacity.

Captain Hardway has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres two and one-half miles from Washington C. H., where he raises all of the crops common to this section of the state, and also engages in the breeding and raising of live stock. His farm is well improved and is equipped with all of the latest machinery for successful farming, so that he is thus enabled to get results from his efforts.

Captain Hardway was married November 28, 1900, to Anna Mae Are-

hart, the daughter of Amaljah L. and Mary (Taylor) Arehart, and to this union has been born one son, Leo Emmett.

Politically, Captain Hardway is independent, while, religiously, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Fayette Lodge No. 107, Fayette Chapter No. 103, Royal Arch Masons, and Fayette Council No. 100, Royal and Select Masters; he also belongs to Confidence Lodge No. 265, Knights of Pythias.

FRANK E. HAINES.

It is pleasing to record the careers of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to positions of responsibility and trust in their respective communities. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their places of residence, build monuments for themselves more enduring than marble or granite shaft. Such a man is Frank E. Haines, who, starting in life at the foot of the ladder, has so managed his affairs as to become one of the most substantial farmers of Union township.

Frank E. Haines, the son of Mahlon, Jr., and Clara E. (Chalfont) Haines, was born January 23, 1867, in Highland county, Ohio. His father, who was the son of Mahlon and Lavina (Cooper) Haines, was born in Fayette county, growing to manhood in this county and then settled in Highland county, this state, after his marriage. Mahlon Haines, Sr., was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1796, and was one of the first white children who was born within the present state of Ohio. He brought his family to Fayette county early in its history and lived in one house for more than sixty years. He is buried at the Pleasant Hill cemetery. Mahlon Haines, Jr., and wife reared a family of seven children: Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, of Highland county; Frank E., whose history is here recorded; Mrs. Anna Fishback, of Green township, this county; Austin, of Highland county, this state; Claude, of Union township, this county; Marcus, of Highland county; Mrs. Mary Shimp, of Ross county, Ohio.

Frank E. Haines attended the district schools of Highland county during his boyhood days and remained at home assisting with the work on the farm until he reached his majority, after which he worked by the month for farmers in Highland county. In 1899 he came to this county and purchased his

present farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres in Union township about three miles from the county seat. Since acquiring this farm he has placed many extensive improvements upon it in the way of buildings, fencing and drainage. He is a skillful and careful farmer and so rotates his crops as to maintain his farm at its highest efficiency.

Mr. Haines was married October 19, 1891, to Augusta L. Cockerell, and to this union have been born three children, Iva, Juanita and Beotta. Iva is a graduate of the Washington C. H. high school, while the other two daughters are still in attendance in the high school.

Politically, Mr. Haines is a Republican and has always been active in local affairs. At the present time he is a member of the school board of Union township and gives the office his conscientious attention. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Haines is a class leader in the church and gives his hearty support to all of the various enterprises with which the church is identified. Mr. Haines is a man who would win his way in any locality where he might locate, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, and with the upright principles he has always maintained he would have been successful wherever fate might have placed him. His career is that of the self-made man, and such has been his conduct at all times that he well merits the hearty commendation which his neighbors and friends have always accorded him.

ALCESTER LUCAS.

One of the representative and public-spirited citizens of Fayette county is the well known gentleman whose name appears above. He has made his influence felt for good in his community in Union township, being a man of sterling worth whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the community in which he resides and whose efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men. The well regulated life he has led, thereby gaining the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens, entitles him to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present volume.

Alcester Lucas, who is putting the best of his ability into the successful raising of hogs on his one-hundred-acre farm in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, is a native of this same county, born on March 24, 1861, on the

old Dewitt farm. He is the son of W. M. and Jeanette (White) Lucas, the former of whom was born in Ross county, this state, and was brought to this county by his parents while still a small boy. Practically his entire life has been passed in this county as he received his education mostly in the local schools, later being engaged in farming in this same locality. W. M. Lucas is the son of Richard Lucas, one of the pioneers of this section. When he obtained his farm it was covered with virgin forest and he set about the laborious task of clearing the land and winning a home for his family. In all of this he was eminently successful, being regarded as one of the leading men of his day in this section.

The subject was the eldest of a family of eight children, the others being Sherman, Clara, Lela, Sina, Cora, Jesse and Orbin. When a lad he attended the Stewart school, receiving a good practical education, and during his school days he assisted the father with the work of the farm during all his spare time. After leaving school, he worked for three years in Washington C. H., later devoting his entire time and attention to farming. In the spring of 1913 he again returned to the farm, after having spent three years in the butcher business. It is now his desire to devote all his time to raising hogs for the market and in this venture he gives every indication of attaining most gratifying success. His farm, located on the Bogges road, is admirably adapted for this branch of business.

In February, 1887, Mr. Lucas was united in marriage with Leota Jane Snyder, daughter of William and Harriett (Lease) Snyder, born in this county in 1864. Her education was obtained mainly in the schools of Washington C. H., her entire life having been passed within the borders of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are the parents of four children, two of whom, Ona and Lona, twin daughters, are deceased. Walter, the oldest son, married Gale Margaret Brown and has one child, Helen. William, the youngest son, still remains at home with the parents, attending school.

Politically, Mr. Lucas is identified with the Republican party and has long been known as one of its most active members in this locality. He is at present serving Union township as trustee and for a number of years was a member of the school board. He is known as a public-spirited man, being anxious to promote the welfare of the neighborhood along social, moral, material and educational lines and is willing to back up his theories by active service if need be. While not a member of any church organization, Mr. Lucas' excellent principles of life are founded on the teachings of same and he gives both moral and financial support to the various church societies. Mr.

Lucas has during his life time shown himself worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. His life has been filled with activity and his efforts have secured for him a conspicuous and honorable place among the citizens of the community. His integrity and unpretending bearing have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens and his influence has always been exerted in the interest of the best things of life.

EVAN LEWIS JANES.

One of the best remembered citizens of the past generation in Fayette county was the late Evan Lewis Janes, a gallant soldier of the Civil War and a life-long resident of this county. Certainly it may be said that he was a man of strong and active sympathy, with a warm and ardent feeling for his fellow men, and these excellent characteristics unconsciously drew him an unusual number of devoted friends upon whom he could always rely and who revere his memory now that he has passed from earthly things. He ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who knew him because of his friendly manner and interest in public affairs and upright living.

Evan Lewis Janes was born in this county December 7, 1840, and died on his farm adjoining Jeffersonville, October 10, 1906. He was the son of William P. and Mary (Mock) Janes, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. His parents were married in this county about 1829 and reared a family of thirteen children, Marjorie, Joanna, Abel H., John W., Douglas, Oliver, Eldora, Clara, Rosetta, Evan L., Sarah, Olivet and Mary.

Evan L. Janes was given such education as was afforded by the common schools of his home neighborhood and, with the exception of three years' service in the Civil War, lived upon the farm where he was born all of his days. He enlisted August 7, 1862, in Company C, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was finally mustered out June 21, 1865. His regiment participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War and he was ever found faithful when duty called. Immediately after the close of the war he returned to this county and began farming and continued in agricultural pursuits until his death.

Mr. Janes was a life-long Republican in politics and was frequently honored by his party with positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected township trustee in 1878, and served in this capacity for two terms. He was also county commissioner for three terms, or for over nine years, and was infirmary director of the county. He was always actively interested

EVAN L. JANES

in the educational matters of the county and served on the school board of his township for many years, during which time he favored every measure which he felt would benefit the schools in any way. In all of these official positions he administered his duties in an efficient and conscientious manner and rendered satisfactory service, not only to his party, but to all citizens, irrespective of their political affiliations.

Mr. Janes was married March 17, 1870, to Margaret Squier, the daughter of Nathaniel and Elanore (Allen) Squier, early pioneers of this county. Nathaniel Squier was the son of William and Sarah (Caldwell) Squier, and he and his wife reared a family of ten children: Amanda, Justice, James, William, Madison, Jane, Sarah E., Margarette, Marabah Anna and Martha. Mr. James and wife were the parents of two children, Harry L. and Grace G. Harry L. married Nina Rease, and has two children, Robert L. and Janet; Grace G. is the wife of Frank E. Wilson, and has one daughter, Janice Margaret.

Mr. Janes assisted in the organization of the Grand Army post at Jeffersonville, and in view of his distinguished services in the Civil War the post was named for him. For many years he was the post commander, and while in this position was active in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are his wife and children. Mr. Janes was genial and social by nature and the simplicity and cordiality of his manners invited friendship. Hospitable by nature, he was cordially responsive to all social claims and his home was attractive to all who were numbered among his friends. The death of such a man is a great loss, not alone to his intimate associates, but the people of the community always feel a sense of a distinct personal bereavement. He left to his family the rich memory of an unstained name and to the county where he spent his entire life he left the record and example of a long and well-spent life.

JESSE B. LININGER.

The farming land of Fayette county, Ohio, ranks with the best of that state, and its farmers are as progressive and up-to-date in their methods of agriculture as those in any part of the United States. Fayette county is essentially an agricultural county. It has no mining industries and comparatively little manufacturing. The farmers of this county produce more than three millions of dollars' worth of products each year, and as a result

more than half of the farms operated by owners are free from mortgage encumbrances of any kind. One of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Marion township is Jesse Lininger, who is the renter of his father's farm of two hundred acres of fine land on the Circleville pike. He is a man who has not only been actively engaged in agriculture during all of his life, but has also been deeply interested in the civic life of his community as well, and at the present time is filling the responsible position of township trustee.

Jesse B. Lininger, the son of Michael and Adeline (Holloway) Lininger, was born in Ross county, this state, near Austin, October 6, 1874. Michael Lininger is the son of William and Catherine (Hyer) Lininger, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Ross county, Ohio, where they located about 1812. Michael Lininger located in Fayette county several years ago, and is now living the retired life of a farmer in New Holland, Marion township, this county. Michael Lininger and wife were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are still living: John, Mrs. Mary Noble, Mrs. Lida Britton, Mrs. Jennie Chaffin, Jesse, Charles, Russell, Ernest, Mrs. Catherine Campbell and Mrs. Bertha Campbell. The two deceased children are William and Etta.

Jesse Lininger received part of his education in the schools of Ross county and completed his schooling in the Fayette county schools. He remained on the home farm until he was married at the age of twenty-six, and then bought his present farm of two hundred acres, on which he has since resided. His farm is well improved in every respect, and by close attention to his interests Mr. Lininger has brought it to a high state of productivity and has the satisfaction of seeing it yield satisfactory returns year by year.

Mr. Lininger was married January 4, 1900, to Bertha Ward, the daughter of Willard and Anna (Myers) Ward. Mr. Ward came from Fairfield county, this state, and located in Fayette county several years ago. He and his wife reared a family of ten children, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Nellie Andrews, Mrs. Bessie Lininger, Mrs. Bertha Lininger, Henry, Mrs. Mary Hartley, Fred, Durbin, Robert, Charles and Sadie. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lininger, Gladys and Forrest.

Politically, Mr. Lininger is affiliated with the Republican party and has always taken an abiding interest in political matters, particularly those concerning local affairs. His party nominated him for the position of trustee of Marion township, a fact which speaks well for his general standing as a citizen. He was subsequently elected to this official position and is now filling the office in a manner which indicates that he is a man of ability. Mr. Lininger is a man of strong character and always takes his stand on the right

side of all questions concerning the welfare of his community. By so doing he has earned the esteem of his fellow citizens to a marked degree and merits inclusion among the representative men of his township and county.

JOHN E. DEWITT.

The life of the twentieth-century farmer has been freed from most of the hardships which faced the farmer of a half century ago. The introduction of labor-saving machinery has brought about a remarkable change in agricultural methods and the farmer is now enjoying a life of comparative ease when compared to what his forefathers had to contend with. Not only has the use of machinery revolutionized farming, but the telephone, rural mail service and automobile have put him in a position to participate in city life as never before. One of Fayette county's farmers who is thoroughly enjoying life is John E. Dewitt, of Union township, a man who has been identified with the history of this county for nearly sixty years.

John E. DeWitt, the son of Peter Grim Worthington and Margaret (Beard) DeWitt, was born April 27, 1857, in Wayne township, in this county. His father was born in the same township and lived there all of his days. Peter G. W. DeWitt and wife reared a family of four children, Flem, Erastus, Mrs. Mary Kaylor and John E.

The Wayne township district schools gave John E. DeWitt all of his education. As a boy he worked on his father's farm during his summer vacations and when he left school he remained on the home farm helping his father. At the age of thirty he commenced renting land and shortly after bought his first farm in Wayne township. Before acquiring his present farm in Union township he owned farms in Marion and Madison townships. His present farm of sixty acres is located about three miles from the county seat on the Columbus road and is in a high state of cultivation. He does intensive farming and raises excellent crops of everything usually grown in this section of the state.

Mr. DeWitt was married December 23, 1890, to Sarah Stringfellow, the daughter of John and Jennie (Fannon) Stringfellow. His wife was a native of Ross county, Ohio. The Stringfellow family originally came from the state of Virginia. Mr. Stringfellow and wife were the parents of six children, John, Henry, Charles, Mary, Sarah, and Lulu B., deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt have been born two children, Mabel and Dwight. Mabel

received an excellent education and is now a public school teacher in this county. The son is now attending school in Washington C. H.

Politically, Mr. DeWitt is a Democrat, but has ever had any political ambitions. He has preferred to leave the cares of politics to others although he gives his unreserved support to all measures which promise to benefit his community in any way. He is a man of genial disposition and has a host of friends in the county where he has spent his whole career.

CLYDE COOK.

One of the younger agriculturists of Fayette county, Ohio, is Clyde Cook, who is the owner of one hundred and sixteen acres in Marion township and farms about three hundred acres of land altogether. He is a native of this county and has never been seized with the desire to forsake the county of his birth, believing that it presented as good opportunities for advancement as any other place he might find. The success which has followed his efforts indicates that he was not mistaken in resolving to remain in this county. Although still a young man, he has so impressed his individuality upon the citizens of his township that he has been elected trustee of Marion township, and is now filling that responsible position with honor to himself and credit to the citizens who elected him. The best citizens are those who take an active part in the civic life and for this reason Mr. Cook is eminently entitled to representation in this history of his county.

Clyde Cook, the son of Jacob and Letitia (Britton) Cook, was born in Union township, this county, on the old Clifton farm, July 23, 1882. He has one sister living, who married Roy Garrison and has three children, Louise, Ruth and Ralph. The other three children born were Clarence and Charley, both deceased, and one who died in infancy.

The education of Mr. Cook was received in the Durham and North Star schools in this county, finishing his educational training at the latter place. He remained at home until he was nearly twenty-two years of age, and then began farming for himself. After his marriage he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixteen acres, on which he has since been living. As a farmer he ranks among the best of his county and township and keeps fully abreast of the latest advances made in agricultural lines, thereby securing the maximum results from his efforts.

Mr. Cook was married December 13, 1906, to Margaret Scheonholtz, the

daughter of Henry and Jennie (Alexander) Scheonholtz. Mr. Schoenholtz was born in Ross county, Ohio, the son of Henry and Sarah (Wasson) Schoenholtz, natives of Germany. Mrs. Cook has two sisters, Mrs. Ethel Dawson, Marie, at home, and one brother, Teemon. Mr. Cook and his wife have two children, Hazel and Frank.

Politically, Mr. Cook is a Democrat, but has always been interested in local politics, and at the present time is serving as trustee of Marion township, giving his fellow citizens careful and conscientious service. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Cook is essentially a self-made man and has attained his success solely through his own efforts. His life strikingly exemplifies what can be accomplished by a man of energy when his plans are wisely laid and his actions governed by right principles. Successful in everything which he has undertaken, respected in social life, he has always discharged his duties in a manner becoming an intelligent, liberal-minded citizen of the community, and has therefore earned the good will and regard of all who know him.

JOHN LININGER.

A self-made farmer and stock raiser of Marion township, Fayette county, Ohio, is John Lininger, who, by his own efforts, has accumulated a farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres. Although not a native of this county, yet practically all of his life has been spent within its limits. By the exercise of those qualities of perseverance, economy and business integrity, he has achieved a success which stamps him as a man of more than ordinary ability. His entire life has been spent in agricultural pursuits and his success is the result of consecutive effort, well planned and thoroughly worked out.

John Lininger, the son of Michael and Adeline (Holloway) Lininger, was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 25, 1862. His father was a native of Ross county, this state, and is a son of William and Catherine (Hyre) Lininger, William Lininger being a native of Virginia. William Lininger was the son of Fred and Eva Lininger, also natives of Virginia. Twelve children were born to Michael Lininger and wife: John, Mary, Etta, Lida, William, Jennie, Jesse, Charles, Russell, Ernest, Kate and Bertha. Of these children two, Etta and William, are deceased, and two others, Jesse and Charles, are represented by biographies in this volume.

John Lininger was educated in the district schools of Ross county, and

remained at home until his marriage, and then began life for himself by renting land in Fayette county, where he had come with his parents when a boy, and later he bought a farm and has since added to it until now he has three hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Marion township, where he now resides. Most of his attention is given to the raising of a high grade of live stock, in which line of activity he has been very successful. He is a reader of the best agricultural literature, and in this way keeps in close touch with the latest advances in agricultural science, putting to practical use whatever will result to his advantage.

Mr. Lininger was married January 23, 1890, to Ida Rowe, the daughter of Abraham and Emma (Johnson) Rowe, and to this union has been born one son, Charles, who is now attending school in his home neighborhood. Mrs. Lininger died January 1, 1898, and Mr. Lininger married, April 18, 1900, Flora Posey, the daughter of P. C. and Ella F. Posey, of Williamsport, Ohio. Mrs. Lininger was a graduate of the Williamsport high school and taught in Pickaway county school two years before her marriage.

The Republican party has received the undivided support of Mr. Lininger and in its councils he has always taken a prominent part. Although he has always been busy with his agricultural interests, yet he has found time to devote to the civic life of his community and at the present time is serving as a school director. He is a man with whom everyone likes to associate, due to his kindly manner and genial disposition.

LUTHER G. COCKERILL.

Among the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers of Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. This family name is one which is associated with the earliest history of this county and the bearers of this name have ever been among the leading citizens of this locality. Mr. Cockerill resides on his farm of two hundred and ten acres of land, splendidly located on the Greenfield pike about three miles from Washington C. H. He also owns one hundred and sixty-one acres located just south of his home place and his entire possessions bear ready witness to his progressive agricultural method and his business ability.

Luther G. Cockerill first saw the light of day on November 20, 1873, in Perry township, this county, being the son of Jacob S. and Hannah (Limes)

Cockerill. Jacob Cockerill was also a native of Perry township, born in 1839, the son of Thomas and Sylvitha (Cochran) Cockerill. Thomas was born in 1812 or 1813 and was one of the first white children born in the state of Ohio. Luther, the immediate subject of this sketch, was one of a family of ten children, being the fifth in the order of birth. The others are: Oney, who became the wife of John King; Settie, Mrs. Patton; Augusta, Mrs. Haines; Elmer, who resides on the family home place in Perry township; Walter; Fletcher, deceased; Laura, Mrs. Rodgers; Daisy, and Ernest, also a resident of Perry township.

Mr. Cockerill received his elementary education in the district schools near the home in Perry township, later taking a more advanced couse in the university at Ada, Ohio. From the time he was a small boy, and later on during vacation periods, he assisted the father in the work about the home farm and in this way early acquired a practical knowledge of agriculture. After finishing his schooling and desiring to start out in life for himself, he rented a tract of land from his father, which he tilled for two years. About that time he was married and for nine years after marriage he rented land from his father-in-law, Marion Parrott. His first purchase consisted of one hundred and forty-eight acres, which he so managed as to make it pay for itself in a remarkably short time. Mr. Cockerill has the reputation of being one of the best farmers of the community and in the conduct of his business he employs only such methods as have been approved by long usage or by experiments along scientific lines. He has attained a most gratifying degree of success, quite commensurate with the thought and energy he has brought to bear in his undertaking.

On November 12, 1899, Mr. Cockerill was united in marriage with Maud McVey-Parrott, daughter of Irvin and Alsina (Zimmerman) McVey and legally adopted daughter of Marion and Hulda (Wright) Parrott. Her own parents were farmers of this county and the father saw active service during the Civil War, being a member of the Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They were the parents of ten children, Mrs. Cockerill being the youngest of the family. Ida, the eldest, is dead; Ina is Mrs. Hyman DeBruin; Turner resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Minnie is Mrs. Charles Shaw; May is deceased; William resides in St. Joseph, Missouri, as does also Grant; Frank has long been a resident of Iowa and Charles is located at Dallas, Texas. When Mrs. Cockerill was only one year old the mother of this large and growing family died and one year later the father passed into the great beyond. This left their large family entirely on their own resources, most

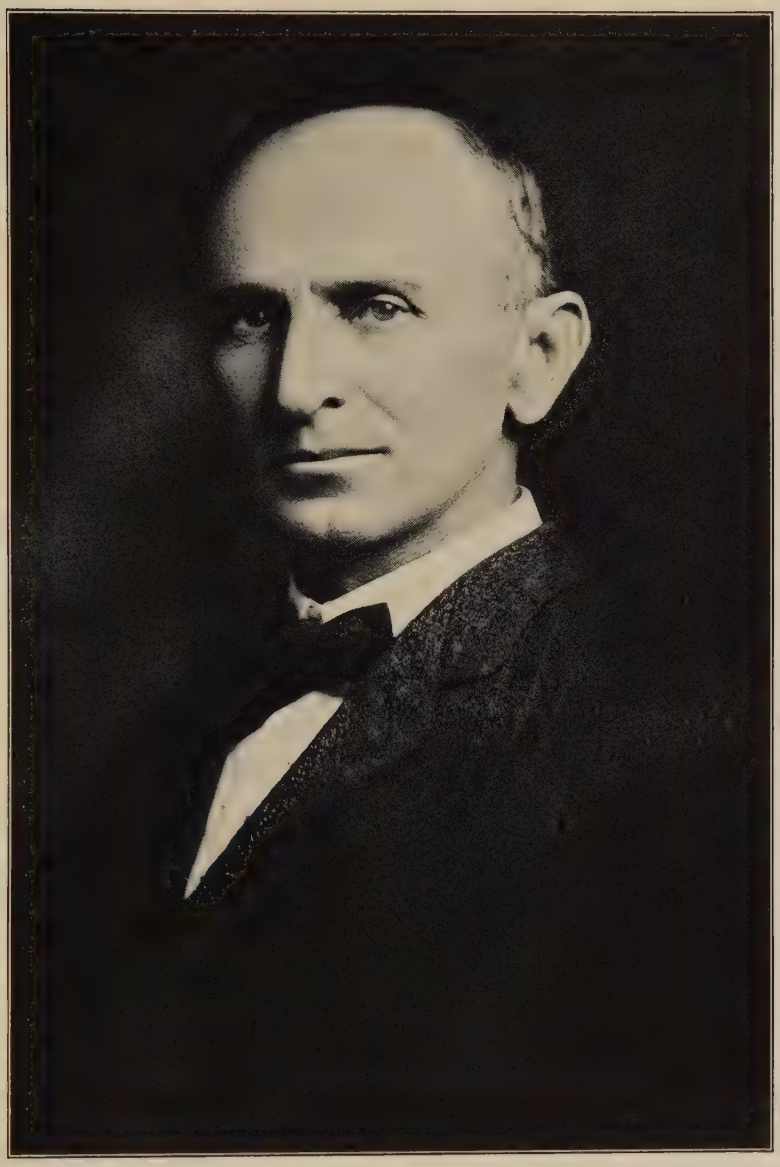
of them being of a helpless age, and in this way the children became scattered practically all over the country. Mrs. Cockerill, the baby of the family, found a place in the hearts and home of Marion Parrott and was reared as their own child.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cockerill have been born six children, Anna G., Ruth Irene, Jacob Marion, Irvin Perry, Charles Luther and Walter Herman, the oldest of whom and a little son, Irvin Perry, have been removed from the home by death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cockerill are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are among those most actively interested in forwarding the work of that organization. Politically, Mr. Cockerill gives stanch support to the Republican party and he takes a deep and intelligent interest in all public questions, though not in any sense a seeker after public office. Mr. Cockerill can honestly claim all the honor accorded him for what he has accomplished, for he has won his own way and is now one of the substantial men of the community as a result of his close application to business and his persistency. He is well known throughout the county and has a host of warm friends, for his life has been honorable in every respect.

MARTIN LUTHER DICKEY.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, is the record of the well-known agriculturist and stock raiser whose name heads this brief sketch, than whom a more popular or whole-souled man it would be difficult to find within the limits of Fayette county, where his entire life has been passed and where he has labored not only for his own individual advancement and that of his immediate family, but also for the improvement of the entire community, whose interests he has ever at heart.

Luther Dickey, owner of eighty-five acres of excellent land and now living in practical retirement after a busy life, was born on October 31, 1855, in this county, on the old Peterson farm in Madison township. He is a son of the Rev. John Parson Alexander Dickey and Hannah Caroline (Peterson) Dickey, the latter of whom was born on June 4, 1828. The Rev. John Dickey was a native of this state, born near South Salem, in Ross county, on May 4, 1828, the son of Alexander and Jane (Henry) Dickey. When a youth he attended the schools of Ross county, such as they were in that



MARTIN L. DICKEY

day, later receiving a higher education at the old academy in South Salem. He was a minister of the Presbyterian church and was accounted a well educated man, having been an earnest student throughout his life. He was a man of broad sympathies and kindly heart whose influence for the better things of life was far-reaching. To him and his good wife was born a family of six children, the subject being the second of the family, and he and his brother John are the sole surviving members thereof. Those who have passed from this life are Jennie, Hattie, Nellie and Edith. Hattie died in Delaware while attending college and is buried in Bloomingburg. Nellie's first husband was Charles Sturgeon, by whom she became the mother of four children, Marie, Edith, Ephraim and Josephine. Her second husband was Charles McQuay and by him she had one son, Forrest. This family of children were young at the beginning of the Civil War, but in spite of that fact the Rev. John Dickey felt constrained to join the forces fighting for the preservation of the Union and, with that thought in mind, marched to the front as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Previous to going to the front, the family had moved to this county, but during the absence of the husband and father they returned to their former home in Ross county. After the close of the war and the return of the Reverend Dickey, the family again came to this county, where they continued to make their home.

Luther Dickey first attended the schools of this county and later those of Ross county while his father was in the army, finishing his studies at Bloomingburg. He was an ambitious young man and was most devoted to his books, his desire being to become a teacher. He succeeded so well that when but sixteen years of age he was placed in charge of one of the schools of this county. From his early boyhood he had been familiar with the work about a farm and by the time he was twenty-one years old he had decided that agriculture and not school teaching would be his life vocation. To that end he commenced renting land for farming purposes, his first venture being on the old Peterson farm, and in that line of work he has been ever since engaged. While he owns but eighty-five acres, he, in company with his son Ernest, manages about three hundred acres, a great deal of their effort being expended on the raising of live stock. As a producer of hogs, Mr. Dickey has an enviable reputation and has had for many years. While he has very largely given over the management of the business to his son and calls himself retired, he still is closely connected with every phase of his business.

In politics, Mr. Dickey is a Democrat, keenly interested in party affairs, although he has never aspired to public office for himself. However, for a time he was a school director, filling his chair with satisfaction to all concerned. His fraternal affiliation is with the Modern Woodmen of America and he is also one of the foremost Grangers of this section.

Mr. Dickey chose as his wife Eliza A. Larrimer, with whom he was united in matrimony on March 10, 1880. She is a daughter of John and Esther (Edward) Larrimer and was born in Paint township, Fayette county. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey are considered amongst the foremost citizens of this district, both being anxious to advance in every way within their power the interests of their friends and neighbors. Into the home have come two children: Ernest, associated with the father and who lives in Bloomingburg. Ernest has one child, a son Max, his wife before her marriage being Bess Olinger. Albert William, the youngest son of the subject, is still attending school.

FRANK HUTSON.

A representative farmer and stock buyer of Marion township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Frank Hutson, who is known as one of the alert, progressive and successful agriculturists of his county. His whole career has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the years of his residence in the county where he was born have but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow citizens, owing to the clean and wholesome life he has led and the worthy example he sets to the younger generation. He is descended from a pioneer family of the county, a family which has always stood for righteous living. Although still a young man in years, he has already demonstrated his right to be included among the best farmers of his township, and it is safe to predict a prosperous future for him.

Frank Hutson, the son of Rufus and Emma (Vesey) Hutson, was born March 6, 1884, on the Nathan Vesey farm. His father was a native of Jeffersonville, Ohio, and was a lifelong farmer and prominent citizen of the community in which he lived. Rufus Hutson and wife were the parents of three children, Homer, Edward and Frank.

The district schools of the county were attended by Frank Hutson during his boyhood days, attending the Klever school and later the Fairview school in Wayne township. As a lad he assisted his father on the home farm during his minority and, marrying at the age of twenty-two years, at

once began the management of his father's farm. This he has been successfully operating for the past eight years with a success that shows that he is a man of ability and wise discretion. In addition to his regular farm duties, he is largely interested in the buying and selling of live stock, a venture whch has proven very profitable to him. His farm is well equipped with all of the latest machinery for scientific agriculture, and by keeping in close touch with the best agricultural literature of the day he secures the maximum results from his efforts.

Mr. Hutson was married October 10, 1906, to Jessie E. Thompson, the daughter of George and Ella Harley, and to this union has been born one daughter, Helen Elizabeth.

In the success of the Democratic party Mr. Hutson has always been much interested and, while favoring all measures tending towards good government, yet has never been active in political matters. He and his wife are faithful attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Hutson holds his membership in the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of essentially domestic tastes and is devoted to his home interests, taking an intelligent and personal interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community, and he is regarded as a man of high ideals and strength of character. He is a genial man, easily approachable and gives stability to the locality where he has chosen to live.

MARTIN PLYMIRE.

In so brief a sketch as this must of necessity be, the biographer finds it difficult to do justice to the career of a man who has led an active and busy life, who has attained a gratifying degree of success in his chosen vocation and at the same time attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. Peculiar interest attaches to the subject of this sketch in that he can well claim to be a self-made man, one who by his own efforts has raised himself from an humble beginning to one of the most prominent citizens of Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio.

Martin Plymire, who owns a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres located on the Palmer road four miles from Washington, was born near Sabina, this state, on December 4, 1852, being a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Plymire. The former was a native of Pennsylvania and, when not more than a boy, came to this county in company with several of his

brothers who came here to locate. He was the father of a family of ten children, namely: William, Mary (Mrs. Hage), Susan, Samuel and Philip who live in Sabina; Martin, the immediate subject of this sketch; Joshua, living at Goldsmith, Indiana; John W., David, and Ormind, deceased, who was the wife of John Marsh living near Sabina. She was the mother of three children, the eldest of whom was her son Ora, who married.

When a boy, Martin Plymire attended the school of the neighborhood, commonly known as the Locust Grove school. Here he received his elementary education, later attending Sabina high school. He fitted himself for a teacher and for four years was engaged as an instructor of youth. However, this profession was not entirely to his liking and inasmuch as his earliest training had been in the work that relates to a farm he soon turned his attention to agriculture and in that line has been eminently successful.

On July 13, 1876, Mr. Plymire was united in marriage with Sarah Coil, daughter of Elias and Mahala (Rankin) Coil, both of whom were early settlers of the county, having come from their native state of Virginia. The mother was one of the early and faithful members of the Sugar Creek church. To Mr. and Mrs. Plymire have been born four children, Mary E., Elmer and Cora, remaining at home, while Orvil, the youngest, married Osie Ford and lives on the farm. All of Mr. Plymire's children went when small to the Buck school, later attending at Camp View. The family is regarded as one of the leading ones of the community and its members are highly respected by a large circle of friends. Mr. Plymire carries on general farming and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of live stock, in which branch of agricultural work he is highly successful. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant church and are active in circles of the local organization. Politically, Mr. Plymire has always given his support to the Republican party and while never having been an aspirant to office, has always taken a quiet interest in the affairs of his chosen party. While giving himself primarily to forwarding the interests of himself and those nearest to him, he has ever borne in mind his duty to his fellow men and has always been counted upon in the front ranks of those desiring the best good for the community. Strong and quiet in his relations with his fellow men, he has made his presence felt in the community and has gained the good will of all those with whom he came in contact. His reputation among men for integrity and high character is something for which any man might worthily aspire. Consequently, his influence for good in the general life of the community is most potent and he is well deserving of the high esteem in which he is generally held.

HUGH SNIDER.

It is with pleasure that the biographer now calls attention to a brief sketch of the career of Hugh Snider, one of the oldest citizens of the county, who has lived in this locality for so many years that the history of his life is interwoven with a history of the county, with its progress from early pioneer days to the advanced improvements of the present age. Throughout his life, Mr. Snider has devoted his energies along agricultural lines, that honored vocation of man from the earliest ages and the one in which he is the most independent. As a usual thing, men of energy and thrift, of honorable and humane impulses, have been patrons of husbandry and the unhampered life of the farmer has a tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood.

Hugh Snider, who for a number of years has been living in retirement after a strenuous life passed in farming circles, was born on April 16, 1832, and on November 28, 1852, was united in marriage with Rebecca Marchant, who was born August 27, 1833, in Fayette county. Mr. Snider's place of birth was also Fayette county. To their union was born one child, their daughter Clara, who makes her home with her parents and is most capably managing the farm and its affairs. This place contains one hundred and three acres and is located on the Greenfield pike, just a short distance from the city of Washington C. H. The farm, which is known far and wide as The Maples, has a number of these beautiful trees scattered over its broad acres and the commodious eight-room brick house of an early day is almost hidden under these same lovely trees. Mr. and Mrs. Snider enjoy the distinction of being one of the oldest married couples within the bounds of the county, having celebrated their golden wedding in 1902.

Miss Clara, who so ably manages the home place and with such unselfish devotion watches over the declining years of her parents, received her education in the schools of the county and early took an intelligent interest in the work of the home place, which well fitted her for the duties and responsibilities which later years have brought her. The excellent condition of the farm today, all its buildings, etc., bear witness to her thoroughness and more than ordinary business ability. While not a member of any church, she takes a commendable interest in the progress of the affairs of all and is ever ready to lend assistance to any worthy cause. Miss Snider is a lady of many charming qualities and in the circles in which she moves she is held in high regard because of her high personal character and kindly dis-

position. She has proven herself a devoted daughter to the parents whose only child she is. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snider have spent so many years of their useful lives here they long since won the honor and esteem of all and now that they are quietly spending the eventide of life in the same locality, they have come into perhaps a finer degree of esteem than could be accorded those of lesser years of usefulness.

CLARENCE N. BAER.

One of the younger business men of Washington C. H. is Clarence N. Baer, the manager of the ice company in that city. His father before him was a business man and his son has inherited those qualities which go to make the successful man of affairs. Equipped with a college education and trained in business by his father, he has demonstrated his ability to handle business affairs in an able manner. He is an excellent manager and a man of sound judgment, foresight and progressive methods. He has that indomitable energy and unfailing optimism which are capable of winning the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens and has ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who have been associated with him.

Clarence N. Baer, the son of Louis and Charlotte R. (Naret) Baer, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, January 22, 1881. Louis Baer was the son of Abram and Emily (Henking) Baer, natives of Aarau, Switzerland, and Heidelberg, Germany, respectively, and was one of four children, the other three being Julius, Emma and Pauline.

Louis Baer was born in Verona, Italy, of German-Swiss parentage and grew up in canton Aarau, Switzerland, where he received a good education. He came to America before the Civil War, being twenty years of age at the time, and located at Gallipolis, Ohio. Shortly after coming to this country the Civil War opened and he enlisted in the Second Regiment of Ohio Heavy Artillery and served for nearly four years with distinction. After the close of the war he returned to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he became interested in the wholesale grocery business and operated a wholesale grocery in that city until 1885. In that year Louis Baer moved with his family to Washington C. H., where he was engaged in the same line of business for several years. He then moved to Cincinnati for the purpose of educating his children, at the same time disposing of his Washington C. H. wholesale interests and re-entering at Gallipolis the wholesale business as a silent partner. Afterward

he moved to Arkansas, where his death occurred in Little Rock in 1913, at the age of seventy-five. His widow, Charlotte R. Naret, of Buffalo, West Virginia, whom he had married while living at Gallipolis, Ohio, is still living and is now a resident of Hope, Arkansas. Louis and Charlotte (Naret) Baer married at the ages of thirty and twenty and reared a family of five children: Naret, who died at the age of ten; Carl J., of Little Rock, Arkansas; Marie Louise, of Hope, Arkansas; Clarence N., of Washington C. H., and one who died in infancy. The parents of Mrs. Louis Baer were Edward E. and Henrette B. (Pitrat) Naret, natives of France. The Pitrat family lived in Lyons, and the Narets were from Paris. Edward E. Naret met Miss Pitrat, after which they were married in Virginia, living together in Gallipolis and Buffalo, West Virginia, where he followed his profession of physician for over forty years. Doctor Naret and wife were the parents of four children, Charles C., Mrs. Julia N. Beard, Edward, and Charlotte R., the wife of Louis Baer.

Clarence N. Baer was four years of age when his parents left Gallipolis and located in Washington C. H. He spent his summers in Washington C. H., while he lived in Cincinnati with his parents during the winter, and in the schools of Cincinnati received his education. He graduated from a high school of Cincinnati, and later from Cincinnati University, after which he took a course in a business college in that city. After completing his studies in 1901 he became right of way agent for the American Telephone and Telegraph Companies, and worked with them until his marriage in 1906. After spending a year in the South, he returned to Washington C. H. with his young bride and became the manager of the Washington C. H. Ice Company, which had been organized in 1890 with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The present officers of the company are as follows: President, Louis Baer; vice-president, Carl J. Baer; secretary and treasurer, Clarence N. Baer, who is also acting as manager of the company. The capacity of the plant is thirty-five tons of ice per day, which is sufficient to supply the city in addition to various towns in the surrounding community.

Mr. Baer was married September 11, 1906, to Virginia Townsend, the daughter of Frank M. and Ann U. (Turner) Townsend, and to this union three children have been born, Townsend, Louis Naret and one who died in infancy, the first-born. Mrs. Baer was born in Cleveland, Ohio, her father being a native of the same city, while her mother was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. Her father died in 1911, at the age of fifty-three years, and her mother is still living. Frank M. Townsend had two children, Virginia

and Oscar E. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Baer were Oscar and Elizabeth (Martin) Townsend, while her maternal grandparents were Ewing Turner and Margaret Bartlet Turner.

Politically, Mr. Baer is identified with the Republican party, but has never been active in political matters. He and his wife and family are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

ABNER R. SWOPE.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still a matter for the future to determine. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the representative agriculturists of Fayette county, Ohio. For a number of years he directed his efforts toward the goal of success and by patient continuance in well doing succeeded in overcoming the obstacles with which his pathway was beset and is now living in comfortable retirement at Bloomingburg, enjoying the fruits of the labor of his earlier years.

A. R. Swope, whose farm is located about two and one-half miles northeast of Bloomingburg, on the Jones road, is a native of Fairfield county, this state, born near Amanda on December 21, 1840. He is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Lefever) Swope, whose marriage occurred in 1827. Thomas was born in Huntington, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of February, 1800, being the son of David and Mary (Cole) Swope. They were both natives of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, where their marriage took place, and then in the year 1802 they, with their respective families, all emigrated to Ohio, locating in Fairfield county. This was in the days of the early history of the state and was before it was admitted as a state to the Union.

The immediate subject was one of a family of twelve children, several of whom have passed into the great beyond. David and Jacob, the oldest two, are deceased, then follows Thomas; the subject is the fourth child in order of birth; Samuel, Felix, Margaret (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Sturgeon), Rebecca (Mrs. Wood), deceased, as are also Jane (Mrs. Ingman), Louisa (Mrs. Ashbrook) and Emma (Mrs. Peters).

Mr. Swope received his early education in the schools of Amanda township, Fairfield county, later attending the schools of Pleasantville (Ohio)

MR. AND MRS. ABNER R. SWOPE

for his more advanced studies. He assisted his father with the work about the home place, and in this manner early acquired careful training in those things which make farming a success. He remained under the paternal roof until twenty-four years of age, when he rented a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty acres and started out in life on his own responsibilities. He farmed that land for three years, living thereon in the meantime, and succeeded so well in his business venture that he then felt justified in making a purchase, and bought his first forty acres on which he took up his residence. There he remained until 1881, when he purchased the Alexander farm near Bloomingburg. This consisted of two hundred and fifty acres and at the time he acquired it he became a resident of this county, where he has since resided. He retained the Alexander farm but a short time, when he disposed of it and purchased the Jones farm, where he lived for the next twelve years, when he came within the radius of Bloomingburg and has lived here ever since. One hundred and fifty-three acres of his farm are located in Paint township and one hundred in Madison. It would be impossible in a sketch of this length to tell of the hardships and struggles of Mr. Swope's earlier career, but suffice it to say that each obstacle encountered only urged him on to a more determined effort and in the end he triumphed and is now regarded as one of the most successful farmers of this locality.

On November 1, 1866, Mr. Swope was united in marriage with Mary C. Murray, daughter of Evan and Margaret (Kiger) Murray, who were early pioneers of Fairfield county, this state, coming here from Virginia. Mrs. Swope's death occurred on February 28, 1913. She was a woman of many excellent traits of heart and mind who had endeared herself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, not only by the kindly interest she manifested in those about her, but also through her children by the impress her personality and careful training left upon their lives and characters. She was an earnest and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and she was laid to rest in Bloomingburg cemetery. She was the mother of six children. Frank, the eldest, was educated in the schools of Bloomingburg, early evinced a talent for business and for some time has been connected with the Adams Express Company, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian church and his fraternal affiliation is with the ancient order of Freemasonry, the Eastern Star, and the Modern Woodmen of America. William, who resides at Columbus, married Ada Squire and they have one child, Madison. Charles is practicing dentistry at Columbus. His earlier education was received at Bloomingburg and his special training in his chosen profession in a college

at Columbus. He married Dora Briggs, who has borne him two children, Bernice and Charles, Jr. Olive, the youngest of the family, remains in the home, while the parents had the misfortune to lose two of the children, Clay and Ellen.

Special honor is due Mr. Swope in that he was one of the faithful boys in blue who marched to the front in the early sixties, sworn to preserve the integrity of the union. He enlisted on May 2, 1864, as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment and served under Colonel Jackson in the division known as the Army of the Potomac. After the expiration of his service, he returned to his home and again took up the interests of life where he had laid them down at the nation's cry for help. Mr. Swope is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bloomingburg and does all within his power to further its interests. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party and, while interested in its affairs, has never found opportunity to devote much time to active work in same.

Mr. Swope possesses one of those sturdy characters which measure well up to the full standard of manhood, having proven throughout his life his faithfulness to any and all trusts imposed in him. He has ever been interested in advancing in every manner possible the social, moral and educational life of the community, bearing always in mind his responsibilities as a father and desiring for his children the best possible environment. Mr. Swope holds an enviable position in the hearts of his many friends and neighbors, surely a fitting tribute to one who has endeavored to live a correct and useful life.

RALPH ALLEN.

One of the younger farmers of Fayette county who is making a name for himself as a successful tiller of the soil is Ralph Allen, of Concord township. Starting out as a renter eleven years ago, he now rents his father's farm of two hundred and fourteen acres. He has already gained a comfortable position in life, which is proof that it is possible for the average man to do likewise. The chief difficulty with most men is the lack of definite plans or the lack of energy to carry out their plans after they are once made.

Ralph Allen, the son of James H. and Ellen (Rankin) Allen, was born May 7, 1881, in Milledgeville, Ohio. His father was born in West Lancaster, Ohio, the son of Ethan, a native of Vermont, and a soldier of the War of 1812. J. H. Allen and wife were the parents of four children:

Glenn, who married Emma Wilson; Ralph, with whom this narrative deals; Flora, single; Mabel, who married Arthur McCoy.

Ralph Allen attended the schools at Octa, Wabash and Buckeye in Fayette county and received a good common school education. This has been supplemented with wide reading since he left the school room, so that he is now well informed on all the main questions before the American people today. He began farming for himself immediately after his marriage and takes a commendable pride in keeping everything about the farm in good repair and has thus gained the reputation of being a careful and conscientious farmer. He raises all of the crops usually grown in this section of the state and gives a due share of his attention to the breeding of live stock.

Mr. Allen was married on New Year's day, 1903, to Mary Myrtle Stafford, the daughter of Charles and Mary (Johnson) Stafford. To this union has been born one son, Charles H., November 13, 1904. Fraternally, Mr. Allen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the encampment as well. He is a genial, affable and pleasant man to meet and is well deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held by his friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM E. STURGEON.

One of the prosperous farmers of Perry township, Fayette county, Ohio, who has never been seized with the desire to wander from his native county is William E. Sturgeon, who has spent his life of more than half a century on the farm where he was born. His whole career has been spent in agricultural pursuits with the exception of a short time when he was engaged in business in the county seat and his efforts have been rewarded with a success commensurate with his ability. His well directed energies in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests, and his sound judgment have brought him a success which speaks well for his efforts. At the same time he has borne his share of the burdens of his community and has always so conducted himself as to win the approbation of his fellow citizens.

William E. Sturgeon, the son of William and Mary Ann (Lease) Sturgeon, was born on the farm where he is now living in Perry township in February, 1858. His father was a native of Ross county, and is a son of Robert and Plube (Briggs) Sturgeon, natives of Virginia.

William E. Sturgeon attended the district schools of his home township and completed his education at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He then began to work for himself by renting land from his father, and with the exception of a short time when he was in the implement business in Washington C. H., he has remained on the farm where he was born. He now has a well improved farm of one hundred and fifty-six and one-half acres on the Sturgeon Mill road, about seven miles from Washington C. H. Here he raises excellent crops and gives a considerable amount of his attention to the breeding and raising of a high class of live stock.

Mr. Sturgeon was married in 1885 to Minnie J. Grove, the daughter of Christian and Nancy A. (Orr) Grove, and to this union have been born three children, Homer F., Maizie B. and George W. Homer F. married Essie Elliott and has two daughters, Mary and Catherine; George W. attended school at Delaware, Ohio, and Lebanon University, after completing the course in the common schools of his home township. He is living at home with his parents and assists his father on the home farm.

Mr. Sturgeon is a Republican in politics and takes an intelligent interest in all the current issues of the day, but he is not a partisan in any sense of the word. He reserves the right to cast his vote for the best men in local elections, for those whom he feels will best administer affairs in a satisfactory manner. The only official position which Mr. Sturgeon has ever held is that of school board director. He has lived a quiet and unostentatious life, devoting himself primarily to his home duties, and yet taking an interest in everything which affects the general welfare of his community.

HUGH W. BINEGAR.

One of the best remembered men of a past generation in Fayette county, Ohio, is H. W. Binegar, who spent his whole career of fifty-five years within this county and in the township where he was born. He possessed great simplicity, purity and humility of character. He had convictions, yet was careful and patient in coming to conclusions, but when he finally made up his mind as to the course he wanted to pursue nothing could swerve him from what he considered his duty. A busy man, interested in his daily tasks, yet he was never too busy or too absorbed in his temporal affairs to give time and thought to the service of his church, which, with his home, lay close upon his heart. He had the faculty of becoming interested in the daily affairs of

the people about him and when one met him he felt at once that Mr. Binegar was genuinely sympathetic. As a citizen he was easily among the foremost. Any movement which had for its object the betterment of his home city met with his hearty support. He was always courteous and those who differed with him admired his fairness and his open-hearted honesty.

The late H. W. Binegar was born in Perry township October 27, 1858, and died on his home farm in the same township April 23, 1913. He was the son of John and Frances (Fishback) Binegar, natives of Virginia and early settlers in this county. John Binegar and wife were the parents of seven children, only three of whom are now living, Margaret, Matilda and Nettie. H. W. and three who died in infancy have passed to that better world.

H. W. Binegar received his education in the schools of New Martinsburg, Perry township, and commenced farming at the age of eighteen. That he was remarkably successful is shown by the fact that at the time of his death he was the owner of a finely improved farm of three hundred acres in Perry township.

Mr. Binegar was married January 15, 1885, to Sarah E. Black, the daughter of Jacob and Christine (Sprinkle) Black. Jacob Black came from Kentucky with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Snyder) Black, when a youth and settled in Brown county, this state. Samuel Black was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in a Kentucky regiment. Jacob Black and wife were the parents of a family of eleven children, Mrs. Sarah E. Binegar, William, Mrs. Hannah Bond, Samuel, Mrs. Mary Van Eman, Walter, Jesse, Mrs. Elizabeth Starr, Mrs. Frances Godfredson, Rose and Mrs. Sina Erfurth. All of these children are still living except Samuel and Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Binegar are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Waldo; Wallace, who married Nina Haines, and has two children, Harlan and Wanda, and Velma, who is still attending school. Two children are deceased, Omer and one who died in infancy. Waldo married Lois Todhunter, and had one son, Herman, the mother and child being dead; Velma lives with her mother.

Fraternally, Mr. Binegar was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Patrons of Husbandry. Religiously, he, as well as all the members of the family, was a stanch adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church and actively identified with its various interests. Wherever Mr. Binegar went his geniality, kindness and honesty made him welcome, and these characteristics won him friends, who were glad to enumerate him among their acquaintances.

EPHRAIM L. ALLEN.

The Allen family first came to Fayette county, Ohio, nearly a century ago, and have been identified with the history of Jasper township during all of these years. Ephraim L. Allen has spent the half century of his life within the limits of this township and consequently is well known by the residents of his township. His life has always been conducted along such lines as to merit the high esteem in which he is universally held, and he is conceded by every one to be one of the progressive and representative citizens of the township.

Ephraim L. Allen, son of Elijah and Mahala (Harper) Allen, was born September 11, 1860, on the farm where he is now living. His father, who was the son of Elijah and Sorilia (Hinkle) Allen, was born in Jefferson township, near Lancaster, this county, in 1827. Elijah Allen, Sr., came from Pendleton county, Virginia, and was one of the early pioneers of Fayette county, Ohio. Elijah Allen, Jr., and wife were the parents of twelve children, James, Mrs. Adelia Sanderson, Mrs. Selvelia Wilt, Mrs. Christina E. Street, Ephraim L., Emma, Ella, William S., Carrie and Maywood P. Of these children, Emma and Ella are dead.

The education of Ephraim L. Allen was received in the Milledgeville and Octa schools, finishing at the latter. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age and then began working out by the month. After his marriage he rented land of his father and subsequently purchased sixty-nine acres where he is now living. He has always engaged in general farming, dividing his attention between the raising of grains and live stock in such a manner as to make his farm yield the best results. He has a good country home, excellent barns and outbuildings and everything which the successful farmer needs to farm to the best advantage.

Mr. Allen was married in 1893 to Frances Servis, the daughter of Phillip and Martha (Harrison) Servis. Phillip Servis was the son of Charles Servis, a native of New Jersey and an early settler in Fayette county. Phillip Servis and wife reared a family of nine children, Phillip, Ollie, Mrs. Elizabeth Lambert, Mrs. Martha Watts, James, Phoebe, Mrs. Frances Allen, Jacob and Charles. Four of these children are deceased, Philip, Ollie, James and Phoebe. Mr. Allen and his wife have a family of seven children, five of whom are living, Oscar, Melvin, Grace, Edith and Harry. Grace married Arthur Houser and has one daughter, Helen Lucile. The second and the last children born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Katie and Charles, are both deceased.

Politically, Mr. Allen is identified with the Republican party and has always taken an active part in local politics. He has served as road supervisor and school director, filling both positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of the township. Mr. Allen is a whole-souled man, interested in everything which might benefit the general welfare of his community, and is a strong supporter of all worthy moral, educational and civic enterprises.

ALMER HEGLER.

The Hegler family is of Swiss descent, and Almer Hegler, whose history is here presented, is the fifth in direct line from the first member of the family to come to this country. The heads of the respective generations are as follows: Sebastian, Jacob, Abraham, Milton and Almer. Sebastian was born in Virginia in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. One of his sons, Jacob, married Mary Dice, and to this union was born Abraham, the grandfather of Almer, with whom this narrative deals. Abraham Hegler was born in Virginia in 1789, and was twice married.

The first wife of Abraham Hegler was Elizabeth Shobe, and to this union three children were born, Lucinda Stingley, Mrs. Mahala Latta and Adonijah. The second marriage of Abraham Hegler was to Dolly Stookey, and to this union six children were born, Milton, Cyrus, Allan, Lawson, Huldy, Effa, all deceased. The father of Almer, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the eldest of his family.

Abraham Hegler moved to Ross county, Ohio, in 1809, and lived there the remainder of his life. Milton Hegler, one of the six children born to Abraham and Dolly (Stookey) Hegler was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 21, 1816, and after his marriage took up his abode in Fayette county. He was a life-long resident of this county and died here in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-one. Milton Hegler was twice married, his first marriage occurring in about 1850 to Abigail DeWitt, the daughter of Henry and Abigail (Davis) DeWitt. His first wife died February 14, 1858, leaving her husband with two living sons, Lawson and Almer, and two who died in infancy. Lawson has since died. The second wife of Milton Hegler was Sarah J. McCoy, the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Harper) McCoy, this marriage occurring December 24, 1862, and to this second union four children were born, Mrs. Dora Shobe, Orris, David S., and Iva B., the wife of Harry T. Baker. Milton Hegler was one of the wealthiest men of his

county at the time of his death and left an estate of over one thousand acres of land in Wayne township. He had extensive business interests outside of his land holdings and was a director in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company for many years.

Almer Hegler, son of Milton and Abigail (DeWitt) Hegler, was born November 17, 1854, in Wayne township, this county, and has spent his entire life within the township where he was born. He was educated in the schools of his home township and finished in the graded schools of Washington C. H. He has spent all of his life in farming, although he has been engaged in various business enterprises along with his agricultural pursuits. For several years he and Elijah Hopkins had a factory at Washington C. H., where they made the Eclipse hog holder and the Eclipse hog ring, which were endorsed and widely used by the most substantial stock raisers of the county. At the present time Mr. Hegler is largely interested in the manufacture of fertilizer, to which he gives a great deal of attention and which has proven very remunerative, from which he has just retired, November 1, after seventeen years spent in these lines. For many years Mr. Hegler was the manager of his father's estate of twelve hundred acres and is now farming his share of the paternal estate. He has a beautiful country home with attractive surroundings and is classed among the most substantial men of his township and county.

Mr. Hegler was married September 21, 1887, to Mrs. Laura (McCoy) Thompson, the widow of Wesley C. Thompson and a daughter of Allen and Malinda (Kuhl) McCoy.

FRANK M. ALLEN.

The success of any man is not the measure of material wealth that he may be able through his genius to accumulate, but by the actual good he may perform for himself and for others. It has been wisely stated that "he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor to mankind." The man who is loyal to his family, to his community and to his country always makes a model citizen. Some men are gifted in one way and others in another, but the man who can adapt himself to his environments and do well his part in life's conflict, best serves the purpose for which he was created. Such a man is Frank M. Allen, supervising editor of the historical portion of this volume. Hence the following notice concerning

Mr. Allen, the present county superintendent of schools in Fayette county, whose career as a teacher, a soldier, a county official and most exemplary American citizen, will be briefly referred to.

Frank M. Allen was born June 30, 1846, in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, the son of Armstrong and Jane (McHenry) Allen, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Armstrong Allen was born in Madison county, Ohio, December 25, 1808, and was reared to manhood in his native county. His wife, Jane McHenry, was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1809, the daughter of John McHenry, a native of Scotland, who came to this country in young manhood and became the American ancestor of this McHenry family. John and Mary McHenry were the parents of five children, Elizabeth, Isaac, Green, John and Jane. The last named became the wife of Armstrong Allen. Her brothers, Green and John, were soldiers in the War of 1812.

Armstrong and Jane (McHenry) Allen were blessed with children as follows: Elizabeth, Rachel, John C., Mary, William, David, Isaac and Frank M. John C. Allen, of this family, was captain of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. In this same regiment also loyally served three other sons of Armstrong Allen and wife, viz: William, Isaac and David, while the youngest child, Frank M. Allen, who was too young to enlist at the beginning of the war, managed to enter the army in February, 1864, and served as an efficient soldier until his final muster out on August 6, 1865, having participated, under Gen. Phil Sheridan, in Virginia during the last year of that memorable conflict. Thus it will be seen that all of Armstrong Allen's five sons were soldiers from their native state—a splendid record of loyalty indeed. The father, Armstrong Allen, died February 19, 1847, when Frank M. was less than one year of age. The good mother survived until August 12, 1895.

Frank M. Allen attended the common schools of Jefferson township, then went to the graded schools of Jeffersonville, after which he entered the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he subsequently graduated. He then began teaching in the district schools of Fayette county, continuing many years with marked success. He was promoted as an instructor to the principalship of the Bloomingburg schools. In 1879 he was elected principal of the high school at Washington C. H. The last named position he left for the purpose of taking the superintendency of the city schools of Muncie, Indiana, where he gave universal satisfaction, and resigned to accept a more lucrative position as superintendent of the North Denver schools, in Colorado.

His latest school teaching was at Jefferson, Ohio, where he taught a few years before being elected clerk of Fayette county.

Rich with the experience of years in the school rooms of this and other states, it is no wonder that he was elected, under the new school law of Ohio, in July, 1914, as county superintendent of schools. In this he is proving the same methodical, painstaking educator that has characterized him so long as an instructor.

Politically, Mr. Allen has long been identified with the Republican party and, because of his ability, he has been honored on numerous occasions and was elected to the office of county clerk, beginning in 1887 and serving faithfully and well for three terms. He has also served as a member of the Washington C. H. school board and as county examiner. For many years he was on the county board of equalization, and was appointed by Governor Cox as a trustee of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the board of examiners of the state, being appointed by the supreme court. In this role he serves as chairman of the committee on general learning. He has served as commander of Hays Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington C. H. and is much interested in this post. He has served as senior vice-commander of the state. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined this fraternity in 1876, at Bloomingburg, Ohio. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias order at Washington C. H. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are the members of his household.

Unlike the man who has had fortunes showered upon him from his youth, what he possesses in way of prosperity has come by the industry and toil so well known to every citizen of Fayette county. Among his holdings may be mentioned his two-hundred-acre farm on Mallow pike, three and a half miles to the west of Washington C. H. To this he gives personal supervision, and delights in seeing it produce its annual crops and also in making improvements from year to year as needed. The family home in Washington C. H. is situated on East Temple street, where genial hospitality is duly appreciated by a legion of friends.

Of Mr. Allen's domestic life it may be stated that he married Sarah, daughter of Harvey and Mary (Brooks) Sanderson, on June 18, 1868. Mrs. Allen was born near Milledgeville, Ohio, in Jasper township, this county. Her father was born in the same township, a son of Harvey and Ruth (Figgins) Sanderson. Harvey Sanderson, Jr., one of four in his parents' family,

was a prosperous farmer in Jefferson township; was a zealous church worker; was active in political work and one of the best known citizens here in his day and generation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Allen are the parents of three children, Aurelius (Rell G.), Claude and Ralph.

Aurelius Allen, the eldest son, graduated from the high school at Washington C. H., after which he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1896. He has been in active practice at the county seat for a number of years. He served as deputy clerk in the Fayette county court; was mayor of the city three terms and is now probate judge of Fayette county. He is ranking major in the Ohio National Guard.

Claude, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, graduated from the local high school, and entered the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, from which she graduated. She is now the wife of Guy B. Saxton and their daughter, Jane Saxton, is attending the Ohio Wesleyan College, at Delaware, Ohio.

Ralph, the third and youngest of the family of Frank M. Allen and wife, is deceased.

JOHN L. BARNES.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can not only endure so rough a test, but gains new strength through the discipline. John L. Barnes, of Fayette county, Ohio, was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life and made his influence felt for good in his community. Additional honor should be accorded him because he is numbered among those patriotic sons of the North who assisted in saving the integrity of the Union in the dark days of the sixties.

John L. Barnes, the son of David L. and Margaret (Shannon) Barnes, was born September 14, 1843, in Pickaway county, Ohio. His father was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Quaker extraction, and, when a young man, left his native state and settled in Pickaway county, Ohio, near Williamsport. He first followed the blacksmith trade and later, after moving to Fayette county, in 1857, engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock.

Nine children were born to David L. Barnes and wife, John L., George, Edward, Joseph, Mrs. Catherine Kerney, William, Harry, Mrs. Flora Flower and James.

John L. Barnes attended school in Pickaway county and received most of his education in Circleville, the county seat of that county. He was nineteen years of age when his parents moved to Fayette county and here he has spent the remainder of his life. He enlisted in 1864 in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as second lieutenant, but saw active service for only a short time. He was captured by the Confederates at Cynthiana, Kentucky, but afterwards released by the enemy and returned to his company before the close of the war. He was mustered out at Camp Denison, Ohio, in the summer of 1865. Immediately after the close of the war he returned to Fayette county and after his marriage, in 1857, began farming in Jasper township, where he has since resided. He has a fine farm of two hundred acres, which is well improved and one of the most productive farms in the township. This was all covered with woods when he settled here.

Mr. Barnes was married May 7, 1867, to Sarah L. Ford, the daughter of E. L. and Martha (Snider) Ford. E. L. Ford was a native of Cumberland county, Maine, where his birth occurred September 20, 1819. After receiving a good common school education he began teaching school at the age of fourteen and continued to follow that profession until 1841, when he left his native state and removed to Ohio, where he taught school in Hamilton county until 1843. He was married to Martha M. Snider, the daughter of Gen. John Snider, of Hamilton county, June 4, 1843, and to this union seven children were born, Mrs. Sarah Latham, Mrs. Lucy Miller, Mrs. Mary Tichoir, James, Charles, Frank and William.

Mr. Barnes and wife are the parents of ten children, Estella, Roscoe, Clara, John L., Pearl, F. H., W. F., Grace, Harry and Lillian. Estella is the wife of Jerry Acton and has four children, Arnot, Carl, Harry and Eugene; Roscoe married Jessie Jenkins and has one son, Harold; Clara is the wife of Allen Ferguson and has one son, John; John L., the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, is the only one of the family who is deceased; Pearl is the wife of Lares Compton Spitler; F. H. is unmarried; W. F. married May Carr and has one son, Howard; Grace is the wife of John Cannon and has two children, Robert and Dorothy; Harry married Ruby Weimer; Lillian, the youngest of the family, is still single.

Mr. Barnes and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal

church and have always been prominent workers in the church and Sunday school. He is a member of Millikan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is very much interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. The fifty years which Mr. Barnes has spent in Fayette county have given the people an excellent opportunity to know him in his every-day life, and the fact that he is held in universal esteem and respect is indicative of the clean and wholesome life he has led.

WILLIAM A. HOLDREN.

In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late William A. Holdren, integrity and industry appear as prominent characteristics, an integrity that no personal or other consideration could swerve and an industry that knew no rest while anything remained undone. When a given task was accomplished he would throw off all care, retire to his home and loved ones and devote himself to domestic and social enjoyment for which he had the keenest zest and relish. His temper was calm and equable and his manners those of the gentleman. His devotion to every-day duty was intense, and although his life was a busy one yet he never allowed it to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his church duties. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his life was a steady effort for the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life, and his memory will long be revered by his many friends and acquaintances.

William A. Holdren was born in Buckskin township, Ross county, Ohio, May 26, 1859, and died at his handsome country home in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, January 5, 1905. He was the son of John W. and Mary (James) Holdren. His father was a native of Virginia, coming to Ross county, Ohio, with his parents when he was only three years of age. In that county he grew to manhood, married and reared a family of seven children, William A., Mrs. Mattie Harper, R. G., Otto, Lily, Olive and Lafayette. Only three of these children are now living, Otto, R. G. and Lafayette.

William A. Holdren was educated at the Pisgah and South Star schools in this county. When a young man he worked at the carpenter trade and followed that until he married and then he engaged in farming in Ross

county, this state. In 1900 he came to Fayette county and purchased his farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres in Wayne township. He was an excellent farmer, and although a resident of this county but five years, yet in that short time he impressed his neighbors as a man of fine ability and a man who always strived to do the right thing.

Mr. Holdren was married September 18, 1884, to Arizona B. Rogers, daughter of William and Malinda (Divens) Rogers. Her father was a native of this township, and to him and his wife were born three children, Arizona, Mrs. Jennie Culy, and Samuel H., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Holdren were the parents of three children, Lee, Glenn R. and Esta M., Lee being deceased. Mr. Holdren was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife still holds her membership in the Baptist church. He was a man of pleasing presence and easily made friends. His upright career and wholesome moral influence made him a popular man in the community. His influence was always salutary and his example worthy of imitation. Such a man is a blessing to any community and it is eminently fitting that his career be placed in this biographical history of his county.

WILLIAM A. SAUM.

There never was a time in the history of the world when the farmer was not the most important factor in the life of the nations. Holding, as he does, the life of the people in his hands, he is the very bulwark of every nation in the world. With the introduction of labor-saving machinery the life of the farmer is fast losing most of those objections which it once had. No more is the farmer compelled to rise early in the morning and work late at night; the farmer of today can get more work done in one day than his grandfather could in a week. A modern reaper can do as much work in one day as two men can do in two weeks and with infinitely less labor and, at the same time, in a much more efficient manner. Farming under modern-day conditions is really an enjoyable occupation and it is gratifying to note that so many of our best young men are turning to this time-honored occupation for a livelihood. Among the progressive farmers of Fayette county who are fully abreast of the times is William A. Saum, of Perry township.

William A. Saum, the son of Solomon and Samantha (Parrett) Saum, was born April 22, 1865, in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio. Solomon Saum was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Winegardner) Saum and

was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1841. Jacob was born in Pennsylvania of German descent and was one of the early settlers in Perry county, Ohio. Solomon Saum was reared to manhood in Perry county and came to Fayette county after his marriage in 1865, where he lived until his death. Samantha Parrett, the wife of Solomon Saum, was the daughter and only child of Henry and Sarah (Glaze) Parrett, and was born in Fayette county. Three children were born to Solomon Saum and wife: William A., Charles C. and Elmer H.

Mr. Saum received all of his education in the district schools of his home township and remained at home until his marriage. At the age of thirty-one he married and began farming for himself on his present farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Perry township. He has placed many improvements on the farm since he bought it and by a system of scientific crop rotation brought the farm to a high state of productivity. He raises excellent crops and gives considerable attention to the breeding of a high grade of live stock.

Mr. Saum was married April 23, 1896, to Mary Dowler, the daughter of Charles and Josephine (Baxley) Dowler. To this union there has been born two children, Ralphord H. and Reva L. Mr. Saum and his wife are stanch members of the Methodist Episcopal church and deeply interested in all church and Sunday school work.

Politically, Mr. Saum is a Democrat, and, while interested in good government, has never been a candidate for any public office, preferring to devote all of his time and energy to his agricultural labors. He gives his unreserved support to all worthy measures which are launched in his community for the general welfare of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD POST.

An enterprising and progressive farmer of Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Edward Post, who is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres on the Ford pike. Reared to the agricultural life, he has devoted all his energies to farming and with a success which speaks well for his efforts. As a public-spirited citizen and advocate of good government, he has been prominently identified with the civic life of his township and is now serving his second term as trustee of Jasper township.

Edward Post, the son of Abraham and Margaret (Harper) Post, was

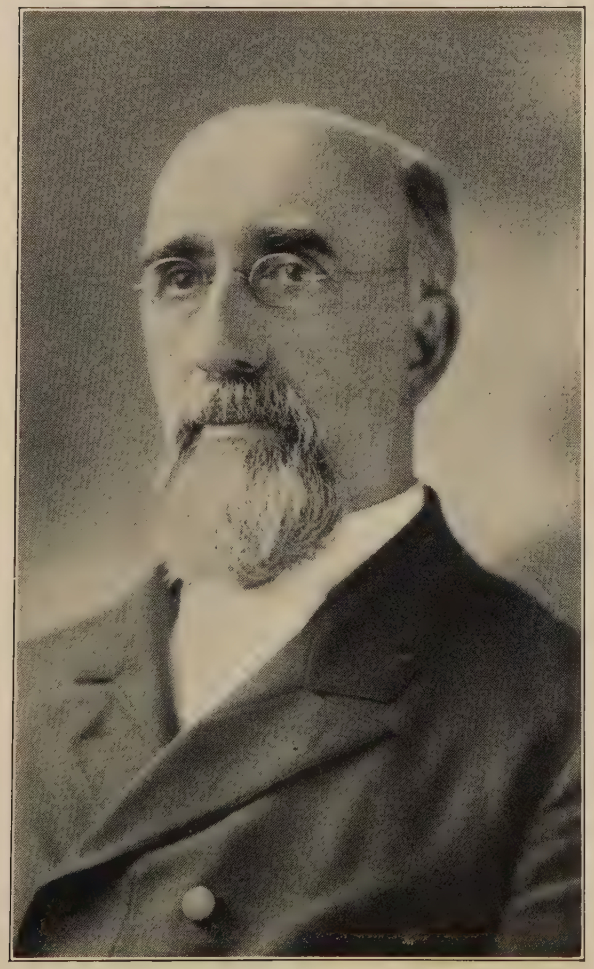
born March 13, 1876, on the farm where he is now living. His mother is the daughter of Benjamin Harper and wife.

The education of Mr. Post was received in the district schools of Jasper township and at an early age he began to work for himself. When only nineteen years of age he began renting land and, being a very successful farmer, was soon enabled to purchase land of his own. He sold his farm and now rents the Ford farm of two hundred acres. Being a good manager and a man of ceaseless industry and patience, he has added to his original land holdings from time to time. The farm he rents is well improved, well equipped with all the latest machinery for successful farming and well stocked with high grade animals of various kinds. He has given particular attention to the breeding of hogs and in addition to the raising of them is actively engaged in buying and selling hogs for the local markets.

Mr. Post is a member of the Democratic party and has been one of the leaders in political affairs in the township for many years. His party nominated and elected him trustee in 1911, and so successful was his first term that he was renominated and re-elected to the same position, a fact which speaks well for his efficiency as a public servant in the administration of the many duties which fall to the lot of the township trustee, in which he has shown himself adbundantly able to care for in a satisfactory manner, and thus has won the high esteem of the citizens of the township, irrespective of party affiliations.

REV. F. M. CLEMANS.

There is no earthly station higher than the ministry of the Gospel and no life more uplifting and grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race. The life of the minister means sacrifice for the betterment of the brotherhood of man, yet there are always men who are willing to cast aside earthly crowns and laurels of fame in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influences continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations, so the power it has cannot be known until the "last great day when the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible." One of the self-sacrificing, ardent, loyal and true spirits who has been a blessing to his race, who has left in his wake an influence that ever makes the world brighter and better, is the Rev. F. M. Clemans, now living a retired life near New Hol-



REV. AND MRS. F. M. CLEMANS

land, Ohio, on his farm, known as the Guy Halme place, after having spent nearly a half century in the service of his Master.

Rev. F. M. Clemans, the son of William T. and Elizabeth (Dalbey) Clemans, was born June 28, 1835, in Greene county, Ohio, near Jamestown. His father came to Greene county when two years old with his parents, Hezekiah and Martha (Stacy) Clemans, locating in that county in 1813. Hezekiah Clemans was a soldier of the War of 1812 and served under "Mad Anthony" Wayne in his campaign against the Indians in the northern part of Ohio. William Clemans, the father of Hezekiah, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and fought at the battle of Cowpens January 17, 1781. William Clemans' father came from the northern part of Ireland and settled in Virginia about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is interesting to note that Samuel Clemens, familiarly known as "Mark Twain," was a nephew of William Clemens, the great-grandfather of Rev. F. M. Clemans.

Practically the whole career of Rev. F. M. Clemans has been spent as a student, teacher and minister of the Gospel. His early education was received in the district schools of his home township, after which he entered Great Grove Academy. He then taught school for several years, during which period he devoted all of his spare time to reading and study. At the age of thirty-one years he resigned the superintendency of the Jamestown schools to take up the ministry and was ordained as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and for nearly half a century ministered to the spiritual wants of different congregations. While still a young man he spent considerable time in study, and is the holder of several degrees from reputable colleges. He was granted the degree of Master of Arts by Ohio Wesleyan University; the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Chicago, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the East Tennessee University at Athens, Tennessee. His life has been one of devotion to the work of the Master. Thousands have heard his voice and been benefited thereby. It is not within the province of men to estimate the good which can be accomplished during the life of such a man, and especially when it is taken into consideration that he preached for nearly fifty years. He retired from active service in his church a few years ago and is now living a quiet and retired life near New Holland. He and Mrs. Clemans have two farms aggregating three hundred and fifty-six acres in Marion township, over which they maintain a careful supervision.

Rev. F. M. Clemans was married in 1859 to Sarah Chaffin, and to this union four children were born: W. L., of Cedarville, Ohio; Fred M., of

Mechanicsburg; Lillie V., deceased, and Nellie G., deceased. Mrs. Sarah Clemans died November 5, 1885, and on July 25, 1888, Mr. Clemans was married to Mrs. Clara Chaffin Clarke, a cousin of the first wife. The last marriage took place at Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Clara Clemans has been a true helpmate and a great help to her husband, both financially and in his ministerial work. She inherited from her parents the home farm, which has been in the family for over one hundred years.

Rev. F. M. Clemans has always taken an intelligent interest in political matters, but owing to the nature of his life work, has never been active in political affairs. He has always been an independent voter and cast his ballot for the men who, he felt, were the best able to conduct the affairs of government, irrespective of their political affiliations. Fraternally, he has long been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, a fine type of the self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors, a man who always stands ready to unite with them in every good work. He is a man who in every respect merits the high esteem in which he has always been held and now, in his declining years, he can look back over a life which has been well spent in the service of his fellow men and his Master.

Rev. Clemans was first superintendent of the Dayton and Cincinnati District of the Anti-Saloon League and took a prominent part in that organization, being all his life a temperance advocate.

Guyholme, the country residence of Rev. and Mrs. Clemans, is one of the oldest homes in Fayette county. The land was purchased by Jonathan Shepherd, Mrs. Clemans' maternal grandfather, of Gen. Duncan McArthur, the noted Indian fighter, to whom it had been given by the government for his services in the wars. Here Jonathan and Elizabeth Shepherd and little daughter Susan (afterward the wife of Smith Chaffin) settled in 1811, so that the farm has been in the possession of the family over one hundred and three years. Mrs. Clemans' mother used to tell her how, when a child of four years, she came with her father and saw him cut down the first tree ever felled on this tract of land, and how she played around while he cleared one acre and built his cabin. She also told how, in 1812, she saw a body of soldiers marching up the White pike on their way from Chillicothe (then the capital) to Detroit, where they were afterward in Hull's surrender. She visited Indian camps along the stream—Compton creek—which flows past the farm, and grew up amid the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Jonathan and Elizabeth Shepherd literally hewed the farm out of the wilder-

ness. The tract was noted for its fine timber and still possesses many beautiful trees.

Mrs. Shepherd was a niece of the illustrious John Champe, the intrepid young Virginian whom General Washington selected to carry out the hazardous enterprise of capturing Benedict Arnold, after his traitorous scheming for the surrender of West Point. He wished to secure Arnold and save from execution Major Andre. Perhaps no event of the Revolution required more coolness, courage and good judgment than this attempt of Champe and though, at the last moment, Arnold escaped, it required the nerve of a hero to get back to the American headquarters, where his admiring chieftain gave him an honorable discharge and a bodyguard to take him home in safety.

Elizabeth Daily Shepherd inherited from her mother, Fanny Champe, heroic qualities and sterling virtues, which well fitted her to lead the life of a pioneer, and here, amid the primeval forest, she and her husband established a Godly home, a center of industry, thrift and all the homely virtues transplanted from old Virginia soil. Hither, in due time, came an alert and promising young man, Smith Chaffin, who wooed and won the daughter of the house. He was born October 4, 1809, his mother a beautiful Maryland girl, his father a sturdy native of North Carolina, reared in Virginia and, after marriage, emigrating to Ohio. Smith Chaffin and wife became large landholders in Fayette and Pickaway counties and were known for their sterling worth. He was a man of inflexible purpose, sound judgment and a clear and lofty perception of duty. He had the logical mind of a statesman and in debate was a foeman worthy of any man's steel. His clear-cut sentences contained not a superfluous word and drove the argument home with telling effect. The wife was a woman of cultured mind and heart, though a product of the old "deestrict skule," graduating from the alphabet into the New Testament with never an "ism" or an "ology" in her curriculum. A reader of the best literature, she made the Bible a special study and was so familiar with it that she needed no concordance. With a superb equipoise, she pursued the even tenor of her way, unmoved by the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. With a heart "by hope made strong, by faith made high," she sat like Patience on a monument, amid the most trying circumstances.

Mrs. Clemans is the youngest child of this couple and is the last surviving member of this family. She was graduated in the classical course from Xenia College in 1866, and was elected a member of the faculty of that institution the week before graduation. She resigned this position to be

united in marriage with Maxwell Gaddis Clarke, a son of the Rev. John W. Clarke, one of the old and best known ministers of the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Clarke was a cousin of the renowned linguist and commentator, Dr. Adam Clarke, and, like him, possessed a wonderful command of language. This gift descended to the son and likewise to the grandson, Guy Max Clarke, a brilliant young graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, who passed away to heaven in his twenty-third year. The farm was named "Guyholme" in his honor, and his mother has established a professorship in his alma mater bearing his name. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Clarke returned to Xenia College as its preceptress, a place she filled very acceptably. Afterward she taught in the schools of Delaware, Ohio, resigning the position to join her fortunes with those of the Rev. F. M. Clemans. Of frail physique, she has ever tried to do what she could and "lend a hand."

JOHN R. HUCHISON.

The life of a farmer is the most enjoyable life a man can lead. In no other occupation or profession is a man his master as he is in the farming profession. He always has fresh eggs and meat and never wants for anything good to eat. With the introduction of labor-saving machinery the life of the farmer has lost practically all of the drudgery which formerly handicapped it. One of the prosperous farmers of Fayette county who started at the foot of the ladder and climbed to a position where he commands the respect of his neighbors is John R. Huchison, of Wayne township. Starting in life on his own responsibility at the early age of seventeen years, he has been a hard and conscientious worker all his life and well merits the success which has attended his carefully planned career.

John R. Huchison, the son of Richard and Zipporah (Hanna) Huchison, was born August 7, 1861, in Union township, this county. His father was a native of Virginia and came here when a lad as an orphan. He came alone and first located in Ross county, this state, where he found work with a kind-hearted farmer. He grew to manhood in that county, married and in 1856 located in Fayette county, where he began on a rented farm. He enlisted at the opening of the Civil War in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was killed in the siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and is buried on the battlefield, and the beautiful monu-

ment dedicated to this regiment by the state of Ohio now adorns the battlefield.

John R. Huchison was less than a year old when his father went to the front and was less than two years old when he died. Consequently he has never known a father's care. Five children were born to Richard Huchison and wife, William, James M., Mary, Eliza and John R. The two daughters are deceased, while the three sons are still living.

John R. Huchison was reared by his good mother, who kept her little flock together and gave all of them a good, common school education. John R. attended the Brock school in his home neighborhood and later completed his education in the Chaffin school. When he reached the age of seventeen he began to rent part of the home farm from his mother, and after his marriage came to his present farm of one hundred and thirty acres six miles from Washington C. H. He has improved this farm in many ways by the erection of new buildings, fencing, drainage and the planting of all kinds of fruit trees.

Mr. Huchison was married February 4, 1886, to Della Davis, who was born November 26, 1866, in this township. Mrs. Huchison is the daughter of Nelson and Maranda (Anderson) Davis, natives of Fayette county, Ohio. Mrs. Huchison was born in Wayne township and raised in Union township by Robert Hanse and wife. Nelson Davis and his wife both died when Mrs. Huchison was only three years of age. Nelson Davis, who was the son of Benjamin R. and Jane (Compton) Davis, had a large family of children, only two of whom are now living, Martha and Della, the wife of Mr. Huchison. Martha has been twice married, her first husband being Isaac Lorrimer, and to this union two children were born, Hazel, and Isaac W., deceased. After the death of her first husband, Martha Davis was married to Benjamin F. Johnson, and to her second union two sons were born, Henry and Benjamin F. Mr. and Mrs. Huchison are the parents of three children: Harry L., who married Orpha Dennis, and has two children, Pauline E. and Delbert; Elmer T. and Mabel G., both of whom are unmarried and still living at home with their parents.

Mr. Huchison and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while, fraternally, Mr. Huchison is a member of the Sons of Veterans, an organization which includes the sons of those who fought in the Civil War. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been inclined to take an active part in political matters. Mr. Huchison is a man who has lived a clean life and has always so conducted himself as to merit the hearty approbation of those with whom he has been associated.

JOHN H. ROOK.

A veteran of the Civil War and a resident of Fayette county, Ohio, for more than thirty years, John H. Rook has been an important factor in the life of his community for that length of time. He enlisted in the Civil War at the beginning of that struggle and acquitted himself with honor. The old soldiers are fast answering the last roll call and it seems that they should be accorded all honor possible while they are still living. This volume contains the biographies of many of the veterans of Fayette county. These men who volunteered their lives for the sake of their country are especially deserving of mention in the history of their county.

John H. Rook, the son of Gibson and Hannah (Hill) Rook, was born November 16, 1835, in Jackson county, Ohio. His father, the son of John Rook, was born and reared in Jackson county and was also in the Civil War. John Rook, Sr., had three children, Nancy, Betsy, and Gibson, the father of John H. Rook. Gibson Rook and wife were the parents of six children, John H., William, Elliott, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, Icebenda and Gibson. Of these children only one, John H., is still living.

John H. Rook was educated in the common schools of Jackson county, Ohio. His education was necessarily limited because of the meager facilities offered by the schools of his day. He continued working with his father on the home farm until the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served under Col. John Turley, his regiment being a part of the Eighth Army Corps and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. During his services of three years he participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the war and was never wounded or captured, although he had many narrow escapes. He was finally discharged from the service at Cumberland, Missouri, and mustered out at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Immediately after the close of the war, Mr. Rook returned to Ohio and located on his farm in Ross county, where he lived for eighteen years. He then brought his family to Fayette county, Ohio, and bought a farm of fifty-four acres five miles from Washington C. H. On this farm he has lived for the past thirty years, devoting his time to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Rock was married in 1862 to Polly Case and to this union eight children have been born, William C., Charles, Samuel, Pearl, Jake, Grant (died in infancy), Elizabeth and Malinda. The mother died in 1890 and the subject married in 1898 Mary Allpree, to whom no children have been born.

Mr. Rook and his family have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rook's fraternal connections have been with Harry Rodgers Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Rook is one of the most highly respected men of his community, although he is now approaching his seventy-ninth birthday, yet he is enjoying good health and takes an active interest in the life of his community.

DAVID C. McCUNE.

The manager of the largest farm in Fayette county is David C. McCune, who has for the past twenty-seven years been the superintendent of the Humphries Jones estate of eighteen hundred acres in Wayne township. The supervision of such an extensive tract of land requires ability of an exceptional kind and that Mr. McCune has been on the estate for more than a quarter of a century indicates that his work has been very satisfactory.

D. C. McCune, the son of Wallace and Amanda (Hill) McCune, was born October 30, 1862, in Jackson county, Ohio. His father was born in the same county and died of the typhoid fever while serving his country in the Civil War. His mother then married James Irwin. Wallace McCune and his wife were the parents of three children: An infant, Ferendas, and D. C. To James Irwin and wife were born eight children, Alice, Rebecca, William L., Charles, Bertha, Anna, James and Ethel.

The father of D. C. McCune died when he was a babe in arms and consequently he knows very little of the history of his father's family. He went to the district schools in Jackson county and remained at home until he was twenty years of age. He then came to Fayette county and began to work out by the month on farms in that county. He married at the age of twenty-one and at once went to the Selsor farm, where he lived one year. Such was his success as a farmer on this place that he was offered the management of the Jones estate and moved on to it in 1887. He has twelve men under his control the year around and raises more grain and stock than any farmer in the county. He has every modern convenience for advanced farming and handles everything on a large scale. For instance, he sells his live stock by the car load and thus is able to command the highest market price at all times.

Mr. McCune was married on Christmas eve, 1884, to Josie Yerian, the daughter of Allen and Mary (Reed) Yerian, natives of Jackson county. To

this union there have been born ten children, Homer, Charles, William C., Elmer, Elva, Ollie, Herman, Leland M. and two who died in infancy. Homer married Myrtle Cramblet and has two children, Helen and Wayne. Charles married Ollie Kier and has four children, Stanley, Thelma, Russell and Nellie. William C. married Jane Price and has two children, Forrest and Annie Lee. Elmer married Stella Hook. Elva is the wife of Herschel Fletcher, and has one daughter, Josie Belle.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberal contributors to its various needs. Politically, Mr. McCune is independent and his extensive agricultural interests have demanded all of his time and energy. He is a man who is interested in everything which pertains to the general welfare of his community and can always be depended upon to give his hearty support to all such movements. Personally, he is a genial and whole-souled man, who has a word of cheer for everyone and a man who is well liked by all who know him.

GEORGE B. PARRETT.

Ninety years ago there was born in this county a lad who was destined to become one of the most prominent citizens of Fayette county. Although he has now passed to his reward, yet the sincere and fruitful life he led was such that his influence is still felt in the community where he spent so many years of his active life. He was a man of great force of character and always stood on the right side of all moral questions. He was an ardent Prohibitionist and was a strong foe of the liquor traffic all his life. Successful in business, he never lost sight of his obligations to those around him and was in the forefront of every movement which was launched for the betterment of his community. Such men give character to a locality and of such strength was Mr. Parrett that he was a leader in all uplifting movements. He will always be remembered as a man who stood for better and higher things and therefore left a name which will always be cherished by his children and honored by those who were so fortunate as to know him.

The late George B. Parrett was born January 19, 1834, in Fayette county and died in Madison township, July 4, 1913. He was the son of Joseph J. and Rebecca (Fansher) Parrett, both of whom were natives of Coke county, Tennessee, and the youngest of a family of eight sons and one daughter. Joseph J. Parrett served in the War of 1812 and, among other privations,

GEORGE B. PARRETT

subsisted at one time for three days on a half pint of meal. Rebecca Fansher was the daughter of Isaac Fansher, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Joseph J. Parrett and wife reared a family of nine children, Isaac, Benjamin, Frederick, David, Pleasant, Russell, Jackson, Mrs. Minerva Allen, and George B., with whom this narrative deals.

George B. Parrett was married August 21, 1856, to Amelia A. Bush. She was the daughter of Daniel and Mary E. (Webster) Bush, of Fayette county, and was born September 10, 1835. The Bush family came to this county from South Carolina. Brice Webster, the grandfather of Mrs. Parrett, was an early merchant and physician of Washington C. H. Mr. and Mrs. Parrett were the parents of a family of twelve children: Euphemie Estaline, born in 1857; Edward Ankney, born in 1858; Ella Gazelle, born in 1860; Florence Jane, born in 1861; Ada Verrell, born in 1863; Warren Webster, born in 1864; Erie Harlan, born in 1866; Alice Gertrude, born in 1868; Noyes Marvin, born in 1871; Dio Ladell, born in 1873; George Clyde, born in 1877; Anna Blanche, born in 1881.

Euphemie E. Parrett became the wife of Harry Crow and had three children: Georgia, who married Elza Steward and has two children, Vergil and Paul; Willie, who married Frank Steward and has three children, Selma, Pauline and Grace; and Grace. Edward A. Parrett married Francis Taylor and has five children: Earl, who married Amelia Michael, and has two children, Helen and one other; Harvey; Inez, who married Charles England and has three children, Ellen, Edward and Parrett; Scott, who married Euda Beal; and Edward. Ella G. Parrett married Dr. Jasper N. Clark and has nine children: Mabel (the widow of Dr. Shaw, deceased), Lewis, Lydia, Pauline (the wife of Hubert Nichols and the mother of two children, Hubert and Dorothy), Zelma (the wife of Earl Beckwith and the mother of an infant child), Ralph, Winifred (the wife of Charles Lewis), Lucy and Jasper. Florence J. Parrett married J. B. Harrison and has five children: George; Pleasant, who married Flora Dennis and has one daughter, Dorothy; Catherine, who married Eugen Bell; and two single, Blanche and Olive. Ada V. Parrett married Everett Harrison (deceased) and has eleven children: Homer (deceased), Ray, Howard (who is married and has four children), Scott, Grover, Edward, Bateal, Grant, Mary, Clay and Florence. Warren W. Parrett married Ida Noble and has four children: Charles (deceased), Ross (married and has two children, Juanita and Charles), Floyd and Paul. Erie Harlan Parrett married Minnie Puckett and has seven children: Marion (married Edna Graham and has one son, Harlan), Marie (married William

Dick and has one son, Harold), Pearl (married Ray Downs and has one child, Minnie Marie), William, Glenn, Willard and Robert. Alice Gertrude Parrett is deceased. Noyes M. Parrett married Ellen Terry and has three children, Olive, Clay and Margaret. Dio Ladell Parrett married Belle Coe and has one son, George, deceased. George Clyde Parrett married Alda Long and has two children, Cleo and Eugene. Anna Blanche Parrett married Benton Cross and has one son, George Benton.

Mr. Parrett was a life-long member of the Methodist church and was always interested in the welfare of the church. He was a stanch advocate of temperance and was a loyal supporter of the Prohibition party. He was one of the most successful farmers of Madison township and left a well-improved farm of two hundred acres. He was a man of kindly impulses and was always ready to assist those less fortunate than himself, with the result that he was one of the best loved men in the county. He was a man of domestic tastes and was never happier than when seated by his own fireside surrounded by his loved ones. He left a name which was free from all censure and a reputation which places him among the representative men of his county.

CAPT. THOMAS F. PARRETT.

The Parrett family was one of the first to settle in Fayette county after its organization in 1810 and have been prominently connected with the various phases of its history for more than a century. A large number of the family served in the Civil War and made gallant records for themselves. One of the leaders of the family in this county for nearly seventy-five years is Captain Thomas F. Parrett, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War and one of the most successful farmers of Fayette county.

Thomas F. Parrett, the son of George and Anna (Fletcher) Parrett, was born April 19, 1840, in Jefferson township, in this county. His father, the son of John and Catherine (Wendell) Parrett, was born in the same township in 1813, being one of the first white children born in the county. John Parrett was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and was married in that state before coming to Ohio. To John Parrett and wife were born ten children, Mrs. Sarah Griffith, Eli, George, A. F., Mrs. Leah Allen, Mrs. Bessie Kirk, Allan T., Mrs. Balinda Brown and two who died in infancy. The first two children were born in Virginia before the family located in

Fayette county, while the rest of them were born in Jefferson township in this county.

The log school houses were all that the county had during the school days of Mr. Parrett and in them he learned the three R's, "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." He worked on the home farm after leaving school and at the age of twenty-two enlisted in the Civil War. He served about a year as a member of Company H, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1862. Upon the organization of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry he was elected captain of Company D. This regiment was mustered into the service May 2, 1864, and continued in the field until the close of the war. Captain Parrett made a splendid record as a soldier and has always been very much interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. He is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Hays Post at Washington C. H.

At the close of the war Mr. Parrett returned to peaceful pursuits, buying a small farm of thirty-three acres near Parrett's Station. In the fifty years which have elapsed since the war closed he has accumulated a fine farm of six hundred acres about six miles from the county seat in Wayne township. He has been an extensive stock raiser and ships several car loads of stock to the markets every year.

Mr. Parrett was married first to Mary M. Greenlee and to this union were born three children, Frank L., Fantie B., and Carey G., who married Cora Hays and has two children, Thomas and Mildred. The second marriage was to Mary B. Coffman, the daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Edwards) Coffman. Nathan Coffman was born in Wayne township, this county, and was a prominent farmer and influential citizen. Eight children were born to Mr. Coffman and his wife, William, Lois, Mrs. Charlotte Priddy, Benjamin F., John M., Mary B., Esther and Mrs. Jeanette Coffman. To the second marriage of Mr. Parrett has been born three children, Harry C., T. F., Jr. (deceased), and Louis C. Harry C. married Madge Anderson and has two children, Dorothy M. and Robert C. Louis C. married Mary Hazel Sollars and has two children, Walter L. and Mary B.

Mr. Parrett has always given his support to the Republican party and has voted for every President from Lincoln to Taft. He was formerly very active in local politics and served several years ago as county commissioner. The career of Mr. Parrett has been commendable in every respect and such has been his life that he has earned the high regard and esteem of every one who knows him.

WILLIAM FRAYN.

A man who has been actively identified with the progress and growth of his township and county is William Frayn, the present trustee of Jasper township and a man who has been identified with the business life of the township for many years. He had previously served on the school board of this township for eight years, has been the proprietor and general manager of a grain elevator and ticket agent at Glendon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, and a farmer. In these various positions he has acquitted himself with credit and is justly deserving of being classed among the representative men of his township and county. He is a man of excellent business ability and by honest methods and scrupulous attention to details he has won the respect of his fellow citizens to a marked degree.

William Frayn, the son of Thomas and Catherine (Borden) Frayn, was born March 7, 1857, in Ross county, Ohio, near Slate Mills. His father was a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred near Dublin, and he lived in his native land until he was twenty-six years of age. He then came to this country alone and located at once in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he subsequently married. Later the parents of Thomas Frayn, William and Catherine (Mahoney) Frayn, came to America and both of them died in Chillicothe, Ohio. Thomas Frayn and wife reared a family of four children, Mrs. Mary Sheridan, William, Thomas and Catherine. All of these children are still living with the exception of Mary.

William Frayn attended school in Fayette and Clinton counties, Ohio, finishing at Shiloh in the latter county. He then began farming and teaming and for a few years worked in Cleveland, Ohio, after which he located in Clinton county, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a short time. He came to Fayette county more than thirty years ago and located in Jasper township, where he has since resided. He is the owner of an excellent farm of sixty acres on the Ford pike, about six miles from the county seat. Since coming to this county he has been very actively engaged in the various phases of the township development. As a merchant he operated a general store at Glendon for some years, managing the elevator at the same place during that time. He was also the freight and ticket agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company for four years. He has shown marked ability as an official and has served as postmaster at Glendon, Ohio, formerly known as Rattle Snake. In local affairs he has been a member of the school board of Jasper township, filling this office for eight years to the entire satisfaction

of all concerned. At the present time he is serving the citizens of his township as trustee and giving the office his careful and conscientious attention.

Mr. Frayn was married in 1893 to Mary Ann McDonald, the daughter of John and Bridget (Templeton) McDonald, and to this union have been born four children, William, Anna Alice, Marie D. and Mary. William is a graduate of the Washington C. H. high school and Anna and Marie are still in attendance at the high school; Mary, the oldest daughter, is deceased. The family are devout members of the Catholic church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support they are generous contributors at all times. Mr. Frayn is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is a man of genial and jovial disposition and is one of the best known men in the township and county. He is ever ready to assist those in distress and is known as a man of kindly impulses, deeply interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of his community.

JESSE DEWITT.

One of the highly respected and honored citizens of the past generation in Fayette county, who has passed to his reward, was Jesse DeWitt, a native of this county and a lifelong resident. He was successful in his life work and at the same time left the impress of his strong personality upon the community where he lived and worked. He is now sleeping the sleep of the just, yet his influence still pervades the lives of those who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance and his name is deeply engraved on the pages of Fayette county's history. While his life was a busy one, he never allowed anything to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his everyday duties. Efficiently able to cope with every adversity which thwarted his pathway through life, he left a comfortable competence for his family and a name which is cherished by his family and honored by his friends.

The late Jesse DeWitt was born in Fayette county, on March 4, 1829, and died April 14, 1907. His father, John DeWitt, was born on the same farm and in the same house. John DeWitt served his country in the War of 1812 and was a highly respected and influential citizen of this county for many years. Jesse DeWitt was one of twelve children, John, William, James S., Wesley N., Anderson, Darlington, Decatur, Greenup, Candace, Jesse M., and two who died in infancy.

Jesse DeWitt was reared under pioneer conditions and received only a very limited education. As a youth he had to clear the land and prepare it for cultivation and early in life decided to devote his career to agricultural pursuits. He remained at home until his marriage and then began farming for himself in Wayne township, where he lived until his death.

Mr. DeWitt was married in 1862 to Mary J. Taylor, the daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Faust) Taylor, and to this union a large family of children were born, Charles, Minnie, Carrie, Dale, Lottie, Adah, Florence, Willard and Albert. Charles married Minnie Kimble, who is now deceased; Carrie is the wife of John Post; Dale married Ollie Ferman and has five children, Pauline, Ruth, Harry, Mary and Walter; Lottie, deceased, was the wife of Charles Drooley, also deceased; Adah is the wife of Harry Burnett and has one daughter, Helen; Florence is living with her brothers on the old home farm; Willard and Albert are now managing the home farm of one hundred and forty-two acres. Willard is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In politics, Jesse DeWitt was a stanch Democrat and, while he always was interested in political matters, yet he never aspired to public office, preferring rather to devote all of his attention to his farming interests. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. While Mr. DeWitt was always a busy man, yet he found time and opportunity to take an interest in matters pertaining to the progress and growth of his community. He was devoted to his family and was held in high esteem by everyone who knew him.

MILTON S. ELLIOTT.

Many of the veterans of the Civil War are still living in Fayette county, Ohio, and practically all are now passed the allotted age of three score and ten. One of these gallant old soldiers is Milton S. Elliott, the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land in Wayne township and the present trustee of his township. He is a self-made man, having started in life with nothing and has accumulated a comfortable estate by the exercise of good management and close application to his business interests.

Milton S. Elliott, the son of William W. and Sarah W. (King) Elliott, was born January 7, 1844, near Newark, Ohio. His father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was reared to manhood in that city. He learned

the carpenter trade and after his marriage went to Licking county, Ohio, where he followed his trade, later locating in Allen county, Indiana, and settling in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1856. Nine children were born to William W. Elliott and wife, Milton S., John, W. T., George J., James W., Joseph H., Hugh S., Marion F. and Edgar (deceased).

The education of Milton S. Elliott was received in the schools of Licking county, Ohio, Allen county, Indiana, and completed in Fayette county, Ohio. He was about twelve years of age when his father permanently located in Fayette county and his subsequent career has been spent in this county. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in Battery A, Ohio Heavy Artillery, at Bloomingburg, and served for a total of twenty-six months before being mustered out of the service. He was in the Army of the Cumberland and saw hard fighting in the states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia.

Immediately after the close of the war he returned to Fayette county and began working out by the month, saving his money in order to buy a farm of his own. After his marriage, in 1870, he bought his first farm of thirty-three acres and to this he has gradually added until he now owns three hundred acres of fine land in Wayne township. He has engaged in general farming, dividing his attention between the raising of crops and the breeding of live stock. He has kept his farm in a high state of productivity by scientific crop rotation and has thus secured the maximum results from his efforts.

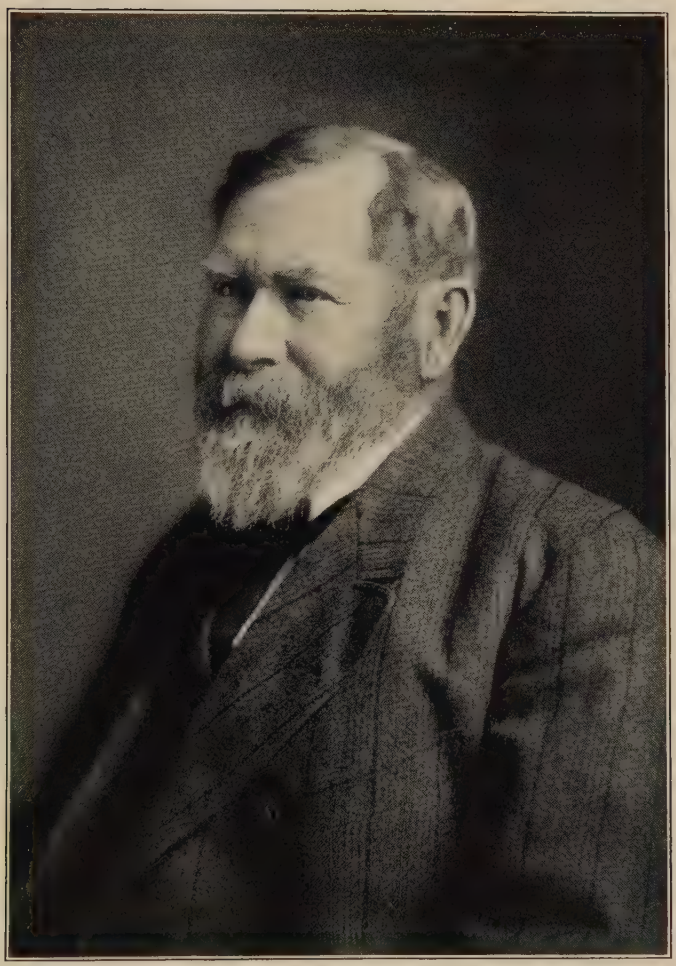
Mr. Elliott was married September 6, 1870, to Ursula Grubb, the daughter of Jacob and Susan (Wentworth) Grubb. To this union there have been born five children, Hugh E., Jacob W., Nettie E., Robert W. and Leigh B. Hugh E. married Mary Moore and has two children, Leverne and Levern. Jacob W. married Helen Paul. Nettie E. is the wife of Frank Carr and has one son, Delbert. Robert W. married Desse Mays and has one son, Paul. Leigh B. married Grace McVicker and has one daughter, Virginia Leigh.

Politically, Mr. Elliott is a Republican and has always been active in local political matters. His worth as a citizen is shown by the fact that his party nominated him for the office of township trustee and subsequently elected him to this responsible position. He is filling this office to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the township irrespective of their political affiliations. Fraternally, Mr. Elliott is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past thirty-six years and has always been a liberal supporter of his favorite denomination.

CYRUS PATTERSON WEST.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. Cyrus P. West, one of the largest land owners of the county and one of the best known and highly esteemed men of this section, has resided here many years and the genuine liking and universal respect accorded him by all speak volumes for the exemplary life he has led. Mr. West takes a justifiable pride in the fact that he can trace his family directly back into the early seventeenth century and that in their various days and environments his ancestors have all been good men and true, each seeking to benefit his generation to the best of his ability. Mr. West has won special renown throughout this section by reason of the excellent strain of Shorthorn cattle which he has produced.

Cyrus Patterson West is a native of the old Buckeye state, born in Highland county on November 9, 1845, the family residence at that time being near Hillsboro. He is a son of Allen and Isabelle (Patterson) West, Allen having been born and reared on the same farm where the subject first saw the light of day. Allen West received his education in the schools of the county and followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer and raiser of stock, being highly successful in his business ventures. He was a devout member of the Christian church and was one of the most active and influential Grangers in these parts. He was a broad-minded and sympathetic man, whose kindly disposition won him many friends and whose helping hand was extended to all in need. Both he and his good wife lie buried in the old cemetery at Hillsboro. Allen West was a son of John and Barbara (Platter) West, and John was a son of Joseph and Judith (Ballinger) West. Joseph, the great-grandfather of the immediate subject, was a soldier during the early struggle of the colonies for independence, and from 1777 until 1782 was under Col. William Grayson, enlisting from Virginia. He received his discharge from Gen. George Washington, all of which is duly certified to by Levend Powell, late lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in question. (National Serial No. 73,746). The father of this Joseph West was also named Joseph, his mother being Jane Owens, who came from Delaware. This Joseph West was a son of John and Sarah (Pearson) West, natives of England. John was born in that country in 1684, came to America in his earlier life, and later returned to his native land, where he died in 1764 at a ripe old age. This is as far back as the present members of the family can trace their lineage and is a record most highly prized.



CYRUS P. WEST

Cyrus P. West received his early education at the Beechwood school in Highland county, later attending the higher grades at Lebanon, this state. From the time he was a small boy he assisted the father in the work about the farm, showing a special aptitude in the care of stock. After his school days were over, he remained with the father on the homestead until twenty-three years of age, when he started out in life for himself by purchasing six hundred and eighty acres of land in this county. He has succeeded well in his various undertakings and now owns one thousand acres of excellent land located in Madison and Marion townships. Mr. West devotes considerable time and acreage to the raising of grain, but this is principally for his own feeding. He is known far and wide as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and has produced many extremely fine animals.

On December 25, 1877, Mr. West was united in marriage with Lida Smith, daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Smith) Smith, of Madison county. (While of the same family name, no relationship existed between Mrs. West's parents.) To their reunion have been born five children: Imogene, the oldest, is dead; Stella is a graduate of Bloomingburg high school and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware; Fred married Elizabeth B. Jenkins; Allen P. chose Mary Hewitt as his wife and to them have been born three children, Cyrus H., Robert A. and Dorothy; Sallie, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Elton Marine. The family has always been looked up to as among the leading ones of this section and because of some special advantages have each contributed their share to the general development of the community. Mr. West is an earnest member of the Christian church and gladly gives to the best of his ability to forward the work of the local society. Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never given much time to such matters. However, he has served Madison township most efficiently as trustee. He is one of the leading Grangers in this section and has done much to forward the interests of that organization. Mr. West has throughout his lifetime shown himself worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. His life has been filled with activity and usefulness, while his untiring energy and ability have secured for him a conspicuous and honorable place among the citizens of the community. His strict integrity and unpretending bearing have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his influence has always been exerted in the interest of those things which have helped to elevate his fellow men socially, morally and educationally. Because of his successful career and his high personal character, he is eminently entitled to representation among the leading men of the county.

JOHN E. FREE.

Among the men of sterling worth and strength of character who have made an impress upon the life of the locality in which they live, no one has achieved a larger meed of popular respect than John E. Free, a prosperous farmer of Wayne township and the president of the school board of his home township. His whole life of more than a half century has been spent on the farm where he is now living and thus the people have had an opportunity to know him in every phase of his character, and that he has been true to life in its every phase is manifest by the esteem and regard in which he is held by all those who know him. He has gained his success by his honest endeavor and indomitable energy, and has placed himself in the front rank of the farmers of his community by exercising these excellent qualities. He has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life and has achieved a marked success in agricultural affairs and won for himself a name which all men who know him delight to honor.

John E. Free, the son of John and Mary (Hixon) Free, was born on the farm where he is now living March 23, 1863. His father, the son of John Free, was born in Ross county, this state, and he and his wife reared a family of six children: Mrs. Louisa DePoy; Samuel, who married Josie Smith; Fred, who married Alcina Bainter; Elizabeth, deceased; Almetta, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Burns, and John E., of whom this record speaks. The grandfather of John E. Free, whose name was also John E., was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio and settled in Ross county in 1800.

John E. Free received his education in the common schools of Wayne township, and at the age of eighteen began farming for himself by renting land from his father. After the death of his father the paternal estate was divided and John E. Free received the home place as his portion of the estate. On this farm he has placed many improvements and keeps it in a high state of productivity by scientific crop rotation and the proper fertilization of the ground. He raises good crops and feeds most of his grain to live stock, which he always keeps on the farm.

Mr. Free was married December 24, 1891, to Lula Ware, the daughter of Anaias and Melinda (Eyman) Ware, and to this union have been born three children, Francis M., Walter and Dwight. Francis M. married Everett Rife, and has one son, J. Norborn.

Politically, Mr. Free is a Democrat and has always been interested in

local politics, and at the present time he is a member of the school board of his township, serving as its president. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The members of his family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support they are liberal contributors.

LAWSON A. PARRETT.

There is no group of men to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than those who fought for their country in the dark days of the sixties. These patriotic, sacrificing citizens who left their firesides and enrolled to fight for their country's flag that this might be a united nation cannot be accorded too much honor. They fought to establish forever on this continent the self-evident truth that "all men are created free and equal," and with the fall of Robert E. Lee in the spring of 1865 there passed from this country the blackest stain which has ever figured in its history. Fayette county, Ohio, furnished hundreds of brave men for this struggle, and among them is Lawson A. Parrett, a life-long resident of this county, a public-spirited citizen and a man who is greatly beloved by all who know him.

Lawson A. Parrett, the son of Isaac F. and Mary Ann (Keplinger) Parrett, was born at Parrett Station in Jefferson township, this county, November 10, 1841. His father was a son of Joseph J. and Rebecca (Fansher) Parrett, and was born near Knoxville, Tennessee. Isaac Parrett came to Fayette county, Ohio, when he was one year old with his parents and lived in this county the remainder of his days. Joseph J. Parrett was in the War of 1812, and his wife's father, Isaac Fansher, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War from the state of Virginia. Joseph J. Parrett, familiarly known to his friends as "Tennessee Joe," was one of the first settlers in Fayette county and a man who took a prominent part in its early history. Isaac Parrett and wife were the parents of five children, Mrs. Rebecca J. Allen, Noah B., Lawson A., Mrs. Caroline Welton and Mrs. Susan Welton.

Lawson A. Parrett attended the rude log school house in his home neighborhood and finished his education at a select school at Spring Grove, securing the best education which was possible in his day. As a youth he worked on the farm and at a time when farm labor meant the hardest kind of work. At the early age of twenty he enlisted in the Civil War and served through-

out that memorable struggle. He enlisted at Washington C. H., December 29, 1861, with the Twelfth Regiment of United States Infantry, and was assigned to duty in Company A, with Thomas Anderson as captain. He was captured on June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Virginia, and placed in Libby prison, where he remained for fifteen days. He was then transferred with a number of other prisoners to Andersonville, Georgia, where he remained for three months, when he was taken to Charleston, South Carolina, where he stayed two weeks, and later taken to Florence, in that state, where he was incarcerated when paroled. He fought in a large number of the severest engagements of the war, among them being Cedar Mountain, Bull Run. Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church and several others. His last battle was the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was captured. His record appears remarkable when it is known that he participated in forty-eight different battles and skirmishes before he was finally captured.

Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Parrett returned to Fayette county, and upon his marriage, in 1866, began to farm in Wayne township, where he has since lived. He has retired from active farm life after a successful career of over half a century and is now living quietly in his handsome country home in Wayne township.

Mr. Parrett was married on Christmas day, 1866, to Jennie Campbell, the daughter of Lenox and Rebecca (Johnson) Campbell. Mrs. Parrett's father was born in Alexandria, Maryland, and served for two years during the Civil War as a member of the First Ohio Cavalry. Lenox Campbell was a son of James Campbell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War and a native of Scotland, who resided in Maryland. To Lenox Campbell and wife were born eight children, Jennie, Charles, Laura, William, Emma, Marietta, Jessie and Frank. All of these children are still living except William and Emma.

Mr. Parrett and wife have reared a family of seven children to lives of usefulness and honor, Stella, Hallie, Laura, Roy and Ert, Ethel and an infant, deceased. Stella is the wife of C. C. Parrett and has one son, Gale; Hallie is the wife of Charles Durnell and has three children, Sara, Byron and Frank; of these, Sara married S. Giffer and has one daughter, Ruth, the only great-grandchild of Mr. Parrett and wife; Laura married J. B. York and has two children, Mortimer and Maurine; Roy married Mabel Rogers and has two children, Roger and Genevieve; Erk is married to Chloe Free and has three children, Malcolm, Samuel and Donald; Ethel married Charles Goen and has one son, Dwight.

Mrs. Parrett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Parrett is a Republican and has been casting his ballot for the candidates of this party for over a half century. He has always been more or less interested in local politics and at the present time is trustee of Wayne township, discharging the duties of this responsible posiion in a manner which reflects credit upon himself.

OSCO YEOMAN.

The Yeoman family have been residents of Fayette county, Ohio, for nearly one hundred years and Osco Yeoman is the fourth in direct descent from his great-grandfather, James, who came to this county in 1815. The first member of the family to come to America from England was Stephen Yeoman, the great-great-grandfather of Osco Yeoman, with whom this narrative deals. Stephen Yeoman had four sons, Walter, Gilbert, Samuel and James. James Yeoman married Sarah Bates, the daughter of Stephen and Lydia Bates, natives of Vermont and of English descent. Ten children were born to James and Sarah (Bates) Yeoman: Abigail, Stephen, Joseph, Cyrene, Alva, Lydia, Jared, Minerva, Samantha, and Ira, the grandfather of Osco Yeoman.

Ira Yeoman was born in 1808, near Buffalo, New York and his wife, Osea McElwain, was born in 1811 near Good Hope, Ohio. She was the daughter of Robert and Jane McElwain, natives of Pennsylvania and later residents of Maysville, Kentucky, and still later of Fayette county, Ohio, where they settled in 1810. Robert McElwain was born in 1779, and was married to Jane Taylor in 1804, ten children resulting from this union, James, John, William, Osea, Robert, Nancy, Samuel, Thomas, Eliza and Minerva. Robert McElwain was the first justice of the peace in Wayne township, Fayette county, and people came to him from far and near to settle their difficulties.

Ira Yeoman came with his parents to Ohio in 1815, being a lad of seven years at the time. They first located in Columbia, a small village near Cincinnati, and in the fall of 1815 removed to Wayne township, Fayette county, where James Yeoman, the father of Ira, lived until his death. The first winter the family spent here in 1815 was filled with all kinds of discouragements. The family lived in a house which they built in one day, the house consisting of a mere pen built with poles and had neither floor nor windows.

Through these primitive conditions Ira Yeoman was reared to manhood and in 1830 married Osea McElwain. Ira Yeoman was one of the substantial and trusted citizens of his township and county. He served as township trustee for fifteen years, clerk for two years and as county commissioner for three years, filling all of these positions in an efficient and very satisfactory manner to his fellow citizens.

One of the largest birthday celebrations which ever took place in Fayette county occurred August 1, 1896, when nearly one thousand people assembled in honor of the eighty-fifth anniversary of Mrs. Ira Yeoman. Several hundred invitations had been sent out, and everybody came with well filled baskets and prepared for a big feast and a pleasant time. The crowd was made up of old and young from far and near, and included a large number of pioneer citizens who had come to pay their respects to the aged couple and talk over the days of long ago when Fayette county was a wilderness. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Ira Yeoman were probably the oldest pioneer couple in the county and had been married for sixty-six years.

Robert Yeoman was the only child born to Ira and Osea (McElwain) Yeoman, and grew to manhood in Wayne township, this county, and married Elizabeth J. Hill, and to this union were born five children: Osco, the immediate subject of this review; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Andrew Clark; Ella, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Doster; Emma, the wife of Joseph White, and William Ira, deceased. The first wife of Robert Yeoman died and he afterwards married Caroline Parker, and to the second union eight children were born, Mary, Joseph W., Effie, Martha, Robert, Earl, Luella and Nellie.

Osco Yeoman attended the Rock Mills school in his home township, and later attended the district schools in Jasper township. At the age of twenty he began renting land and in 1894 purchased his present farm of eighty-five acres in Wayne township about one mile from Rock Mills.

Osco Yeoman was married December 24, 1874, to Susan Baughn, and to this union five children have been born: Jessie, who married Iva Edwards; Orpah E., the wife of Harley King, is the mother of four children, Marcus H., Dorothy M., Susan L. and Elner M. Ida J., the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Yeoman, is deceased, as is Apel.

Politically, Mr. Yeoman is a member of the Republican party, but has never had any inclination to make the race for any public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his agricultural interests. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and, religiously, he and his family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

SIMON P. VAN PELT.

One of the distinguished veterans of the Civil War who has answered the last roll call is Simon P. Van Pelt, who spent his entire life in Concord township, Fayette county, Ohio. As a citizen, as a soldier and as a public-spirited man of affairs he performed his every duty in a way which brought him the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens. For four long years he served his country faithfully and well. In the tented camp, on the battle field, by day and by night, the debt which the American people owe to those gallant boys in blue can never be repaid, but a grateful people honor the living and remember those gone with reverence.

Simon P. Van Pelt was born on the 8th day of November, 1836, and died at his home in Concord township, January 2, 1913. He was the son of Peter and Mary (Row) Van Pelt, natives of New York and early settlers in Ross county, Ohio. Subsequently they moved to Fayette county, where they lived the remainder of their days. Twelve children, all of whom are deceased, were born to Peter Van Pelt and wife: Russell, Andrew, William, Charles, Simon, Oliver, Mrs. Sarah Craig, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Anna, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, Mrs. Susan Post and Jane.

Simon P. Van Pelt spent his entire life upon the farm with the exception of the four years which he spent in the service of his country. As a youth he attended the short winter terms of school in the rude log school houses of his home neighborhood, and this meager education he supplemented with wide reading in after life, so that he was always regarded as an exceptionally well informed man. At the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted with hundreds of other young men from Fayette county and bore his share of the terrible burdens of that struggle with a fortitude which marked him as a man of bravery and endurance. He enlisted at the opening of the Civil War in the Seventy-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was mustered in as a musician in Company I. He served the full four years of the war, and then returned to his farm and resumed the peaceful pursuit of civil life. He remained at home until his marriage in 1871, and then began to farm for himself and for fifty years he led the simple life of a plain and unostentatious farmer, doing his every duty as he saw it and living a life which commended him to his neighbors and friends.

Mr. Van Pelt was married in 1871 to Martha Eldrick, the daughter of Bernard and Sarah (McClure) Eldrick. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and first located in Leesburg, Ohio, where he found employment on

the boats plying up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was a hatter by trade and subsequently became a merchant. In the latter part of his life he engaged in farming, and at the time of his death was the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred acres. There were seven children born to Bernard Eldrick and wife, Mary, James, John, Mrs. Emma Love, Mrs. Martha Van Pelt, Etta and Mrs. Anna Leverton. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of Martha and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt reared a family of two children, Mary and John E. Mary is the wife of Charles Mark, and has one son, Marion, who is now being educated at Staunton, Ohio. John E. is managing the home farm.

Politically, Mr. Van Pelt was a Republican and, while interested in local politics, yet was never an active party man. He always took an active interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belonged to the John Bell Post for many years. He with his family were loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Thus, in brief, is the sketch of the life of the late Simon P. Van Pelt, a man who was admired for the life he lived and a man in whom everyone placed the utmost confidence.

HENRY HOPPES.

The first member of the Hoppes family came to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1806, four years before the county was even organized. John Hoppes, the father of Henry Hoppes, with whom this narrative deals, came from North Carolina with his parents in 1804, and settled with them on the Ohio river in Gallia county. In fact, the Hoppes family have been identified with the history of this county for one hundred and ten years, probably as long as any other family now represented within the limits of the county. Henry Hoppes has spent all of his eighty-three years in this county where he is now living, and during that time has seen the county emerge from a primeval forest to its present condition of prosperity. He served his country gallantly and well in the Civil War and spent two years at the front. His whole life has been a busy one, yet in the midst of his labors he has always found time to assist those who were less fortunate than himself, and therefore well merits the high esteem with which he is held by his friends and acquaintances.

Henry Hoppes, the son of John and Nancy (Brown) Hoppes, was born in Wayne township, July 2, 1831, and, as stated, his parents were from North Carolina, and located in Ohio in 1804 on the Ohio river. John

MR. AND MRS. HENRY HOPPES AND
RESIDENCE

Hoppes grew to manhood in Ohio and then returned to North Carolina, married and brought his young bride to Fayette county in 1806. He entered government land and cut out a farm from the dense forests which covered the land at that time. When the War of 1812 came on, he enlisted for service in his country's defense and served during that terrible struggle, returning to his farm in 1814, at the close of the war. He and his wife reared a family of twelve children, Henry, whose history is here related, being the only one living. The other eleven children are as follows: Mary, Jacob, Jane, Solomon, Betsy, John, Nancy, Henton, Margaret, Austin and Sarah. It is interesting to note that John Hoppes and his young bride, Nancy Brown, moved from North Carolina to Ohio on pack horses and that the fifty acres on which they settled in this county was purchased with money earned by the young bride by weaving.

Henry Hoppes attended school in the little log school house near Paint creek in his home township, and finished his educational training in the Locust Grove school. He worked on the home farm until 1850, being at that time nineteen years of age. He then went to California, driving an ox team overland, and remained there for nine years. While living in California he was first married, but after the death of his wife, in 1859, he returned to the county of his birth and bought a farm in Green township near Jamestown. He enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and served for two years, after which he returned to his farm, where he has since resided.

Mr. Hoppes was first married in California in the fifties to Lucy Raines, and to this union two children were born, Mrs. Sarah F. Sager and Mrs. Alice Davis. The second marriage of Mr. Hoppes was to Sarah J. Smith, and to this union two children were born, Mrs. Minerva Cook and John. The third marriage of Mr. Hoppes was to Amy Kerns, the daughter of William and Rebecca Kerns. William Kerns was a native of Fairfax, Virginia, and had a family of seven children, Eliza, Amy, Mrs. Mariah Coe, Prescott, George W., John W. and Joseph S. Three of these children, Amy, Prescott and Joseph S., are living. To the last marriage of Mr. Hoppes was born one son, Valentine, who married Emma Winn and has four children, Hazel, Donald, Leland and Howard H. Of these children, Hazel and Donald are deceased.

Mr. Hoppes is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic and always takes an active interest in the affairs of the local post. He has been a member of the Baptist church for more than forty years and has always

lived a life consistent with its teachings. He is now living a retired life on his excellent farm of eighty acres in Marion township, where he has been residing for more than half a century. His life has indeed been a busy one and full of interesting experiences. He is a man who is still hale and hearty and able to recount his famous drive across the country to California in 1850, as well as his Civil-war experiences. His whole life has been such as to win for him the esteem and good will of his fellow citizens, and no man in the county is more beloved and highly respected.

SILAS WOLFE.

Every nation on the earth has contributed its quota to the population of the United States, but no nation has furnished better citizens for our country than has Germany. Hundreds of thousands of the best blood of Germany have come to this country and become substantial citizens of the various localities in which they settled. Fortunate indeed is the locality which has its German descendants numbered among its citizens, for wherever they are found they are always among the most substantial citizens of the community. There are very few foreign-born citizens in Fayette county, Ohio, and according to the 1910 census there were only eight who were born in Germany. One of the best remembered German citizens of the past generation is Silas Wolfe, who lived in this county for more than half a century.

The late Silas Wolfe was born in Germany in 1830, and died at his country home in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, in 1904. He was the son of Joseph and Marie (Kowientz) Wolfe, and one of eight children, Joseph, Anton, Marie, Silas, Caroline, Kowientz, George and Charles. All of these children are now deceased except Caroline, George and Kowientz.

Silas Wolfe was educated in Germany and came to America in 1854, the voyage to this country occupying forty-eight days. Upon coming to this country he first settled at Chillicothe, Ohio, but shortly afterwards located in Fayette county, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer and at the time of his death was the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Wayne township.

Mr. Wolfe was twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married in 1871, being Rose Gangle, and to this union one child, Amiel, was born. After the death of his first wife, he was again married, on Christmas day, 1876, to Margaret Gerber, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Weaver) Gerber,

natives of Germany, who had been raised in their native land and married in Pennsylvania after coming to America, and Mrs. Wolfe was born in Pennsylvania. Joseph Gerber and wife settled in Pennsylvania on a farm, where they reared a family of nine children, Mary, Charles, John, Frank, Margaret, Henry, Caroline, Antonie and Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were the parents of eight children, Rose, Elizabeth, Emma, Louis, Sada, Frank, Lena and Pauline. Rose is the wife of Gale Evans; Elizabeth is the wife of Mitchell Martin; Emma is the wife of Fred Beals; Louis married Lucinda Duff and has one daughter, Norma E.; the other four children are unmarried and living with their mother.

Mr. Wolfe was a loyal and devout member of the Catholic church, and held his membership in St. Benignus church at Greenfield, Ohio. He was a man of sterling qualities of character, even-tempered, patient and scrupulously honest in all the relations of life. He was devoted to his family and was of essentially domestic tastes, preferring his fireside to that of the public forum.

ROBERT W. SORRELL.

One of the pioneer farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, is R. W. Sorrell, who has been a resident of Wayne township for the past seventy-four years. He has seen this county emerge from a primitive forest to its present prosperous condition, with good roads, well-tilled fields, handsome homes and thriving towns and villages. In this transformation Mr. Sorrell has taken an active part and has been no inconsiderable factor in making his township one of the best agricultural sections of the county. While primarily devoted to his own interests, he has not neglected to mingle in the civic life of his community and his support has always been given to measures of general welfare.

R. W. Sorrell, the son of Robert Lee and Eliza (Sharp) Sorrell, was born December 20, 1840, in Wayne township. His father was a native of Virginia, as was his mother, and after their marriage they came to Ohio and located in Fayette county. Eliza Sharp was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sharp, natives of France. Robert L. Sorrell and wife reared a family of eleven children, Edwin, Belle, R. W., Anna, Jane and six who died in infancy.

The limited education of Mr. Sorrell was received in the rude log school house of his immediate neighborhood in Wayne township and in the graded

schools of the county seat. At an early age he began to work on the farms in his township and after his marriage he worked and rented for about twenty-two years. His present farm comprises forty acres where he now lives. By a system of careful farming he has made a very comfortable living and reared a family of several children to lives of usefulness and honor.

Mr. Sorrell was married in 1865 to Mrs. Martha Sorrell, who was the widow of the subject's brother and had three children. To this union there have been born eight children, Frank, Alvin, Minnie, Robert, Ida, Grace, Jesse and one died in infancy. Three of the children are married, Alvin, Minnie and Ida. Politically, Mr. Sorrell is independent.

WILLIAM THOMAS STEERS.

Although a resident of Fayette county but a few years, yet so pronounced is the personality of William T. Steers that he has already impressed his individuality upon the community in which he lives. A man with a thorough business training along banking lines, he has taken charge of the Farmers Bank of Good Hope and made it one of the most successful of the smaller banks of the county. He thoroughly understands every phase of the banking business and having had a wide experience as a business man previous to taking charge of this bank, he was well qualified to pilot this new financial institution. Although organized in 1910, the Farmers Bank of Good Hope has already made a reputation as a sound, safe and conservative bank, and well merits the patronage which it receives from this section of the county.

William Thomas Steers, the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Conrad) Steers, was born in Dry Ridge, Kentucky, November 12, 1873. His father was born in Covington, Kentucky, and was the son of William Steers, a native of Germany. The grandfather and his wife, Elizabeth, were the parents of three children: William, the father of the immediate subject of this review; Henry and James. William H. Steers was a small boy when his parents moved from Covington to Dry Ridge, Kentucky, and in the latter place was reared to manhood and lived the remainder of his days. He was a prosperous farmer and a large land owner, and at the time of his death, in 1893, was one of the most substantial men of his community. He was accidentally killed by lightning in 1893. Nine children were born to William H.

Steers and wife, Jennie, Catherine, Fannie, Margaret, John S., Mrs. Ollie Vance, William T., Nellie and Rowena. All of these children are still living except Fannie.

William T. Steers attended the district schools of his home neighborhood in his native state, and then spent one year at the Normal School in Lebanon, Ohio. He then entered Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he spent three and one-half years, taking the business course. After graduating at Valparaiso he became an instructor in penmanship, bookkeeping and shorthand in the normal school at Crookston, Minnesota. The next thirteen and one-half years were spent in Chicago, seven and one-half years of which were spent as bookkeeper and cashier for W. H. Carringduff & Company, and the remainder of the time as bookkeeper and cashier of the T. H. Flood Company. In 1910 he came to Good Hope, this county, and helped to organize the Farmers Bank in that place.

The bank was organized with the following officials: President, E. D. King; vice-president, Isaac Cory; second vice-president, S. B. Hoppe; secretary, treasurer and cashier, William T. Steers; second cashier, Tillie B. Steers. The directors of the bank are as follows: Dr. S. E. Boggs, H. C. Smalley, R. J. Holdren and H. D. Johnson. The bank has a paid-up capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, with deposits of more than forty-five thousand dollars, which are increasing all the time.

Mr. Steers was married January 10, 1899, to Tillie B. Bracht, the daughter of Alfred and Minnie (Holton) Bracht. Mrs. Steers' father was born in Kentucky and is now living the life of a retired farmer in his native state. Mr. and Mrs. Bracht reared a family of eight children, James, Mary, Tillie, Genia, Alfred, Charles, Holton and Mayme. The mother of these children is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Steers are the parents of one daughter, Eugenia Lucille.

Mr. Steers is a Democrat in politics, but owing to the fact that he has been here but a short time and is so immersed in business, has not taken an active part in political matters. However, he takes an intelligent interest in all the political issues of the day, and being a man of wide reading and broad culture, he is thoroughly in sympathy with good government and gives his hearty support to all measures which have for their end the betterment and the welfare of the community in which he has chosen to reside. He and his wife take a prominent part in the life of the community and, because of their whole-souled hospitality and their geniality of manner, have built up a large circle of friends and acquaintances since becoming residents of this county.

THOMAS R. McCOY.

A life of seventy-two years in this county gives Thomas McCoy the right to be classed among the pioneers of Fayette county. There is such a marked change in the life of the early settlers as compared with the life of the people of the county today that the pioneer of one hundred years ago would not recognize his own farm were it possible for him to see it today. The life of the farmer is now surrounded with more comforts and conveniences than the city dweller enjoyed a few years ago. The mail is left on his door step each day, the interurban car whirls past his door each hour, the telephone puts him into instant communication with his neighbors and the city and he can even buy a machine which will milk his cows. One of the best evidences of the prosperity of the present farmers of Fayette county is to be seen in their bank accounts, which total more than those of all others in the county.

Thomas R. McCoy, one of the largest farmers in Wayne township, was born December 10, 1841, on the farm where he is now living. He is the son of Thomas B. and Margaret (Murray) McCoy, natives of Fredricksburg, Maryland, and Virginia, respectively. Thomas B. McCoy was the son of James and Sarah (Brown) McCoy and came to Ross county, Ohio, from Maryland when he was eighteen years of age, locating near Chillicothe on a farm. Shortly afterward he moved into Ross and Fayette counties and bought a farm of one hundred acres in Wayne township, where he and his wife reared a family of twelve children, James, Joseph, Mrs. Elizabeth Fernow, William, Allen, Mrs. Sarah Hegler, Judson, Hugh, Thomas R., Mrs. Mariah Stookey, Mrs. Anna Robinson and John. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of Elizabeth, Mariah, Thomas R., and Anna. Judson was a member of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas R. McCoy attended the schools of Ross and Fayette counties, completing his education in the schools of the latter county. He has always been on the home farm and began farming for himself when twenty-five years of age. He first rented a part of the paternal estate and later bought out the other heirs. He has placed extensive improvements on the farm and by close economy and good management has made his farm one of the best in the county. He gives particular attention to the breeding of horses and has been successful along this line.

Mr. McCoy was married in 1874 to Sarah Hackney, the daughter of

Edward and Mary E. (McKay) Hackney, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Clinton county, Ohio. To this union there have been born four children, Edward (deceased), Mary D., Russell D., T. Glenn and Oscar E., who is running the home farm.

Politically, Mr. McCoy is a stanch Republican and has always been deeply interested in local politics. He has served as township assessor with satisfaction to the citizens of Wayne township. He has also been on the school board of his township. All the family are attendants of the Baptist church and contribute liberally of their means to its support.

HUGH E. ELLIOTT.

The life of the farmer today is the most independent existence which a man can lead. The farmer is getting better prices for everything than he ever did before and the chances are that the market price of all grains and live stock will never be any lower than they are today. The man with a farm of at least fifty acres can make a very comfortable living and many are doing it on a less acreage. One of the successful farmers of Fayette county is Hugh E. Elliott, of Wayne township, who rents his father's farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres on the Rock Mill road, one mile from Good Hope.

Hugh E. Elliott, the son of Milton S. and Ursula (Grubbs) Elliott, was born March 12, 1874, in Jackson county, Missouri, near Warrensburg. Hugh E. Elliott came with his parents to Fayette county when he was three years of age. He first attended the Rogers school in Paint township and later the Jefferson and Shady Side schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-one when he began farming for himself and is still renting land in Wayne township. As a farmer he keeps fully abreast of the times and is classed among the progressive farmers of his township. He divides his attention between the raising of grains and live stock and has met with success commensurate with his efforts.

Mr. Elliott was married February 24, 1898, to Mary Moore, the daughter of George T. and Lydia (Bradshaw) Moore. George T. Moore was born in Pike county, Ohio, the son of James and Christina (Penisten) Moore and has reared a family of four children: Curtis (deceased), Mary, Clarence (of Boston), and Orville (of Cleveland). Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have two children, Laverne and Ursula Anne.

In politics, Mr. Elliott is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. The family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Personally, Mr. Elliott is a man of pleasing address and has a host of friends throughout the county where he has lived so many years.

ELIAS PRIDDY.

The Bible says that the allotted age of man is three score and ten years, and yet there are many who live beyond this age. Fayette county, Ohio, has many old citizens, among the best known of whom is Elias Priddy, of Concord township, who was born in that township ninety-one years ago. He has lived under every President from James Monroe down to the present time, and has seen more changes in civilization than have taken place during all the preceding ages of history. Although he was not married until he was nearly thirty years of age, yet he and his wife have been married more than sixty-two years, being one of the oldest married couples in this county today. During his long life Mr. Priddy has always been interested in everything which pertained to the development of his county, and the clean and wholesome life he has lived and the kindly disposition which he has always maintained toward his neighbors have endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquantances throughout the county.

Elias Priddy, the son of George and Jane (McDonald) Priddy, was born in Concord township, in 1823. His parents were natives of Virginia and settled in Ross county, Ohio, in the early twenties, shortly afterward locating in Fayette county. Three children were born to George Priddy and wife, Mrs. Matilda Flannigan, Mrs. Maria Mark and Elias.

The boyhood days of Elias Priddy were filled with hard work and yet he had pleasures which the boys of today will never know. He recalls many interesting incidents surrounding his boyhood days—the days of the corn-husking bees, the country dances, the log rollings and the house raisings. His education was confined to the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, since the schools of the twenties and thirties were very limited in their instruction. His entire life has been spent on the farm in this township, and he now owns a neat and attractive little farm of thirty acres near the village of Staunton in Concord township. Although he was more than forty years of age when the Civil War broke out, yet he enlisted in the One Hun-

MR. AND MRS. ELIAS PRIDDY

dred and Sixty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served for more than a year with distinction. He was then drafted on his return home and paid nine hundred dollars for a substitute to take his place. Immediately after the close of the war he returned to his farm and has since followed agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Priddy was married January 11, 1852, to Rachel Williams, and to this union has been born one son, George. Politically, Mr. Priddy has long been identified with the Republican party and before its organization voted the Whig ticket, casting his first vote in the fall of 1844. He is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the old soldiers. He and his wife have been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church and interested in all the good work of that denomination. This grand old couple are greatly beloved in the township where they live and the people delight to honor them in every way. They are people of kindly disposition, genial impulses and always ready to assist anyone in times of trouble or distress. It is not often given to people to live more than ninety years, and for this reason Fayette county takes particular pleasure in honoring this venerable couple.

CHARLES LININGER.

The Lininger family has been identified with the history of Fayette county, Ohio, for many years, and its members have always taken a prominent part in the life of the communities in which they lived. They are all successful farmers and are men who give stability to their respective localities. One of the three brothers of this family whose careers are presented in this volume is Charles Lininger, whose life has been such as to accord him a place among the representative citizens of his township. His whole life has been devoted to agriculture, with the result that he has attained a pecuniary independence commensurate with his efforts.

Charles Lininger, the son of Michael and Adeline (Holloway) Lininger, was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 15, 1876. His father, who was the son of William and Catherine (Hyer) Lininger, was a native of Ross county, this state. Fred and Eva Lininger, the parents of William, came from Virginia and settled in Ross county, Ohio, early in its history. Charles Lininger is one of twelve children born to his parents, the others being John, Mary, Etta, Lida, William, Jennie, Jesse, Russell, Ernest, Kate and Bertha. Etta

and William are deceased, while of the other children, John and Jesse are represented by personal biographies elsewhere in this volume.

The education of Charles Lininger was received in Fayette county, and he remained with his parents on the farm until he reached his majority. He came to Fayette county when a child with his parents and at the age of twenty-one began farming in Marion township, where he is now residing. He divides his attention between the raising of crops and the breeding and raising of high grade live stock in such a way as to yield him a comfortable livelihood.

Mr. Lininger was married January 10, 1906, to Bessie Ward, the daughter of William and Anna (Myers) Ward, and to this union have been born five sons, Willard, Walter, Alfred, Martin and Paul.

Mr. Lininger is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never felt that he had the time to devote to political matters.

HARRIS B. DAHL.

One of the largest business firms of Washington C. H., Ohio, is the Midland Grocery Company, a wholesale company which does a large business throughout the state of Ohio, employing a large force of salesmen on the road all the time. Harris B. Dahl is the treasurer of the company and has been connected with the firm since 1882. His father before him was a merchant in Washington C. H., and consequently his early training was directed along mercantile lines. He has made an unusual success in business and ranks as one of the most substantial and prosperous business men of Washington C. H.

Harris B. Dahl, the son of George and Ruth (Bereman) Dahl, was born in Washington C. H. May 30, 1859. His parents, who were natives of Brown county, Ohio, and Washington C. H., respectively, reared a family of four children: Lizzie, the widow of Col. B. H. Millikan; Harris B., of Washington C. H.; Victoria, the wife of T. W. Marchant, of Washington C. H., and Ethel, deceased, who was the wife of William Campbell.

George Dahl came to Fayette county and located in Washington C. H. when he was a small lad, coming to this county with his mother. As a young man he manufactured candies and delivered them by wagon, later engaging in the retail grocery business in Washington C. H. He gradually branched out into the wholesale grocery business and continued in this line until his

death, in 1898, at the age of sixty-four. His wife still survives him at the age of seventy-eight. George Dahl and his wife were both members of the Methodist church.

The paternal grandparents of Harris B. Dahl were natives of Germany and came to America in an early day, locating in Brown county, Ohio, and were pioneer settlers of that county. Grandfather Dahl died in middle age and his widow came to Fayette county, where her death occurred in Washington C. H. at an advanced age. The grandfather of H. B. Dahl had a large family of children: Henry, Jacob, George, Mrs. Catherine Rapp, Mrs. Ann Siehl, Mrs. Mary Hirt and Mrs. Ziegler.

The maternal grandparents of Harris B. Dahl were Joel S. and Sina (Thompson) Bereman, of Scotch-English descent, and pioneer settlers in Fayette county. Mr. Bereman was in the hardware business and was familiarly known as "Judge Bereman." He was twice married, and by his first marriage had one son and four daughters: Clayton, Elizabeth, Jennie, Ruth and Victoria. His second wife was a Miss Porter, and to this union were born three children: Eli, Porter and Catherine.

Harris B. Dahl was reared in Washington C. H. and attended the local high school until the age of seventeen, when he entered the State University at Columbus, where he remained three years. He then spent one year in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and a year in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, after which he took a course in the laboratory of the State University of Ohio with the intention of becoming a physician.

However, Mr. Dahl finally decided to engage in the business which had made his father so successful, and in 1882 he embarked in the retail grocery business in Washington C. H., and two years later he started the wholesale business. This has grown into a business of large proportions and goods from Washington C. H. are shipped all over the state of Ohio, as well as other states. The company now has four large buildings. The original building burned December 30, 1911. The firm was incorporated under the name of The Midland Grocery Company, with a capital stock of five hundred and eight thousand dollars common stock and six hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars preferred stock. The company also has a large store in Columbus, Ohio, which is the headquarters of the firm. The Washington C. H. store is called the Dahl-Millikan Branch.

The officers of the Midland Grocery Company are as follows A. S. Hammond, of Columbus, president; Col. B. H. Millikan, vice-president; C. C. Benbow, secretary; H. B. Dahl, treasurer, and William M. Campbell,

manager of the Dahl-Millikan branch at Washington C. H. The company employs about sixty people in the branch store at Washington C. H. and a similar number in the Columbus store. Mr. Dahl is a director in the Commercial Bank of Washington C. H. and president of the Washington C. H. Gas and Electric Company, and has money invested in various other business enterprises in the county seat.

Mr. Dahl was married September 18, 1890, to Mary Maynard, the daughter of Col. Horatio and Clara (Blakemore) Maynard, and to this union four daughters have been born: Fanny, Charlotte, Nina and Mary. Fanny is the wife of Conrad Schweitzer, of Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Dahl was born in Washington C. H., and her mother was a native of Virginia and her father of Holden, Massachusetts. Her father came from Drewsville, New Hampshire, to Fayette county, Ohio, when he was a young man. He was a school teacher in early life and later practiced law, and was a partner of Judge Briggs and H. L. Hadley, of Washington C. H., and H. M. Daugherty, of Columbus, for many years. Colonel Maynard was a soldier in the Civil War and was the colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years at the front. He died in 1907, aged over eighty years, while his wife still survives him at the age of seventy-eight. Eight children were born to Colonel Maynard and wife: Herbert P., John P., Walter E., Mary, Nina, Augustus F., Horatio and one who died in infancy.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Dahl were John Phillips and Roxey (Davis) Maynard, of English descent. They died in Drewsville, New Hampshire, after rearing a family of five children: Caroline, Cleora, Horatio B., Mary and Augustus. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Dahl were Harvey and Ann (Millikan) Blakemore, his wife being born in Washington C. H., and here they both died at the ages of sixty-one and sixty-four, respectively. Mr. Blakemore was a merchant and a sheriff in the early history of Fayette county. Seven children were born to Harvey Blakemore and wife: Clara, Josephine, Emma, Charles, Lee, Wyatt and Anna.

Politically, Mr. Dahl is identified with the Republican party, but his extensive business interests have been such that he has never taken an active part in political matters. Mr. Dahl is a man of sterling character, quiet and unassuming in his manner, with a kindly word for his neighbors, and a man whose veracity has never been questioned. It is needless to say that such a broad-minded man stands high in public estimation and is today one of the representative business men of Fayette county.

JEROME TAYLOR.

One of the most enterprising citizens of Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Jerome Taylor, farmer and dairyman. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course when once decided upon. He who succeeds financially has the ability to see opportunities where one less gifted does not, and by taking advantage of same he turns the tide to his own account. While winning his way along financial lines, Mr. Taylor possesses those principles and attributes which not only win the confidence and respect of his fellow men, but which also bring him the admiration and sincere liking of those who know him.

Jerome Taylor was born on January 27, 1874, on the farm where he now makes his home, being the son of William E. and Nancy A. (Drais) Taylor, both of whom were born in this same township and are at present living in comfortable retirement in Washington C. H. The subject's farm contains three hundred and four acres of excellent farming lands, much of which is devoted to pasture to accommodate his one hundred and five milch cows. This farm, known among the older residents as the old Taylor farm, is located just at the edge of the city and is more widely known as the Washington Avenue Dairy Farm. In this enterprise Mr. Taylor is highly successful, operating his business along most modern and approved lines. In addition to the dairy business, he is also owner of two moving picture shows in the city of Washington C. H., one being known as the "Air Dome" and the other as the "Palace."

The subject is one of a family of five children, the others being Harry D., Roy C., Anna (Mrs. McFadden) and Edward, deceased. Mr. Taylor is the oldest of the family, and received his elementary education in the common schools of the home locality, finishing his education in later years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he took a classical course. When quite a young man he began assisting his father in the work of the home farm, and this he continued at all odd times throughout his years of schooling, all of which ably fitted him for his chosen vocation of farming.

On November 9, 1902, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Sallie Steele and to their union have been born four children, the second of whom, their son Charles, is deceased. The others are Pauline E., aged ten years; Anna Lee, six years old, and Robert C., aged three years. Mr. and Mrs.

Taylor move in the best social circles and are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Politically, Mr. Taylor is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, taking an active interest in local politics. For six years he served as township trustee and was township assessor for five years, acquitting himself to the satisfaction of all in the duties of these offices. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church and to the support of the local society he gives generously of his means. He is broad in his religious views and is also warmly interested in the welfare of other church organizations. Mr. Taylor is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served in the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted residence therein, and the subject of this sketch, who has spent his entire life in the one locality, has, because of his earnest and consistent life and his high attainments in his chosen line of endeavor, earned the sincere respect and good opinion of all who know him. Mr. Taylor has performed his full part in every walk of life and has ever given his unreserved support to every movement for the public welfare. He comes of a family which has always stood for the best things in the community and is counted among the progressive and enterprising families of the county. Personally, the subject is worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

LUTHER L. SHELLEY.

A review of the life of the honored and lamented Luther L. Shelley, whose earthly career was terminated a few years ago, must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of his career, touching the struggles of his early manhood and successes of later days, would far transcend the limits of this biography. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and generation, while the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of Jasper township, this county, where he spent so many years. His life was such as to entitle him to an honorable position in this biographical history of his county, and it is eminently fitting that he be included among the representative citizens. That he did his part nobly and well is universally admitted, and the name he earned

as an honest and upright citizen is the highest tribute which can be accorded him.

The late Luther L. Shelley was born in 1866, in Greene county, Ohio, near Jamestown, and died November 11, 1909, at his country home in Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio. He was the son of Mathias and Eliza (Sanders) Shelley, natives of Greene county, this state. Mathias Shelley and wife lived near Pleasant View, in that county, and reared a family of nine children, Marion, Morgan, Amanda, Flora, Eva, Jane, Anna, Luther L. and James.

The education of Luther L. Shelley was received in the schools of Pleasant View and, in accordance with the custom then prevailing, he spent all of his summer vacations at work on the home farm. After his marriage he located in Jasper township, where he lived until his death. He was a prosperous and substantial farmer and accumulated an estate of one hundred and nine acres of good land by the exercise of good management and close economy. His wife was a true helpmate and much of his success was due to her efforts, a fact which he was always ready to acknowledge.

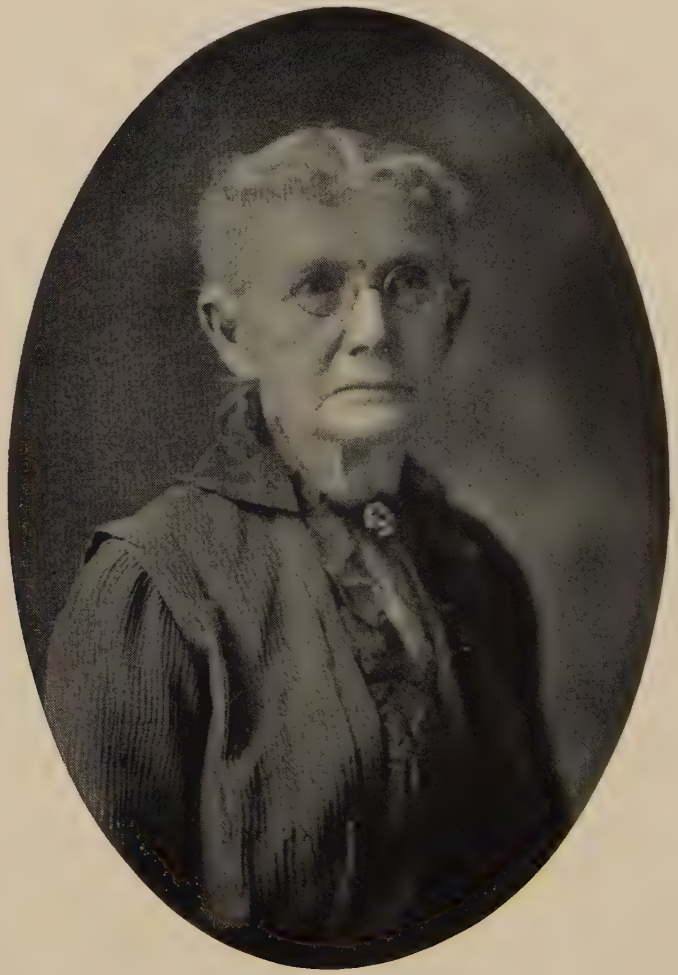
Mr. Shelley was married in 1879, to Alice Gray, the daughter of Jefferson and Ellen (Creamer) Gray. Jefferson Gray was a native of Virginia and was one of the early settlers in Fayette county. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Mrs. Virginia Haines, Theodore, Oliver, Alice and Mrs. Elmeda Thornburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Shelley were born twelve children, Ora, Olive, John, Alva, Raymond, Percy, George, Hubert, Dorothy, Bertha, Phillip and Harry. Of these children, all are still living with the exception of Bertha. Three of the children are married, Ora, Olive and Alva. Ora married J. C. Whiteside and has one son, Franklin; Olive became the wife of Frank Creamer and has five children, Marjorie, Roger, Grace, Hester and Richard; Alva married May Lucas, who is now deceased, as is their son, Donald.

Mr. Shelley was a life-long Republican, but never had any inclination to take an active part in political matters. However, he was interested in everything pertaining to good government and always gave his unreserved support to such measures as would bring it about. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was always interested in the affairs of that fraternal organization. Mrs. Shelley is a woman of gracious tact and charm and is greatly beloved by all who know her. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare she has always been interested and to whose support she is a willing and generous

contributor. Mr. Shelley was a man of broad sympathies, kindly disposed toward the faults of others and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself. In everything that he did he was careful to observe a proper mode of conduct and thus left behind him a name which will always be cherished by his children and those with whom he was associated. The lives of such men mean much to a community, for they give stability and character to the locality where they live. Such a man was Luther L. Shelley; thus he lived and thus he passed away.

EDWARD E. COCKERILL.

One of the earliest pioneer families to settle in Fayette county, Ohio, was the Cockerill family, which was first represented in this county by William S. Cockerill, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, who was born in December, 1790, and came to Ohio in 1812, shortly after his marriage, settling first on the Ohio river just above its union with the Hocking river. Here he lived until 1821, when he came to Fayette county and purchased land of John Rowe in Perry township. Here he lived for one year and then bought land of Mr. Connor on the Little Wabash. William S. Cockerill was a man of decided literary tastes and more than ordinary intellectual ability. For several years after coming to this county he followed the profession of teaching in connection with farming. He served in the War of 1812 in an Ohio regiment. William S. Cockerill was married four times, his first wife being Anna Lehman, to whom he was married in Virginia in 1809, and whose death occurred in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1821, shortly after the family moved to this county. Nine children were born to this first marriage, Elizabeth, William, Milly, Samuel, Eldridge, Thomas G. and three who died in infancy. Thomas G. is the father of Edward E. Cockerill, with whom this narrative subsequently deals. The second wife of William S. Cockerill was Phoebe Mooney, the daughter of Judge Mooney, and to this second union nint children were born, Mary A., James, Lydia J., Harmanus, Amanda, Eliza, Anna and two who died in infancy. The second wife died in 1855, and in 1857 Mr. Cockerill married her sister, Eliza Mooney, who died in 1862. The fourth and last marriage of William S. Cockerill occurred in 1864, when he was united in marriage to Mrs. Doster, who died in 1873. William S. Cockerill lived until December 19, 1879, being nearly ninety years of age at the time of his death. He was a prosperous farmer and left an



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD E. COCKERILL

estate of four hundred acres of excellent land, which is now held by his descendants.

Thomas G. Cockerill, the son of William S. and Anna (Lehman) Cockerill, was born in 1812, and was married September 29, 1831, to Sylvitha Cochran, the daughter of Barnabas and Charlotta Cochran, natives of New Jersey and early settlers of Ohio, who came to this state in 1806. To Thomas G. Cockerill and wife were born nine children, William Newton, Martha J., Edward Estell, Jacob, Thomas, Samuel S., James W., Amelia O. and Eldridge W. Four of these sons were in the Civil War, where they made a distinguished record for themselves. All of the nine children grew to manhood and womanhood, married and reared families of their own.

Edward Estell Cockerill, named in honor of the Rev. Edward Estell, was born January 22, 1837, in the township where he has always lived except ten years in other states. He is the third child of Thomas G. Cockerill and wife and one of the most highly honored residents of this county. He was born in a log cabin in Perry township, and spent a few months of his boyhood years in the primitive schools of his home neighborhood, and early in life became used to hard manual labor. He married two years before the Civil War opened and left his wife and two small children to serve his country. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served for four months toward the close of the struggle. Immediately after being mustered out of the service he returned to his farm and has been following that vocation since. He bought his present farm of two hundred and thirty acres, six miles from Washington C. H., in 1881, which farm was a part of his grandfather's estate and is now one of the most attractive farms in Perry township. Mr. Cockerill has always been a heavy stock raiser and has been uniformly successful along this particular line. He keeps his farm in good repair and has always kept it to a high state of productivity, so that he is able to secure the maximum results from his labors.

Mr. Cockerill was married October 11, 1859, to Heressa Bineger, the daughter of George and Mary Bineger, natives of Virginia, and to this union have been born eleven children, Dennis, Eldridge, Minnie, A. G., Orville, Carrie, Melvin, Almeda, Gilbert, Lurella, Frank Willard. Dennis and Eldridge died before their father went to the front during the Civil War; Minnie married Eugene Horney and has four children, Fred, Jessie, George and Ralph; A. G. married Naomi Marks and has three children, Cleo (who

married James Beatty, and has one son, Russell B.), Clayton and Angeline; Orville is married; Carrie married Mr. Craig and has three children, Genevieve, Otis and Helen; Melvin married Miss Meeks and has four children, Edward M., Melvin, Russell and Estella; Almeda is single and still living with her parents; Lurella is the wife of Harry Silkot and has two children, Roland and Edward, deceased; Frank W. married Miss Coffman and has one child; Gilbert is married and has one son, Marcus.

Mr. Cockerill has been a life-long Republican in politics and has always been very much interested in political matters. He has been trustee of his township, served as member of the school board, while he was commissioner of Fayette county for two terms. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than fifty years and has always been much interested in church work. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1909 and the occasion was observed in a most happy style. Mr. Cockerill is one of the best beloved men in the township and no one is held in higher esteem and greater affection.

C. H. PERRILL.

A farmer and stock raiser of Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio, is C. H. Perrill, who was born in this county forty-four years ago on his father's farm near where he is now living. His parents located in this county several years before the Civil War, and his father became one amongst the largest land owners of the township. Mr. Perrill is a practical farmer and has made a success of his chosen life. While primarily interested in his own affairs, yet he has not neglected to take his share of the burdens of civic life and gives his unreserved support to all measures of merit.

C. H. Perrill, the son of John and Margaret (Sparks) Perrill, was born November 25, 1870, in Jasper township, on his father's farm about eight miles northwest of Washington C. H. His father was born June 17, 1823, in Highland county, Ohio, and lived there until he reached his fourteenth year. He then went to Pike county, Ohio, and lived with his grandparents until he attained his majority. He then became interested in the live stock business and drove stock from Ohio to Pennsylvania and New York markets, following this line of activity until he was twenty-nine years of age. In 1852 he came to Fayette county and here was married on November 14, 1855, to Margaret J. Sparks, the daughter of Elias Sparks.

John Perrill was the son of Hugh Perrill, who died in Kentucky about 1847, and his wife died in Highland county, Ohio, in 1835. To John Perrill and wife were born eleven children: George, Mrs. Iva Acton, Louis, Edward, Mrs. Rebecca Custis, Charles H., Mrs. Laura Jones, Mrs. Margaret Glass, Frank and two who died in infancy. John Perrill was one of three children, the others being James and Mrs. Mary Brown.

C. H. Perrill received all of his education at the South Plymouth school in this county. At the age of twenty-six he assumed the management of his father's large estate.

He has identified himself with the various activities of his township, and although unmarried he takes an active interest in the social life of his locality. Politically, Mr. Perrill is a Republican, but often gives his support to a deserving friend of the opposing party.

JACOB V. KENNELL.

One of the many farmers of German ancestry in Fayette county is Jacob V. Kennell, of Union township, who has been a resident of this county for the past half century. He has inherited all of those sterling characteristics which have made the Germans successful wherever they have located and in whatever occupations they have engaged. The thrift and economy of the people from the Fatherland has become proverbial and they never fail to make a success of any undertaking to which they turn their attention. While Mr. Kennell has been primarily interested in his own affairs he has not neglected to take his share of the burdens of civic life and has thereby won the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens.

Jacob V. Kennell, the son of Valentine and Mary (Dohn) Kennell, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, October 18, 1849. His father was born in Germany and came to America when a small boy with his parents, locating in Jackson county, Ohio. The family were among the early settlers and became prominently identified with the history of Jackson county. Valentine grew to manhood in that county, married there and came to Fayette county in 1864 with his family. He and his wife reared a family of seven children, Catherine, Eva (deceased), Jacob V., Mrs. Barbara Miller (deceased), Mrs. Anna Nichols, William (deceased) and John.

The education of Jacob V. Kennell was received in a rude log school house in Jackson county and in the district schools of Union township in Fay-

ette county. He worked on his father's farm until his marriage and then began for himself on a rented farm in Union township. He saved his money and within a short time was able to buy part of his present farm. As he prospered from year to year he added to his land holdings until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Union and Marion townships about four miles from the county seat. He has placed some valuable improvements on his farm and has built a fine country home of ten rooms, his home being equipped with all of the modern conveniences. He has divided his attention between the raising of crops and live stock with excellent success and is ranked among the best farmers of his township.

Mr. Kennell was married March 5, 1872, to Catherine Knotts, the daughter of Henry B. and Rachael (McGowen) Knotts. To this union there have been born three children: Eva, deceased, who was the wife of J. E. Robinson, and had one daughter, Catherine; Mae, the wife of Joseph Allemang; Percy, who married Nellie Heistand.

The Democratic party has received the hearty support of Mr. Kennell since reaching his majority and he has always taken an active part in local political affairs. He has been especially interested in educational matters and has served as clerk of the school board of his township for the past twenty-one years, a remarkable record and one which shows the confidence his fellow citizens have in his ability.

LOUIS PERRILL.

There are three means of measuring the magnitude of the farmer's income: the area of land under cultivation, the amount of working capital employed and the productive labor the farm furnishes. These three factors are not independent of each other. In general, the larger the area of productive land the greater the working capital and the amount of productive labor, but this is not always the case. Data are not available for determining the independent influence of these three means of measuring the magnitude of the farming business, but much data has been collected by the United States government to show that each is closely correlated with profit. A most interesting study has been recently issued by the Department of Agriculture in regard to the farmer's profits. A detailed study of two hundred and seventy-three farms in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa revealed the fact that

average profits are as follows: For farms averaging thirty-seven acres the profit was $416; seventy-two acres averaged $848; and increasing averages up to six hundred and twenty-three acres with a profit of $6,182. Whether Fayette county measures up to these averages the historian does not know, but if all the farmers of the county were as successful as Louis Perrill, there would be no question but that they were fully up to the average.

Louis Perrill, the son of John and Margaret J. (Sparks) Perrill, was born November 10, 1862, in Jasper township, in this county. His father was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and came to Fayette county when a young man. He married after settling in this county and reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living: George, Mrs. Ivy Acton, Louis, Mrs. Rebecca Custus, Edward L., Mrs. Laura M. Jones, Mrs. Margaret Glass, C. H., Frank and two infants who died in infancy. The mother of these eleven children was the daughter of Elias and ———— (Hall) Sparks. John Perrill, the father of Louis, was one of three children, the other two being James and Mrs. Mary Brown.

Louis Perrill was educated in the schools of Jasper township and early in life began to assist with the work on the home farm. He spent all of his summer vacations on the farm and in this way had a good practical knowledge of all phases of agricultural life by the time he had reached his majority. At the age of twenty-six he moved to his present farm of two hundred and forty-seven acres, which, with the farm of one hundred and thirty acres since acquired, makes him one of the largest land owners of his township. He divides his attention between farming and stock raising and has met with a success commensurate with his efforts.

Mr. Perrill was married February 9, 1898, to Lucy Johnson, the daughter of Solomon and Mary (Creamer) Johnson. To this marriage there has been born one son, Wallace C. Mr. Perrill and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Protestant church and are actively engaged in the work of their church. Mr. Perrill is superintendent of the Sabbath school and one of the class leaders of his denomination.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party and has been active in political matters in his county. He has served as trustee of Jefferson township to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens and at the present time is filling the important office of county commissioner, being elected to that position in the fall of 1912 by a handsome majority and re-elected in the fall of 1914 for a second term by one thousand majority.

HON. JAMES D. POST.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, by his own unaided efforts, gradually overcomes the obstacles in the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of influence and esteem among his fellow citizens. Such is the record, briefly stated, of him whose name appears at the head of these paragraphs and who for several decades has been numbered among the successful lawyers and representative citizens of Fayette county. His life-long residence in this community has made his name widely and familiarly known. His life and the history of this locality for more than fifty years have been contemporaneous and he has performed his full share in the upbuilding, development and progress of the county, taking an especially prominent part in the later-day growth of the community. He has been a consistent man in all phases of his career and his life has been characterized by an entire absence of pretense or sham. He is what the community holds him to be, a man among men, and one who has fairly earned the high position which is today his.

James D. Post was born on a farm near Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio, on November 23, 1863. His parents, Abraham and Mary Jane (McCoy) Post, also were natives of Fayette county, and both died here, the father in 1909, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother at the early age of twenty-six years. Abraham Post was a farmer by vocation and was the son of Valentine Post, who came, with his wife, from Pennsylvania, being numbered among the earliest pioneers of Fayette county. Here his death occurred at an advanced age. To him and his wife were born the following children: Andrew, Jacob, Abraham, Wesley, Barbara, Ann, Nelson and Sarah J. Berry. Mary Jane Post was the daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth McCoy, who also were early settlers in Fayette county. Their children were Patrick, Abraham, John, Sylvester, Elias, Mary J., Sarah J., Price, Ann (McCartney) and Rebecca (Drais). To the subject's parents were born two children besides himself, Esker, deceased, and Addie, the wife of Thomas M. Hare, of Baltimore, Maryland.

James D. Post has spent his entire life in Fayette county and his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where he not only gained a sound body, but also became imbued with those sterling principles of industry, perseverance and independence which have been marked characteristics of his

later life. His early educational training was received in the district schools, which was supplemented by a course in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. During the following five years Mr. Post was engaged in teaching school, and during this period he earnestly gave his attention to the study of law, the practice of which profession he had determined to make his life work. In 1887 he was examined and admitted to the bar and at once came to Washington C. H. and "hung out his shingle." That he has been eminently successful in his chosen calling is a matter of local history, for Mr. Post has for many years been numbered among the leaders of the Fayette county bar, being connected with much of the important litigation in the local courts and being frequently employed in the courts of neighboring counties. As a member of the bar he has ever faithfully and honorably discharged his duty, and has always maintained the respect that is due to courts of justice. He has always counseled and maintained such actions and defenses only as appeared to him to be just and has adhered so closely to the professional code of ethics that he has merited the confidence which has universally been placed in him.

Politically, a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, Mr. Post has for many years stood high in the councils of his party, wielding a large influence and being numbered among the party's leaders in this section of the state. In recognition of his ability, he was, in 1910, nominated and elected to represent this congressional district, the seventh, in the national legislative body. No member of Congress entered upon his labors there with a more sincere devotion to his constituents' interests than did Mr. Post, and that they appreciated and recognized his efforts was evidenced by his re-election to Congress in the fall of 1912. He is a close student of public questions affecting the financial, economic, educational and moral interests of the country and he has invariably been found on the right side of these great questions.

Religiously, Mr. Post and his wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church, to which they contribute liberally. Fraternally, Mr. Post is a member of Sample Lodge No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1885 James D. Post was married to Mrs. Mary J. Snider, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of J. J. and Catharine (Creamer) Worthington, also natives of the Buckeye state. These parents had three children, David L., Lee and Mary J. To Mr. and Mrs. Post has been born one son, Claude L., who is an attorney in Columbus, Ohio, and who married Lois Jones.

By her first marriage Mrs. Post is the mother of a daughter, Effie, the wife of T. E. Leland.

Mr. Post has always been an active supporter of all local movements tending to the upbuilding of the community, and is a stockholder and director of the Milledgeville Bank. Though very busy in the practice of his profession and in discharging his official duties at Washington, D. C., Mr. Post does not evade his ordinary duties as a citizen and, because of his life and attainments, he deserves representation in the annals of his county.

ALEXANDER DAWSON.

Although a resident of this county but a short time, Alexander Dawson has been here long enough to let his neighbors judge of his character and worth as a citizen. Born and reared in Ross county, this state, in 1888, he came to this county and in 1913 moved to his present place in Marion township, on a farm of fifty acres on the Circleville pike eight miles from Washington C. H. He comes from an old and highly esteemed pioneer family and has inherited those excellent qualities which made his forefathers prominent citizens of the various communities in which they resided. He is a man of clean and wholesome life and interested in everything which pertains to the general welfare of his locality, thereby well meriting the high esteem in which he is held.

Alexander Dawson, the son of Dillie and Rebecca (Baughman) Dawson, was born November 17, 1849, in Ross county, Ohio, near Clarksburg. Dillie Dawson was the son of John and Catherine Dawson, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Ross county, Ohio. Dillie Dawson was bound out when a small boy, owing to the death of his father, and was essentially a self-made man in every particular. He grew to manhood in Ross county, married and reared a family of seven children, Marion, Sarah Jane, Alexander, Dillie, Owen, Jasper and one who died in infancy. Of these children, Alexander, Owen and Jasper are still living.

Alexander Dawson was educated in the schools of Clarksburg, Ohio, and early in life went to work on the farm. He lived in Ross county until 1888, when he came to Fayette county, where he is now living. He is a self-made man, having started in life with nothing and has attained his present standing solely through his own unaided efforts.

Mr. Dawson was married on November 21, 1872, to Emma Shockley,

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER DAWSON

the daughter of William and Martha (Dennis) Shockley, and to this union eight children have been born, Clarke, Harry, Owen, William, Mary, Lillie, Clara and Nettie. Clarke married Edna Hoskins, and has two children, Opal and Forrest; Harry is deceased; William married Ida Mattson and has two children, Virgil and Mabel; Mary became the wife of G. W. Rogers; Lillie is the wife of Guy Brown and has two children, Frank and Paul, deceased; Clara is the wife of James Hunter, and has four children, Vera, Robert, Ruth and Ethel V.; Nettie married Lawrence Losey and has two children, Dorothy and Paul.

Politically, Mr. Dawson has been a life-long Democrat and has always taken a deep interest in local political matters. After coming to Fayette county, he served as township trustee and was road supervisor while living in Pickaway county, filling the latter position for twelve years. Mr. Dawson is a man of pleasing personality, and has won many friends since becoming a resident of this township and county.

WILLIAM H. SHELEY.

It is an excellent thing to be born to great wealth, but it is a more excellent thing to be born to a good name. When ancestors through many generations have lived useful lives and made a splendid name for themselves by devotion to duty and honor, it is one of the brightest inheritances which can be left to descendants. And so the families who had representatives in the Revolution or in the service of the country many years ago, boast of such service and found organizations of the descendants, with the record of the fathers as the foundation stone. Descendants of families which came to the wilderness of Ohio and carved refined and Christian homes from the primeval wilds may well boast of the deeds of their fathers and mothers who conquered the woods and made the soil blossom with the flowers of industry and peace. And for this great service, so long since unselfishly rendered, their children of today may well rise up and call them blessed. Such has been the inheritance of the subject of this brief sketch.

William H. Sheley, farmer and stock raiser, residing on his one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm, located about four miles from Washington C. H., on the Bloomingburg road, first saw the light of day on January 12, 1849, in Greene county, Ohio, near Jamestown. It was at that point that the earliest of the family settled when they came to this state in 1802 and took up gov-

ernment land, carving out of the wilderness the home which was a family possession for so many years. Mr. Sheley is a son of T. L. and Sarah (Phillips) Sheley, who in their day and generation were among the most prominent citizens of Greene county. They were refined and kindly people whose useful lives shed a beneficent influence over the entire community where they passed their lives and in that same neighborhood they were laid to rest when death called them from their activities here below. Mr. Sheley's paternal grandparents were Michael and Louisa (Strong) Sheley, the former of whom was born near Winchester, Virginia, and was a son of John and Anna (Bealler) Sheley. John was a native of Germany, who came to this country in his young manhood and the Bealler family were emigrants from Ireland, locating in Virginia early in its history. John had become a naturalized American before the outbreak of the War of the Revolution and during that conflict was for seven years in the famous Virginia Continentals.

Mr. Sheley was one of a family of seven children, the second in order of birth, and when a boy attended the common schools of the home locality and in his spare time assisted with the work of the home farm. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when he started out in life for himself. His first venture was the renting of a tract of land. He first came to this county in 1890, when he purchased a farm and permanently located here. However, he later disposed of his original holdings and purchased his present location from the Hays estate. He devotes his energies to general farming and the raising of live stock.

On December 12, 1872, Mr. Sheley was united in marriage with Martha Tressler, born on March 13, 1850, in Greene county, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Smith) Tressler. Peter Tressler was a life-long farmer and a son of John and Sarah (Fudge) Tressler. John was a native of Virginia and was one of the early settlers of Greene county, where he was prominent in everything that made for the public good. Mr. and Mrs. Sheley are the parents of three children, the oldest of whom, Thurman, married Lula Minton and is the father of three children: Doris, Earl and Zelma. He resides on the farm. Clarence, the second son, lives at home, while Kathreen, the daughter of the family, is the wife of Irwin West and lives at Jeffersonville.

Mr. Sheley is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church, while politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party. He is regarded as one of the leading men of that party in this locality. He has been a trustee for the Children's Home for the past fourteen years. Mr. Sheley is one who has not only succeeded along material lines, but has won for himself something better than possessions in the honor and respect ac-

corded him by his fellowmen and their tribute to his usefulness as a citizen. He began his business career low on the ladder of success, but to his undertaking he applied himself with courage, industry and perseverance and has attained a commensurate degree of success.

SCOTT BEATTY.

One of the largest farmers and stock raisers of Fayette county, Ohio, is Scott Beatty, who is the owner of about eight hundred acres of land in Fayette and Pickaway counties, Ohio. The first members of this family came to Fayette county about 1818 and settled on land south of Samuel Dew. Mr. Beatty has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and is known as one of the largest cattle raisers of Fayette county, having made a specialty of this particular phase of stock raising. He is a man of marked business ability and good judgment and has always so conducted his affairs as to win the high esteem of his fellow citizens, while at the same time adding to his material possessions.

Scott Beatty, the son of Isaac Newton and Margaret (Hidy) Beatty, was born September 9, 1850, in Marion township, Fayette county, Ohio, and moved to Pickaway county in 1868, and moved back to Madison township in 1908. His father was born in Marion township, the son of James and Rebecca (Gibson) Beatty. James Beatty came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1818, and located in Marion township, where he and his wife reared a family of five children: Isaac Newton, Milton, James G., Samuel and Mary. The parents of Margaret Hidy Beatty came from Pendleton county, West Virginia, about 1800 and located in Fayette county, Ohio.

Scott Beatty received his elementary education in the district schools, afterward attending the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. After graduating from this excellent institution he returned to the farm and has since devoted his life to the various phases of agriculture. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself and by good management and keen foresight has so managed his affairs as to accumulate an estate of eight hundred acres, being one of the largest land owners of the county.

Mr. Beatty was married June 28, 1874, to Mary Decker, the daughter of A. S. and Catherine (Timmons) Decker. Mr. Beatty was born in Waterloo, Ohio, her father having located in that city immediately after coming to this country from Switzerland, where he was born. A. S. Decker was a

harness maker by trade, and he and his wife were the parents of two children: Mary, the wife of Mr. Beatty, and Wesley. Mr. Beatty and his wife have one daughter, Margaret A., the wife of William Strope. Mr. and Mrs. Strope are the parents of three daughters: May, Hazel and Fern.

William Strope was born November 5, 1874, at Manara, Ohio, the son of Lafayette and Essie (Brown) Strope. Lafayette Strope came from Compton Creek, Ohio, and was the son of William Strope, a native of Virginia. Lafayette Strope and wife had a family of six children: Charles, Nancy, Clara, Mary, William and Mrs. Inez Tharp. After leaving school Mr. Strope learned the telegrapher's trade and was for several years an operator on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Orient, Ohio. He married Margaret A. Beatty on the 19th day of June, 1895, and since then has assisted his father-in-law on the farm. He is a Republican in politics and, fraternally, is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Beatty adheres to the principles and policies of the Republican party but has never been active in the political affairs of his township or county, his extensive agricultural interests demanding all of his time and attention. His wife died in 1913 and since then he has been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. William Strope. Fraternally, Mr. Beatty is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

J. W. HAIGLER.

The Haigler family trace their ancestry back to the little mountainous republic of Switzerland. J. W. Haigler, whose history is presented in this connection, is the fourth in direct line from the first member of the family to come to this country. The name of the first member of the family to settle in America has been lost, but it is known that he was married before coming to this country and that he settled in Pennsylvania and reared a large family of children who located in Hadry and Pendleton counties, Virginia, upon reaching manhood and marrying. One of the several children born to this first member of the family to come to Virginia was William, who is the great-grandfather of J. W. Haigler. William Haigler married Magdalena Whitzel and located in Virginia, where he reared a large family.

A family of fourteen children were born to William Haigler and wife: Phoebe, the wife of Jesse Harper; John, who married Phoebe Skidmore; Anna, the wife of Eli Brand; Christina, the wife of Jonathan Nelson; Eliza-

beth, the wife of Jesse Buckbee; Jacob, who married Christina Harper; Mary, the wife of Michael Carr; Susan, the wife of George Miller; George, who married and had at least two sons, George and Zebdee; Henry, who removed to Canada; Jehu and Martin, concerning whom nothing is known; William and Clara, who died in childhood. John Haigler, the second child, who became the grandfather of J. W. Haigler, lived for a time in West Virginia, and spent his declining years in Labette county, Kansas. John Haigler and wife were the parents of six children: Elijah, the father of J. W., whose career is set forth later on; Morgan, who married Elizabeth Armentrout; James, who married Edith Speakman; Rebecca, the wife of George H. Kyle; Levina, the wife of C. Smith, and Lucinda, the life of Jehu Judy.

Elijah M. Haigler was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, September 26, 1826, and came to Fayette county, Ohio, when he was a young man of twenty-one. He only remained in Fayette county for a short time and then returned to West Virginia, and a year later returned to Fayette county and became interested in the raising of live stock. He was married in 1859 to Letitia Hays, and to this union were born five children: John W., Mrs. Julia Kennedy, Albert, Charles and Mrs. Jennie Todhunter.

John W. Haigler, the oldest child of Elijah M. and Letitia (Hays) Haigler, was born on the farm where Albert Haigler is now living, May 28, 1862. He went to school for a time in Fayette county and later went to Virginia, where he attended school in Rockingham county and then completed his education by attending college at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of twenty-two he began farming for himself by renting land from his father. After renting a few years he bought his present farm of seventy-seven acres about twelve miles from the county seat. He is a stock raiser and keeps a high grade of stock on his farm at all times.

Mr. Haigler was married on Christmas day, 1894, to Emma L. Heironimous, the daughter of Joshua G. and Phoebe (Hutchinson) Heironimous, and to this union have been born three children: Nellie Letitia, Candace Marie and Elijah Morl, deceased. Both of the daughters are graduates of the Jeffersonville high school.

Politically, Mr. Haigler is identified with the Republican party and has always been more or less interested in local politics. He has been a member of the school board of his township, as well as township assessor, filling these positions in a satisfactory manner to his fellow citizens. He and his family are consistent and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare they are greatly interested. Mr. Haigler is a trustee of his local denomination.

DR. FRANCIS MARION BLACK.

The late Dr. Francis M. Black was a prominent citizen of Darbyville, Ohio, for many years and during his residence here in the county he took an active part in every phase of the development of Washington C. H. and Fayette county. He was a distinguished soldier of the Civil War and was always interested in the welfare of the old soldiers. He was not a man of pretense and therefore did not pose as a perfect man. But he was a man of high ideals, and, like men of strength of character, his ideals were always above him. His ideals were not meager, but full, broad and telling—ideals of home, of social life, of business, of the sanctuary, of obligation and duty, of faith and religion. He was a man whose speech was sane, whose honor was unswerving, and whose word was pure gold.

Dr. Francis M. Black, the son of William and Elizabeth Black, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, October 27, 1827, and died in Washington C. H., Ohio, January 20, 1902. He was one of nine children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Captain Edward R., of Leistville, Ohio.

Doctor Black was educated in the public schools of his native county and received his medical education under the tutelage of Doctor Hull, of Circleville, Ohio, to which he added a course of lectures in the medical school at Columbus. He began the practice of medicine at Williamsport, Ohio, in 1849, but the next year moved to Darbyville, Ohio, where he resided until 1883. In that year he removed to Washington C. H., where he lived the remainder of his life. While in Darbyville he was in partnership with Doctor Allen for some years, after which he practiced alone. Upon settling in Washington C. H. he entered into partnership with Dr. C. A. Foster and they remained together for several years. Doctor Black owned a fine farm near Darbyville to which he gave his careful supervision. He sold this farm and invested in Pickaway county farm land and had nearly four hundred acres of well-improved land at the time of his death. He was interested in the business life of Washington C. H. and was president and a large stockholder of one of the largest banks in the city. At the time of his death he was the oldest physician in the county although he had practically retired from active practice a few years before his death.

Doctor Black was married in October, 1853, to Mary Zinn Ambrose, a daughter of Elijah and Prudence (Sharp) Zinn. His widow is still living in this city in the old homestead. There were no children born to this union.

Doctor Black was a Scottish Rite Mason and had attained to the thirty-

second degree and was also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was always active in Masonic affairs and was interred with full Masonic honors. Mrs. Black has been a life-long member of the Methodist church and although Doctor Black was not a member of the denomination, yet he was a regular attendant upon its services. He lived a life of usefulness and honor in every respect and was truly one of the noblemen of earth.

In the year 1862 Doctor Black enlisted in Company A, Ninetieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of his company immediately after it was mustered into the service. His regiment was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps and fought in many of the bloodiest engagements of the war. At the battle of Stone River his regiment suffered fearful losses, but he escaped without injury although many of his brave comrades fell to rise no more. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic took a prominent part at the time of the funeral services.

Thus briefly is told the story of the life of a good citizen. He came to the end of life's journey with no regrets on account of a wasted life. The trail he has left in this world he has found in that better world where he is now marching with those who have kept the faith and fought the fight which ends in eternal happiness.

JESSE WELTON.

The history of every man is an account of what he does, and the history of such a man as Jesse Welton, a large land owner of Jefferson township, is interesting in view of the fact that he started in at the foot of the ladder and by his own energy and determination has accumulated a farm of more than five hundred acres. He is strictly a self-made man who has achieved his success because of his sterling personal qualities, and being a man of high ideals and correct principles of life, he is well deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held throughout the county.

Jesse Welton, the son of Solomon and Mary (Clarke) Welton, was born March 17, 1851, in Petersburg, Virginia. Solomon Welton and wife were born in Hardy county, West Virginia, and never left the county of their nativity, he dying in 1862, and the wife and mother many years later. Both are buried in the cemetery at Petersburg, West Virginia. Three children were born to Solomon Welton and wife: Aaron, Jesse, and Mary, the wife of B. J. Baker.

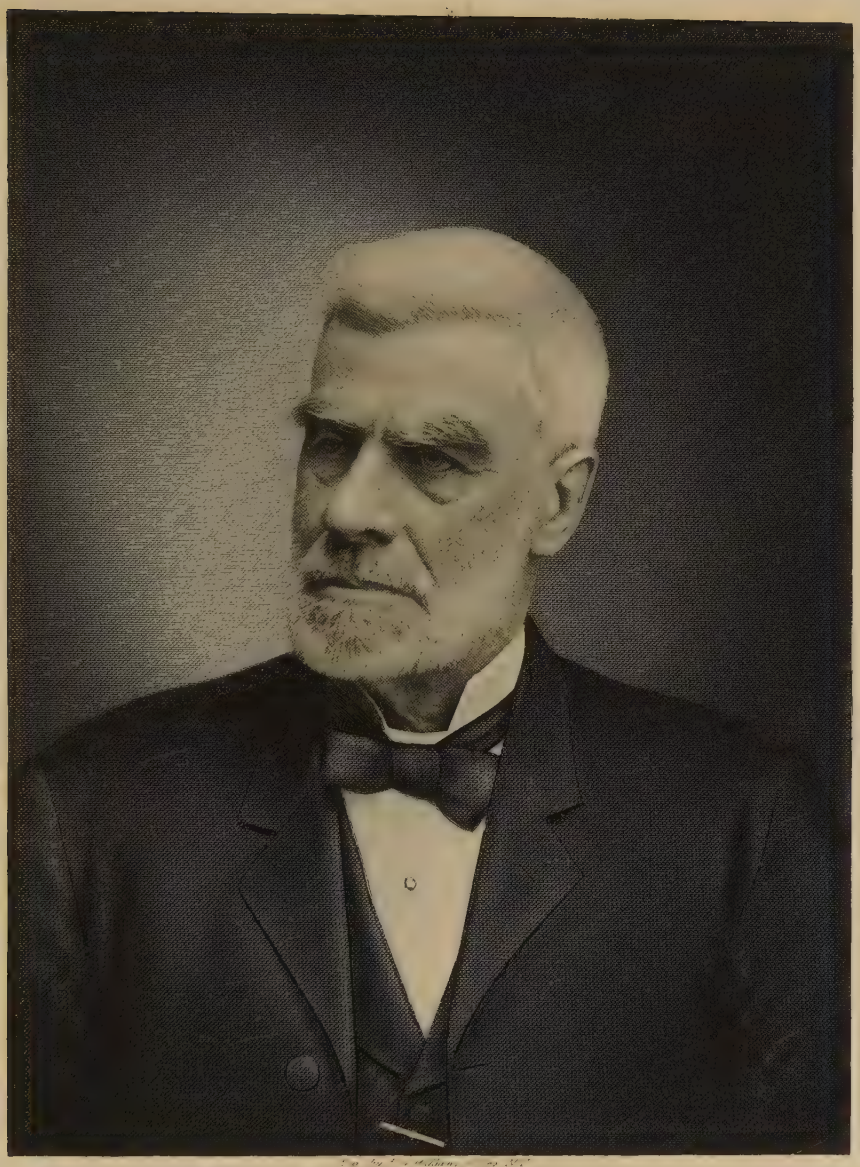
Jesse Welton received his education in the schools of his native town and remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age. He then left his native state and came to Fayette county, Ohio, where he began working by the month. Being of a frugal turn of mind, he saved his money and when he had accumulated one thousand dollars, he began renting land in this county, and continued farming in this way for seven years, at which time he married and purchased a farm in Jefferson township. Being compelled to exercise the closest economy in order to buy this farm it was but a natural thing for him to continue his frugal habits after beginning to farm for himself on his own land. He invested his savings in land and kept on increasing his acreage until at the present time he is the owner of five hundred and ten acres of fine land in Jefferson township. He finds the most profitable part of his farming is in the raising of live stock, feeding a large number of cattle and hogs each year for the markets.

Mr. Welton was married to Susan Parrett, the daughter of Isaac and Mary A. (Kiplinger) Parrett, natives of Virginia, and to this union has been born one son, Wilbur J., who is now farming with his father.

MILLS GARDNER.

The late Mills Gardner, of Washington, C. H., Ohio, was one of the distinguished lawyers and educated men of his day and was a son of one of the honored families of Ohio. A man of high moral character and unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent professional judgment, he stood as a leader in his state for nearly half a century, in the largest and best sense of the term. Mr. Gardner was one of the notable men of his day and generation and as such is entitled to a conspicuous place in the annals of his state. As a citizen he was public-spirited and enterprising to an unwonted degree. As a statesman he was the peer of any of his contemporaries. As a business man he exercised those qualities which distinguish men of industry; and, as a friend and neighbor, he combined those qualities of head and heart that won confidence and commanded respect.

Hon. Mills Gardner, the son of Seth and Elma Sands (Barrere) Gardner, was born at Russellville, Brown county, Ohio, January 30, 1830, and died at Washington C. H., Ohio, on the 20th day of February, 1910. His father was born in New York and his mother in Ohio. For most of their married life they lived in Russellville, Ohio, where they reared their three



Yours truly
Miles Gardner

sons, George B., Mills and Thomas. Seth Gardner was a merchant in Russellville for many years and died there late in life. His widow, Elma S. Gardner, died in Washington C. H. at the age of eighty-five. Seth Gardner was a son of Benjamin and Lucy (Hawks) Gardner. Benjamin Gardner was born in Exeter, Washington county, Rhode Island, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather of Mills Gardner was George W. Barrere and his wife was Abigail Mills, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

Mills Gardner received his early education in the common schools of New Market, Highland county, Ohio, and afterwards attended an academy taught by the Rev. John Rankin at Ripley, Ohio. He left school when he was fourteen years of age to enter a dry goods store as clerk. It was while he was working as a clerk in this store that he began the study of law under the supervision of his uncle, Hon. Nelson Barrere, of Hillsboro, Ohio. In 1854 Mr. Gardner moved to Washington C. H., Ohio, where he lived until his death. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and was engaged in the practice of his profession and in public service for the remainder of his days.

Mr. Gardner was a life-long Republican and was a leader of his party for more than a quarter of a century. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette county and re-elected to the same position, serving four years. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate and served two years in the Legislature. In 1864 Mr. Gardner was presidential elector from his congressional district and voted for Abraham Lincoln. In 1866 he was elected to the House of Representatives in the State Legislature and served for one term. His next public service was as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, to which he was elected by the voters in his district. The highest official position to which he attained was that of member of Congress, to which he was elected in the fall of 1876. He was a member of the forty-fifth Congress from the third congressional district of Ohio, and in the same year was a member of the Republican national convention, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. While in Congress, Mr. Gardner sat between the two martyred Presidents, James A. Garfield and William McKinley, and was a warm friend of both men. This position completed the official career of Mr. Gardner, which gave him distinction.

As a lawyer Mr. Gardner had a large practice and as a pleader before the jury he had few equals in the state. He was interested in business affairs and was a stockholder in several financial institutions of his county. He was president of the Commercial Bank for several years. He built one

of the most beautiful residences in Washington C. H., where his two daughters are still residing.

Mr. Gardner was always an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and was one of the committee which built the present church at Washington C. H. This was the third church of this denomination and Mr. Gardner had helped to build the first two as well. He was a very liberal contributor to the church and was never happier than when engaged in some kind of religious work. He conducted a large men's class and a Bible school for several years and was regarded as a most efficient teacher.

The domestic life of Mr. Gardner was very happy. He was married at the early age of twenty-one, in October, 1851, to Margaret Ann Morrow, the daughter of John and Martha Morrow. There were nine children born to Mr. Gardner and his wife, all having died in childhood with the exception of two daughters, Gertrude and Edith Hortense, both of whom are still living. Mrs. Gardner died October 20, 1898, and her husband survived her only a few years. The two daughters, Gertrude and Edith, took care of their father very tenderly after their mother's death. These two daughters are very prominent members of society and interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the educational and religious welfare of their city. They were both active workers in the church and their influence is always used for the best things.

WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL.

A prominent business man of Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio, is William M. Campbell, vice-president of the Midland Grocery Company of Ohio and general manager of the Dahl-Millikan branch at Washington C. H. He has been a business man since his early manhood, his father having been a general merchant all his life, and, consequently, his early training was such as to influence him in favor of a business career. He has been living in Washington C. H. since 1897, where he has charge of the Dahl-Millikan branch of the Midland Grocery Company.

William M. Campbell, the son of Thomas C. and Margaret L. (Brown) Campbell, was born in Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, February 28, 1871. His parents, who were natives of Ohio, reared a family of six children: William M., of Washington C. H.; Joseph Porter, of Bainbridge; Frances C., of Bainbridge; T. Clifford, of Berlin, Germany; Winifred, the wife of

David H. Roche, Jr., of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Frank, who died in early childhood.

Thomas C. Campbell was born in Aberdeen, Ohio, and reared in Cynthiana, Pike county, Ohio. He was a general merchant and for forty-five years was a prominent merchant of Bainbridge, where he is now living a retired life. He has extensive farming interests as well as mercantile interests in Ross county. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas C. Campbell's father, William H. B. Campbell, of Aberdeen, Ohio, was a grandson of Evan Campbell, whose father was Mathew Campbell, one of the founders of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mathew Campbell was a son of Colin Campbell, of the house of the Scottish Lords and the seventh son of the Duke of Argyle, Scotland.

The paternal grandparents of William M. Campbell, William H. B. and Nancy (Shofstahl) Campbell, were early settlers in Brown county, Ohio. William H. B. Campbell was the first man to start the Gretna Green for ferrying people across the Ohio river between Maysville, Kentucky, and Aberdeen, Ohio, and was a river boatman all his life. Thomas C. was the only child born to this union and was reared by an uncle and aunt, J. W. McCague. The maternal grandparents of William M. Campbell were Joseph P. and Mary (Perrill) Brown. Joseph P. Brown was merchant and farmer at Bainbridge, where he died at an advanced age. Mr. Brown and his wife reared a large family of children, Margaret L., John, Frances, Perrill F., Effie and Elizabeth.

William M. Campbell was reared in Bainbridge, Ohio, and graduated from the high school of Bainbridge in 1889. He then entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated from that excellent institution in the spring of 1891. He then began clerking in his father's store at Bainbridge, Ohio, and later took charge of the store, remaining at Bainbridge until after his marriage in 1897. In that year he came to Washington C. H. and took a position with the Dahl-Millikan Company in order to learn the grocery business. He went through all of the office positions and traveled on the road as a salesman for the company for a few years. He then returned to the home office in Washington C. H. and took charge of the buying, first of the notions, woodenware, etc., and later became the buyer for all of the departments of the store. He has been a director in the company ever since the organization of the Midland Company. He is now the vice-president of the Midland Grocery Company, controlling two stores, one at Columbus and the other at Washington C. H., known as the Dahl-Millikan branch. This company employs about forty salesmen on the

road and is one of the largest wholesale grocery firms of the state. Mr. Campbell is essentially a self-made man and has worked his way up from a boy to his present position and is now one of the leading and eminently successful business men of Washington C. H.

Mr. Campbell was married June 24, 1897, to Ethel Dahl, the daughter of George and Ruth (Bereman) Dahl. To this union one daughter, Virginia, has been born. Mrs. Campbell was born in Washington C. H. and spent her whole life here. Her death occurred on December 27, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are stanch members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Campbell belongs to Bainbridge Lodge No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenfield Chapter No. 133, Royal Arch Masons; Chillicothe Council, Royal and Select Masters, as well as Garfield Commandery No. 28, Knights Templar, at Washington C. H. He is also a member of the Scioto Consistory, Columbus, Ohio, being a thirty-second-degree Mason. He also holds his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Washington C. H. He is a director of the Fayette Canning Company and is a stockholder in the Fayette County Bank. In addition to his other interests, he owns two hundred and fifty acres in Union township, in this county. Politically, he has always given his hearty support to the Republican party, but has never been a candidate for office. Mr. Campbell is recognized as a man of worth and stability of character and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRANK C. PARRETT.

The Parrett family was one of the first to locate in Fayette county, Ohio, and the various members of this family have been prominently identified with the history of this county for nearly a century. Frank C. Parrett is a worthy representative of this family and a man of broad and liberal education, who is now devoting himself to the supervision of extensive farming interests in Fayette and Greene counties. A graduate of the State University of Ohio, a newspaper man of several years' experience, he is now devoting himself to an agricultural career and is exhibiting marked ability in handling the large estate of his parents.

Frank C. Parrett, the son of John S. and Alice (Coffman) Parrett, was born in Union township, Fayette county, Ohio, on the old Samuel Coffman homestead September 13, 1882. His parents, both of whom were also natives of Fayette county, had only one child, Frank C. John S. Parrett was reared

on Sugar creek, Union township, this county, and his wife was born and reared in the same township. He was a life-long farmer and after his marriage lived for one year in Washington C. H., where he was engaged in the hardware business. He then returned to the old Samuel Coffman homestead, where his wife was born, and lived there until his death, April 22, 1911. He was born in 1849 and spent his whole life in the county of his birth. His wife still survives him and lives on East Market street in Washington C. H. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John S. Parrett was a farmer and stock raiser and a successful man in every way. He was active and industrious and accumulated a large estate. At one time he was a director in the Fayette County Bank and was also vice-president and a director in the Washington Savings Bank and Trust Company, having had a part in the organization of both banks.

The paternal grandparents of Frank C. Parrett were Frederick A. and Elizabeth (Grove) Parrett, natives of Ohio and pioneer settlers in Fayette county. Frederick Parrett cleared and improved a farm in Union township and was a large farmer and stock raiser and well known throughout the county. He lived to an advanced age, while his wife died a comparatively young woman. Frederick A. Parrett and wife were the parents of several children, Frederick, John S., Noah S., Christopher, and two who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife he married again and three children were born to his second union.

The maternal grandparents of Frank C. Parrett were Samuel and Nancy (Smith) Coffman, natives of Ohio and pioneer settlers in Fayette county. They both died at an advanced age after rearing a large family of children, Mrs. Jane Grove, Mrs. Matilda Johnson, Mrs. Charity Sturgeon, Mrs. Armilda Lanum, Mrs. Nancy Dick, Mrs. Alice Parrett, Samuel E. and Mrs. Mary Deinous.

Frank C. Parrett was reared on his father's farm in Union township and graduated from the high school at Washington C. H. He then attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, and later entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was then engaged in newspaper work for about four years, doing both reportorial and editorial work on various Columbus newspapers and on the *Toledo Blade*. In 1908 he took charge of a farm in Madison county, Ohio, where he remained for four years and after his father's death, in 1911, he returned to Washington C. H. and now looks after his father's and mother's lands in Fayette and Greene counties.

Mr. Parrett was married September 26, 1907, to Katherine Eastman, the daughter of Henry Neville and Lillian (Jones) Eastman. Mrs. Parrett was born in Columbus, Ohio, her father being a native of Zanesville and her mother of Columbus.

Politically, Mr. Parrett is a stanch Republican and has been one of the leaders of his party for many years in local affairs. On November 3, 1914, he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio as representative from Fayette county, a fact which speaks highly of his standing in his county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Columbus, Ohio, and also of the Royal Arch Masons of the same place.

GEORGE ALLEN.

The late George Allen, the son of William and Sarah (Hidy) Allen, was one of eight children born to his parents, the others being Irvin, Samuel, Adam, William, Aaron, Joel and Elizabeth J.

George Allen was reared to manhood in his home county and received a good common school education. He remained with his parents until his marriage and then located in Jefferson township, in Fayette county. He bought a small farm and gradually added to it until at the time of his death he owned two hundred and fifty acres of land on the Jamestown pike about two miles from Jeffersonville. He was a progressive farmer and took an active interest in the welfare of his community. In addition to farming he operated a tile mill for about ten years in his township. He served in the Civil War as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic became a member of the post at Washington C. H.

Mr. Allen was married December 1, 1868, to Mary S. Williams, the daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Bodkin) Williams. Her father was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, and when a young man came to Ohio and located in Fayette county. Seven children were born to Jesse Williams and wife, Jeremiah, Henry M., Mary S., Thomas, John, Esther and Fannie. Jesse Williams was the son of Thomas and Esther (Young) Williams, natives and life-long residents of West Virginia. Thomas Williams and wife reared a family of five children, Elizabeth, Prudence, John, Eli and Jesse.

Mr. Allen and wife reared a family of seven children, Lily, Adah, Ford, Raymond G., Roy, Clarence O. and Della. Lily is the wife of Adam Jacks and has three children, Luella, Claude and Marie. Adah is the wife of

Arthur Hidy and has three children, Florence, Francis and Earl. Ford H. married Jennie Edge. Raymond G. married Belle Perslinger and has two children, Mildred and George. Roy married Edith Connor, and Della became the wife of James Rea.

JOHN MORGAN BAKER.

The manager of several large farms in Ohio is John Morgan Baker, who has the supervision of twelve hundred acres in this county. He is a man of excellent education and after leaving college became the bookkeeper in the Commercial Bank of Morris Sharp & Company, of Washington C. H., where he remained for many years. He left the bank in order to look after the extensive farming interests of Morris Sharp, his uncle, and for the past ten years has been thus engaged.

John Morgan Baker, the son of John and Susan (Sharp) Baker, was born in Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, July 2, 1873. His parents, who were natives of Kentucky and Aberdeen, Ohio, respectively, had three sons: Owen, a farmer living near Buena Vista, Ohio; John Morgan, of Washington C. H., and Warren, who died in infancy.

John Baker was a druggist in his early manhood and later was employed by the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, of Detroit, and remained with that company for fifteen years. He died in Columbus, Ohio, in 1910, at the age of sixty-four. His wife died January 12, 1879, at the age of thirty-eight. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of John M. Baker were natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Greene county, Ohio, where they died at an advanced age. Five children were born to the grandparents of Mr. Baker, Arvilla, Frank, Samuel T., John Hillary and W. Raper. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Baker were Morgan and Frances (Warren) Sharp, natives of Kentucky. Morgan Sharp was a river pilot for many years and later operated a general store at Jonestown, Ohio. Mr. Sharp and his wife both died at Washington C. H. He passed away in June, 1882, and his widow in March, 1890. Three children were born to Morgan Sharp and wife, Morris, Susan and a son who died in early childhood.

John Morgan Baker came to Washington C. H. when he was five years of age and has lived here ever since. After graduating from the Washington C. H. high school, he entered Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where

he spent three years. He then became bookkeeper in the Commercial Bank of Morris Sharp & Company, of Washington C. H., and remained with them for fourteen years. Mr. Sharp died February 11, 1905, and since that time Mr. Baker has been looking after the extensive farming interests of his uncle.

Mr. Baker was married January 6, 1898, to Ora Belle Harsha, the daughter of John P. and Anna (Wiley) Harsha. To this union two children have been born, Helen and Warren Harsha.

Mrs. Baker was born in Springfield, Ohio, January 7, 1875. Her parents were natives of Ohio and have been residents of Washington C. H. since 1893. Her father is a monument dealer and a prominent citizen of the city. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harsha, Ora Belle, Jessie Dea and Mary Edith.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, but has never taken an active part in the political affairs of his county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ROBERT B. GREENLEE.

A man long identified with the business in Bloomingburg, Ohio, is Robert B. Greenlee, who is now living a retired life in that town. He was born April 29, 1846, in Marion township, Fayette county, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Anna (Hess) Greenlee. His father came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Marion township in this county about 1836. His mother came from Hesse, Germany, and his mother's grandfather was in the Revolutionary War. Samuel Greenlee and wife were the parents of five children, Mrs. Mary Parrett, Caroline, Anna, Robert B. and Charles.

Robert B. Greenlee was educated in the country schools and later finished in Bloomingburg Academy. He started to work for himself before reaching his majority and after his marriage became interested in the mercantile business in Bloomingburg. He proved to be a very successful business man and retired several years ago from active business life, having laid by a very comfortable competence for his declining years.

Mr. Greenlee married Jane Holland and to this union three children have been born, two of whom are living, Pauline and Mary. Pauline is the wife of Howard Jefferson and has two daughters, Jane H. and Charlotte. Mary

is a graduate of the Wooster high school as well as her sister, Pauline. His daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being entitled to this honor because their great-grandfather on their mother's side was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Greenlee is a member of the Presbyterian church, as are the other members of his family. Politically, he has long been identified with the Republican party but has never taken an active part in the councils of his party. He is a man of high character and has lived such a life in his community as to merit the high esteem in which he is held.

ROY HAGLER.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Fayette county would be incomplete without specific mention of the well-known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A member of one of the old and highly-esteemed families of this locality and himself a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been actuated by a spirit of fairness in his dealings with the world in general, and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his friends and the favored section of the great commonwealth in which he has been content to spend his life. Straightforward and unassuming, genial and obliging, Mr. Hagler enjoys the good will and respect of a wide circle of friends throughout this part of the state.

Roy Hagler, farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, was born on August 17, 1870, on the old Hagler homestead where his father was born. He is the son of Jesse and Angeline (Rodgers) Hagler and was one of a family of three children, the other two being Howard, the oldest son, and Gertrude, wife of V. R. McCoy. Jesse Hagler, father of the immediate subject, was born on October 22, 1823, being the son of Isaac and Susan (Stuckey) Hagler, the former having come from his native home in Virginia and located in this county in 1811. Throughout his life he followed the vocation of farming and was one of the pioneers of this section. He purchased the farm on which his grandson, Roy, makes his home, comprising some three hundred and sixty acres, for six dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. Being a man of more than ordinary intelligence, he was one of the foremost men of his time in this community and left the

impress of his individuality upon not only the material aspect of this then new section, but upon its moral and educational life as well. He and his faithful wife lie buried upon the homestead where they spent so many active years of life. After the death of Isaac Hagler, Jesse, the son, took over the management of the home place and there passed his entire life, his death occurring on February 12, 1900. He, too, was a man of prominence in the community and well filled his place in life. He received his education in the schools of Jefferson township and was a man of broad ideas and generous impulses. His three children received excellent educations in addition to careful home training, thus well fitting them for their places in life. He was highly respected by a large circle of friends and his death was a distinct shock to the community in which his entire life had been passed.

In his youth Roy Hagler attended the schools of the community, principally the Creamer school, an educational landmark of this section, which education was supplemented by a course at the Ohio State University. His brother also attended the university, while the sister was sent to the Granville school. From the time he was a young boy he took an interest in the affairs of the home farm and during the spare time, while attending school, he was receiving from his father careful instruction in the secrets of successful husbandry. The family life of Mr. Hagler was ideal, all working together for the common good and not until the father's death was the land divided. The Hagler farm is located on the Jamestown road, about five miles northwest of Washington C. H., the residence being one of the finest in the county. It contains nine rooms and is constructed of iron clay brick. Its location is ideal, being set back off the main road and surrounded by attractive shrubbery and trees. Mr. Hagler is quite successful in raising the crops best adapted to this section and has an enviable reputation as a raiser of good cattle and horses. He prefers the Angus breed of cattle and his horses are the Belgian variety, his stables producing many fine specimens.

Mr. Hagler chose as his wife Flora Robinson, daughter of George F. and Lavina (Bramble) Robinson, to whom he was united in marriage on November 30, 1898. They are the parents of four children, namely: Ruth, Jesse, Mary and Alfred, all of whom are attending school and all of whom are worthy representatives of this honorable family. The family having remained in this county since early pioneer times, many incidents of family history are identified with well known county landmarks. Hagler Station, on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad, receives its name from the family.

Mr. Hagler is deeply interested in any movement having as its object the advancement of any community interest, being regarded as one of the best

citizens of this section. The entire family is well liked and respected by a large circle of friends, and having been found faithful to every trust of life, Mr. Hagler is well deserving the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

MATTHEW GILMERR.

Enumerated among the progressive farmers of Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Matthew Gilmerr, who has a farm of two hundred acres on the New Holland and Good Hope pike, about nine miles southeast of Washington C. H. He has been a resident of this county practically all of his life, having come here with his parents in his boyhood days. He comes from a splendid family, one that always stood for right living and industrious habits, for education and morality, and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. His whole life has been characterized by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, and he has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life, attaining an honorable position among the well-known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he resides.

Matthew Gilmerr, the son of Martin and Sarah (Bybee) Gilmerr, was born July 27, 1858, in Ross county, Ohio. Martin Gilmerr was a native of Hardy county, Virginia, and located in Ross county when he first came to Ohio, and later settled in Fayette county. Martin Gilmerr was the son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Shobe) Gilmerr, and had a family of ten children, Emily J., Elizabeth, Levi, Matthew, Nettie, Clara, Anna, Henry E. and two who died in infancy.

Matthew Gilmerr received his education in the public schools of Ross and Fayette counties, working on the farm during the time he was not attending school. Upon his marriage, in 1888, he bought out the other heirs to the paternal estate, and has lived there for the past thirty-five years. He is a practical and systematic farmer, giving his personal attention to every detail of the farm work, and in the raising of crops and live stock he has been highly remunerated for his efforts. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the confidence and regard of all who have formed his acquaintance.

Mr. Gilmerr has been twice married, his first marriage being to Elizabeth Ater, daughter of Abraham Ater, and to this first marriage were born two

children, Bessie, who married Jesse White, and has one daughter, Edith Annabel, and Mathew, Jr., deceased. After the death of his first wife, in 1897, he married, in 1901, Mrs. Mary Bryan, the widow of Darius Bryan, and to the second union no children were born.

Fraternally, Mr. Gilmerr is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and also holds his membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Gilmerr is enjoying life on his farm, realizing, as the public at large are realizing more than ever before, that the farmer today is to be envied above all other men. He has worked his way from the foot of the ladder, a fact which renders him the more worthy of the praise that is duly accorded him by his fellow men.

JESSE HAGLER.

Nearly a century ago the first members of the Hagler family settled in Fayette county, Ohio, and since that time the family has been prominent in all the activities connected with the growth and development of the county. In the summer of 1814 there came to Ross county, Ohio, Isaac Hagler and Susan Stookey with their respective families, and in that same year this young couple were married and the year following located in Fayette county. They started life under pioneer conditions, built a rude log cabin and started to clear the virgin forests and make a home for themselves in this new county. The Hagler and Stookey families came from Hardy county, Virginia, and were among the first to locate in Ross county, Ohio. There were nine children came to bless the union of Isaac and Susan (Stookey) Hagler: Mrs. Lottie Hankins, born in 1817; Mrs. Kate Millikan, born in 1818; Mrs. Matilda McLean, born 1822; Mrs. Susan Browning, born 1830; Albert, born 1826; Felix, born 1827, and Jesse, born 1823. Upon coming to this county, Isaac Hagler located seven miles northwest of Washington C. H., where he lived until his death, July 10, 1830.

The late Jesse Hagler, the fifth child of Isaac Hagler and wife, was born October 22, 1823, and died February 12, 1900. He was born on the Hagler homestead in Jefferson township and lived on the same farm all his life. He received a very limited education, since the schools of his boyhood days offered very few advantages. From his earliest boyhood he worked upon the farm, and after his father's death, he and one of his brothers bought out the interests of the other children in the home farm and operated the old home place in partnership. As he prospered from year to year he added to

his holdings until at the time of his death he was the owner of ten hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson township.

Mr. Hagler was married May 1, 1864, to Angeline Rogers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Rogers, early pioneers of this county. Mrs. Hagler was born June 25, 1840, and died September 27, 1874, leaving her husband with three children: Howard, Gertrude and Roy. Howard is now farming two hundred and seventy-three acres of the old homestead; Gertrude is the wife of V. R. McCoy, and Roy, whose history is presented elsewhere in this volume, is also on the old Hagler homestead.

JOHN E. HOPKINS.

A substantial farmer and stock raiser of Madison township, Fayette county, Ohio, is John E. Hopkins, who was born June 25, 1862, near Linden, Ross county, Ohio. He was the son of Levi and Rachel (Kintz) Hopkins, natives of Ross county, Ohio. Levi Hopkins was the son of Matthew and ———— (Harper) Hopkins, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Ross county. Levi Hopkins came to Fayette county and settled one mile east of Madison Mills, where he and his wife reared a family of five children, Selah, Ella, John E., J. W. and H. L. Of these five children, Selah and H. L. are deceased.

John E. Hopkins was educated in the schools of his home township and later attended the high school at Washington C. H. and the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He then taught school for a few years during the winter months and worked on his father's farm during the summers. At the age of twenty-four he began renting land and has been farming since. A few years after his marriage he bought his present farm of two hundred and fifty acres one mile west of Madison Mills on the White Oak pike and now has one of the finest farms in his township.

Mr. Hopkins was married in 1883 to Sarah Jane Taylor, the daughter of Phillip and Sarah (Bennett) Taylor, and to this union three children were born, Clem, Morris B. and Ruth Ann. Clem married Eliza Cook and has two children, Frank E. and Margaret.

Politically, Mr. Hopkins is a stanch Republican, but has never been an applicant for any public office. Fraternally, he holds his membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

GEORGE N. GLICKNER.

One of the substantial and wide-awake citizens of Perry township is George N. Glickner, who is now serving as trustee of his township. He has been very largely dependent upon his own resources and has attained no insignificant success, though he, like most men of affairs, has encountered obstacles and met with reverses. He is a man of splendid personality and because of his industrious habits and persistent energy has attained definite success along agricultural lines and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which he has lived for so many years. He is one whose integrity and strength of character have commended him to everyone with whom he has been associated. That he is regarded as a man of ability is evidenced by his election to the responsible position of township trustee.

George N. Glickner, the son of Jacob and Nancy Glickner, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1859. His father was born in Germany and when a young man came to America and first located in Brown county, Ohio. He came to this country alone, his parents and the remainder of his family remaining in their native land. After remaining in Brown county for a short time, Jacob Glickner went to Hillsboro, in Highland county, Ohio, and while working there was married and moved on a farm in that county. Jacob Glickner lived in Scioto county for a while and later moved to Fayette county, where he lived the remaining years of his life. Eight children were born to Jacob Glickner and wife, David, Mary E., George M., Mahala, John, Joseph, Mrs. Jane McDonald and Mrs. Sarah Speigel.

George N. Glickner received his education in Scioto and Highland counties, and attended the Buena Vista schools in the former county and finished his education in the district schools of Highland county. After completing his education he worked on his father's farm until his marriage. He later came to Fayette county and purchased his present farm of one hundred and forty acres in Perry township about one mile from New Martinsburg. He has been a successful farmer, dividing his attention between the raising of grain and produce and the breeding of live stock, with the result that he has a very comfortable income.

Mr. Glickner married Maggie Larrie, the daughter of John and Ellen Larrie, and to this union have been born four children, William, Fred, John and May. William married Ida Dowler and has one son, Chester; Fred married Olive Johnson and has two children, Loran and Herbert; John is living in Highland county; May is still residing with her parents.

Politically, Mr. Glickner is a Democrat and has always been interested in political matters. He has been regarded as one of the leaders of his party in the township for many years and, being a man of good business ability, was nominated by his party for the office of township trustee. He was subsequently elected to this important position and is administering the duties of this office in such a way as to give universal satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Mr. Glickner is a whole-souled, genial and kindly man who is interested in every movement which he thinks will benefit his community. His life has been singularly free from anything which might bring upon him the censure of his neighbors and therefore he is well deserving of a place in the history of his county.

THADDEUS T. TURNER.

A highly respected citizen of Marion township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Thaddeus T. Turner, who is an enterprising farmer, owning one hundred and seven acres of fine farming land on the Turner road, nine miles from Washington C. H. He comes from an excellent family, his father having been a lawyer, teacher and farmer, while he himself followed teaching for several years. As a matter of fact, public school work has interested the various members of this family for at least three generations. Not only was the father of Mr. Turner a teacher, but Mr. Turner's children are also school teachers.

Thaddeus T. Turner, the son of James W. and Sarah (Evans) Turner, was born October 13, 1846, near Ringgold, Ohio. His father was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and was the son of Lewis and Uriah (McKnight) Turner. Lewis Turner came to Morgan county, Ohio, from his native state with his parents when he was eleven years of age. Lewis Turner was the son of John Turner, a native of Wales, and an early settler in Virginia. Lewis Turner was a soldier of the War of 1812. James Turner and wife reared a family of eleven children, Alonzo J., Theresa, Thaddeus T., Clarence F., Tell A., Marion B., Flora E., Sarah, Elmer, Theodore and Mary. Of these children Thaddeus T., Tell A., Marion B., Flora E. and Mary are living, while the others are deceased.

Thaddeus T. Turner went to school to his own father, who was a public school teacher in the district schools of Morgan county, Ohio. His father was an excellent teacher and also practiced law. By the time he was old

enough to teach school, Mr. Turner had no difficulty in securing a teacher's license, and then taught school in Morgan county until he was twenty-six years of age. In 1872 Mr. Turner came to Fayette county, Ohio, and taught school in various parts of the county, at one time being a teacher in the high school.

Mr. Turner was married in 1880 to Sarah Dick, the daughter of Charles and Jane (Hankins) Dick, of Pickaway county, Ohio. To this union three children have been born, Florence, Clara and Orville. Florence married W. Boyer, and has two children, Walter and Wendell, and lives at Good Hope, Ohio. Clara and Orville are still at home and are public school teachers in Fayette county.

The Republican party has claimed the hearty support of Mr. Turner and he has taken an active part in his township and county in political affairs. It is but natural that he should be interested in educational matters, and as president of the school board of his township he has done efficient service for the educational interests of his community.

THOMAS A. JENKINS.

A distinguished veteran of the Civil War and a prominent citizen of Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Thomas A. Jenkins, who is now living on the farm where he was born more than seventy years ago. He enlisted for service in the Union army in the Civil War when he was eighteen years of age and served with gallantry during the remainder of that terrible struggle. For more than fifty years he has taken a prominent part in every phase of his community life, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the locality where he has spent all of his life.

Thomas A. Jenkins, the son of Robert and Mary (Iron) Jenkins, was born in January, 1844, in a log cabin on the farm where he is now living. He was one of four children born to his parents, the others being Mrs. Esther Stoughton, S. W., Mrs. Mary F. French. Thomas Jenkins was the son of Jacob Jenkins, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. When he was a young man Jacob Jenkins came to Fayette county, Ohio, where he was drafted for service in the War of 1812, but the war closed and he did not have a chance to serve. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Hiram, John, Jacob, Mrs. Catherine Corbett, Willis and Elizabeth.

Thomas Jenkins attended the schools of his day and worked upon his

father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then enlisted on August 8, 1862, as a member of Company C, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, among them being the following: Stone River, Chickamauga, Dalton, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Burnt Hickory and Jonesboro. He was wounded in one battle and for some time was laid up in a hospital, but finally recovered and rejoined his regiment before the close of the war. He has always taken a great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Washington C. H. and been active in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers.

Mr. Jenkins was never married. Politically, he is a stanch Republican and has been active in local political matters. He has served as road supervisor of his township, and also as school director. Mr. Jenkins is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres on the Jeffersonville and Washington C. H. pike, where he has spent the last fifty years. He is still enjoying good health and is highly regarded by everyone who knows him.

JAMES W. FITCHTHORN.

A distinguished veteran of the Civil War and a substantial farmer of Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio, is James W. Fitchthorn, who has lived his entire life in the township where he is now residing. He is a son of Louis and Anna (Hage) Fitchthorn. Louis Fitchthorn was the son of Phillip and Magdalene (Harpoe) Fitchthorn, and was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1808. Phillip Fitchthorn was in the War of 1812 and settled in Fayette county some years before his death. Louis Fitchthorn came to Fayette county, Ohio, from Virginia when he was twenty-one years of age, although he had previously stopped for a short time in Ross county, Ohio.

James W. Fitchthorn was educated in a rude log school house in his home neighborhood, and worked upon the home farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then enlisted in the Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served for the Union until the close of the war. He has taken an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic Post, and is now the commander of the post at Millersville, the S. M. Yoeman Post.

Mr. Fitchthorn was married December 13, 1866, to Sarah Shafer, and to this union three children have been born, Clara, Elsie A. and Samuel.

Fraternally, Mr. Fitchthorn is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He has long been identified with the Republican party in politics and has served for more than forty years as trustee of his township. It is possible that this record has never been equalled in the township, and is certainly a tribute to his efficiency as a public servant. No one in the community stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than Mr. Fitchthorn, and his everyday life has been such as to merit the universal esteem in which he is held.

JAMES RILEY VANNORSDALL.

One of the most extensive farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, is James Riley Vannorsdall, who was born more than eighty-three years ago in the township where he is now living. In fact, his whole career has been spent in the same locality and this long residence has endeared him to everyone in the township. As a farmer he has met with remarkable success; as a public-spirited citizen he has done his full duty; as a neighbor he has fully measured up to the highest standard. Such men lend stability to the community in which they live, and it is a pleasure to record the life of this sterling pioneer in the biographical annals of his county.

James R. Vannorsdall, the son of Garrett and Rosannah (Gray) Vannorsdall, was born in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, September 10, 1831. His father was the son of Abraham and Abigail (Johnson) Vannorsdall, natives and life-long residents of Virginia. Garrett Vannorsdall came from Berkeley county, Virginia, when a young man and located in Fayette county in Jefferson township. He and his wife were the parents of two children, James R. and Mrs. Sarah A. Gossard.

Mr. Vannorsdall received a very limited education, owing to the meager school facilities of his day. However, he was very much interested in education and by diligent study at home, qualified himself as a public school teacher. He taught school for a few years in his younger days and after his marriage at the age of twenty-two began to farm. He started out by renting eighty acres and later bought a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres, and with this small farm began a career which has seldom been equalled in Fayette county. Year after year found him more prosperous and able to add to his holdings, until at the present time he is the owner of sixteen hundred acres of fine farming land in Fayette and Greene counties. Two hundred and ten acres of his land is in Paint township, fifty acres in Greene county, and the

rest in Jefferson township. It is needless to say that he has been progressive and enterprising in all of his business transactions, for his extensive land holdings are a sufficient proof that he has been very successful.

Mr. Vannorsdall was married September 4, 1853, to Susannah Horney, the daughter of Jefferson and Margaret (Griffith) Horney, and to this union twelve children have been born.

The family are all members of the Methodist Protestant church and have always been generous contributors to its maintenance. Mr. Vannorsdall is a heavy stockholder and a director in the Farmers Bank. Several years ago he was president of this bank, but on account of advancing age, retired from the active management of its affairs.

FORD ERVIN.

A self-made farmer and enterprising citizen of Paint township, Fayette county, Ohio, is Ford Ervin, who has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres on the Ervin pike, about twelve miles north of Washington C. H. He was born July 2, 1874, in Madison county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Clara (Carr) Ervin. William Ervin was the son of Joel Ervin and was a native of this county. Ten children were born to William Ervin and wife, Ludema, who is married; Smith, deceased; Orpha, deceased, who was the wife of A. D. Lukens, and the mother of one son, Roy; Gertrude, who is married; Bethards, of Sedalia, Ohio; O. W.; A. O., a physician and surgeon of New Holland, Ohio; Ford, whose history is here presented; L. L., who is farming the old home place in Madison county; Addie, deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Duff, and left one daughter, Laurel; Clara, who is still at home.

Ford Ervin was educated in the district schools of Madison county and later attended the South Solon high school in the same county. He worked with his father on the home farm until he was married at the age of twenty-six, when he and his brother bought a farm of twenty acres and began to farm it in partnership. A few years later he disposed of his interest in this farm and bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. He is a progressive young farmer and is deserving of much credit for the success which has come to him.

Mr. Ervin was married on Christmas day, 1900, to Inez M. Parrett, and

to this union two daughters have been born, Louise, born May 8, 1904, and Martha, born March 31, 1906.

Politically, Mr. Ervin is a Republican, but has never been active in political matters. He and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS HARPER.

There was born in Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio, seventy-seven years ago, a lad who was destined to become one of the most substantial men of his township. Born in a rude log cabin near the present village of Octa, Thomas Harper, a gallant soldier of the Civil War and one of the largest land owners of Jasper township, has lived such a life as to merit the hearty esteem and respect with which he is held by every one with whom he is acquainted. His father was one of the early pioneers of this county and a worthy citizen who was deeply interested in the welfare of his community. It is needless to state that the man who accumulates a farm of seven hundred acres solely through his initiative and effort is deserving of a great amount of credit. It takes close economy, good business methods and management as well as incessant industry to bring this about and these have been the characteristics which have marked the career of Mr. Harper. He still retains an unusual amount of energy, and although he is now seventy-seven years of age, he worked in the harvest fields in the summer of 1914, performing a very satisfactory day's work. It is such men who have made this county what it is today.

Thomas Harper, the son of James and Christina (Rankin) Harper, was born September 10, 1837, in a log cabin in Jasper township. His father was born in Virginia and came with his parents, also natives of Virginia, to Fayette county, Ohio, shortly after its organization in 1810. James Harper died in 1848 when Thomas was a lad of eleven years of age, leaving his widow with a family of six children, Mrs. Mahala Allen, Thomas, John, Mrs. Barbara Pierson, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen and Cyrus. Of these children, John and Barbara are deceased, while the others are still living.

Thomas Harper received the limited education which was afforded by the primitive schools of his day, although he was fortunate in being able to attend a select school in his home neighborhood. He was married before the Civil War and started in life on a farm of forty-three acres, most of which was covered with brush and water. From this small beginning he has

risen to a prominence which justifies his inclusion among the most substantial men of the township. His extensive land holdings of seven hundred acres bear ample witness of the prosperity which has attended his efforts and show that he is a man of more than ordinary ability. During the Civil War he and his brother, Cyrus, enlisted in the service of their country. Cyrus was a member of the cavalry branch of the service, and Thomas was a member of Company G, One Hundred Sixty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served one year and then returned to his farm where he has since resided.

Mr. Harper was married in 1859 to Rachel Hargrove, the daughter of Hubert and Millie (Oliver) Hargrove, and to this union have been born six children, Wallace, James, Charles, Lucinda, Christina and Estelle, all of whom are still living with the exception of James.

Mr. Harper is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic and deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. He and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare they are greatly interested.

GRANT DEWITT.

One of the most prominent stock dealers of Washington C. H. is Grant DeWitt, who was born in this county during the Civil War. He is engaged in farming, the buying and shipping of straw and has owned and developed one of the best racing horses which ever went out of Fayette county. Still later he engaged in the buying and shipping of cattle and is now engaged in this particular line of activity.

Grant DeWitt, the son of John and Martha (Rittenhouse) DeWitt, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, four miles south of Washington C. H., on the Chillicothe pike, July 7, 1862. His parents, who were natives of Washington C. H., and Ross county, Ohio, respectively, reared a family of seven children: Mary Jane, the wife of James Kearney, deceased; Arvilla, deceased, who was the wife of Christopher Parrett; Nellie, the wife of Charles Bowdell, of Hartford City, Indiana; Grant, of Washington C. H.; Frank, also of Washington C. H., and two who died in infancy, the eldest and youngest, both girls.

John H. DeWitt was reared on a farm four miles east of Washington C. H., in Wayne township, and was a farmer and stock buyer. He owned a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres on which he lived until his death at

the age of sixty. His wife died September, 1902. She was a member of the United Brethren church. John H. DeWitt held various township offices and was also county commissioner at one time.

The paternal grandparents of Grant DeWitt were John and Mary (Barker) DeWitt, natives of Kentucky and pioneer settlers in Fayette county, Ohio, where they lived in Wayne township until their death. They reared a large family of children: Stephen D., Anderson, Darlington, Greenup, John, Jesse, Jane Allen, Rachel Prior, Candace Goldsbury. The maternal grandparents of Grant DeWitt were Tillman and Permelia (Tully) Rittenhouse, natives of Virginia and pioneer settlers in Ross county, Ohio. Tillman Rittenhouse was a judge of the Ross county circuit court for twelve years and also a farmer. He lived on his farm of seven hundred acres all the time that he was serving as judge of the court. Tillman Rittenhouse and wife were the parents of four children, James, William, Betsey and Martha. After the death of his first wife, Tillman Rittenhouse married Susan Shobe, and to this second union five children were born, Amanda, Chlora, Jack, Lewis and Minerva.

Grant DeWitt was reared on his father's farm in Union township and attended the district schools of his home neighborhood. He remained on the home farm until he was grown and then went to farming on his own account, later buying and shipping straw from Washington C. H. Still later he engaged in the raising of race horses. He owned and developed Lady Lancaster, a native track performer and the dam of six horses who made worthy records on the track throughout the state of Ohio. He finally discontinued the breeding of race horses and engaged in the buying and shipping of cattle and is still engaged in this particular line of business. He moved into Washington C. H. in 1912, and now has a comfortable home at No. 221 Columbus avenue.

Mr. DeWitt was married December 27, 1892, to Sarah Catherine Dick, the daughter of Camillus H. and Alsina Jane (Arehart) Dick, and to this union three children have been born, Frank Harrod (known as "Jack"), John Howard and Nellie Rittenhouse.

Mrs. DeWitt was born in Champaign county, Illinois, September 8, 1872. Her father was also a native of Illinois and her mother of Fayette county, Ohio. Her father died in 1881, at the age of thirty-four, and her mother is still living at the age of sixty-one. Two children were born to her parents, Sarah Catherine and Otta May. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. DeWitt were John and Rebecca Dick, natives of Illinois, who died at an advanced age after rearing a large family of children, William, Martin,

John, Stewart, Camillus H., Mrs. Cass Ann Johnson and Mrs. Jane Grimm. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. DeWitt were Solomon and Sarah Ann (Myers) Arehart, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Fayette county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Arehart reared a large family of children, Amalgah, Oscar, Alsina J., Mary Catherine, Florence Virginia, Clara Elizabeth and Laura May.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and generous contributors to its maintenance. In politics, Mr. DeWitt is an independent voter, preferring to cast his ballot for the best men irrespective of their political affiliations.

GEORGE SMIDLEY.

A successful, self-made farmer of Marion township, is George Smidley, the owner of the "Elmwood Stock Farm" of three hundred and fifty acres. He is recognized as one of the energetic farmers of Fayette county, who, by his enterprise and progressive methods, has contributed in a material way to the advancement of the locality where he lives. In the course of an honorable career he has been successful along the lines to which his efforts have been directed, and enjoys distinctive prestige among the representative men of his community. He is a splendid type of a self-made American and has always borne his full share of the burden of civic life, being the trustee of his township at the present time.

George Smidley, the son of William and Elizabeth (Boblet) Smidley, was born July 3, 1867, in Ross county, Ohio. His father is still living in Illinois, while his mother is deceased and buried in the New Holland cemetery in this county. William Smidley was the son of Philip Smidley, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in an early day.

George Smidley was the only child born to his parents and was educated in the common schools of Ross and Fayette counties, coming to this county when he was thirteen years of age with his parents. He worked on the farm by the month and day from the age of thirteen until he bought a farm of his own. It was located in Wayne township, Fayette county. He managed this farm for a number of years and then sold it and bought his present farm of three hundred and fifty acres in Marion township. In addition to farming his own farm he rents an additional one hundred and fifty acres. This gives him a farm of five hundred acres to operate, one of the largest

farms under the control of one farmer in the township. The farm is well improved and equipped with all the latest machinery for successful farming. While he raises all of the crops usually grown in this locality, he makes a specialty of stock raising and sells several car loads of stock annually.

Mr. Smidley was married December 20, 1889, to Minnie Whitmer, the daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Brittenham) Whitmer. Mrs. Smidley's father was a native of Perry county, Ohio, while her mother was reared at New Holland in Fayette county. Mr. Smidley and his wife are the parents of six children: Mervin, deceased; an infant, deceased; and four children who are still living, Floyd R., Iva, Roy and Gladys.

The Democratic party claimed the support of Mr. Smidley for many years but he votes now for the man he considers best qualified to fill the office. He is now serving as trustee of Marion township and filling this office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens, irrespective of their politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while religiously, he and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Christian church. Mr. Smidley has been a potent factor in the civic life of his community and has always taken a prominent part in the development of the best interests of his neighbors. He is a man of pleasing address and easily makes friends. Because of his upright character, marked ability and pleasing disposition, he is rightly classed among the representative men of his township and county.

DAVID LONG.

A retired farmer of Bloomingburg, Ohio, who has a fine farm of two hundred acres in Madison township, is David Long, who was born in Ross county, near Chillicothe, Ohio. He is the son of John W. and Eliza (Leedone) Long, who came to this county when David was a lad of fourteen. Ten children were born to John W. Long and wife, Drusilla, Dawson, Cyrus H., David, Emma, William P., Allen, Francis F., John and Cora.

David Long attended the schools of his home county and later finished his education in the schools of Fayette county. He worked on his father's farm until his marriage and then began farming for himself. By diligent effort and good management he has accumulated a fine farm of two hundred acres, which is one of the most attractive farms of the township.

Mr. Long was married February 26, 1879, to Naomi Wilson, the daughter of James C. and Rachel (Groves) Wilson. To this union four children

have been born, Warren, Willard R., Ruth E. and Glenn. Warren married Mary Hidy and has two children, Emmeline and Jane. Willard R. married L. Snyder, and has two sons, Robert and Ronald. Ruth E. and Glenn are still single and living with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Long is affiliated with the Democratic party, but has always preferred giving his attention to his agricultural affairs rather than taking an active part in political matters. He and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Protestant church, and takes a deep interest in its various activities. Mr. Long has always been interested in educational matters. He has served as a member of the Paint township school board and is now one of the five members of the county board of education.

FRANK DeWITT.

The DeWitt family was one of the first to settle in Fayette county, Ohio. Peter DeWitt came to this county from Kentucky in 1805, purchased one thousand acres of land on Turkey creek and built the first house in Wayne township, a rude log cabin, which is still standing. The DeWitt family is of German ancestry, the first member of the family to come to this country being Peter DeWitt, who came to America several years before the Revolutionary War. He fought during that struggle and later became one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky. In 1805 he, with his wife, Jane Bray, and family, located in Wayne township, or rather on land which is now within that township. The county was not organized until 1810 and by that time he had a considerable tract cleared and in cultivation. It is not known how many children Peter DeWitt had, although it is certain that three sons, John, Henry and Gabriel, were the first settlers on the land now comprehended within Fayette county. Each of the three brothers built a brick house on his farm and all three of the houses are still standing and occupied. John DeWitt grew to manhood in this county and married Polly Barker. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and lived to the advanced age of ninety, his wife being past ninety-two years of age at the time of her death. John DeWitt and his wife, Polly Barker, were the parents of ten children, Eveline, Jane, Anderson, Darlington, Decatur, Greenup, Rachel, John, Jesse and Candace.

John DeWitt, one of the ten children of John and Polly (Barker) DeWitt, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, while his wife, Martha Ritten-

house, was born in Ross county, Ohio. He was a farmer and stock raiser and one of the most successful men of his township. At the time of his death, November 8, 1888, he owned four hundred and fifty acres of fine farming land in Wayne township. His wife died in 1906, at the age of seventy-two. John DeWitt and wife were the parents of seven children: Janey, deceased, who was the wife of James Kearney; Arvilla, deceased, who was the wife of C. S. Parrett; Nellie, the wife of C. M. Bowdle, of Hartford City, Indiana; Grant, of Washington C. H.; Frank, of Washington C. H., and two who died in infancy.

The maternal grandparents of Frank DeWitt were Tillman and Matilda (Tully) Rittenhouse. They were natives of Ross county, Ohio, and died in that county at an advanced age. Tillman Rittenhouse was an extensive farmer, a lawyer and a circuit judge for several years. He was twice married, and by his first marriage to Matilda Tully he had the following children: James, Amanda and Martha. His second wife was Betsy Shole, and to this union three children were born, Jackson, Minerva and Lewis Cass. He was an educated and brilliant man, a man of marked influence in his day and generation.

Frank DeWitt, the fourth of the family in direct descent to live in this county, was reared on the same farm on which his great-grandfather settled in 1805. He attended the district schools and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age. He then began teaching school and for fifteen or sixteen years taught school in this county. He made a splendid record as a school teacher, but finally gave up the profession for the farm. He operated a farm in Wayne township until about five years ago, when he moved to Washington C. H., and engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, an industry in which he has been very successful.

Mr. DeWitt was married on December 27, 1896, in the Arlington Hotel, in Washington C. H., where his father was born. His wife is Cora Lucas, the daughter of William and Jeannette (White) Lucas, and to this union has been born one daughter, Winona. Mrs. DeWitt was born in Union township, both of her parents being natives of Wayne township, and now living in Washington C. H. William Lucas and wife are the parents of seven children, Alcester, Clara, Lelah, Sherman, Cora, Jessie and Orban. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. DeWitt were Richard and Matilda (Rowe) Lucas, natives of Ohio and pioneers in Fayette county. Richard Lucas and wife were the parents of four children, William, Samantha, Martha and Mary.

Mr. DeWitt has been an extensive traveler and has made several trips

to Europe. He is well informed on all the current topics of the day and is able to discuss them in an intelligent manner. He is a public-spirited citizen who is interested in every measure proposed for the benefit of his city, and a man highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOSEPH M. ARNOTT.

Among the representative men and public-spirited citizens of Fayette county, Ohio, is Joseph F. Arnott, a prosperous farmer of Perry township, a man who has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his community. He has made his influence felt for good in his locality, and, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the community in which he resides, he well merits inclusion among the representative men of his county. His efforts have always been directed along proper lines and in the material advancement of his county, as well as its social and moral welfare, he has always been greatly interested. The well regulated life he has led has won for him the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens and in all the relations of life he has proved a man among men and is well deserving of the confidence which has been reposed in him.

Joseph M. Arnott, the present trustee of Perry township, was born September 2, 1862, in Madison township, in this county. He is the son of Nathan and Mary (Towne) Arnott, his father also being a native of Madison township. Nathan Arnott was the son of Andrew and Jane (Douglass) Arnott, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Fayette county. Nathan Arnott and wife reared a family of nine children, Mrs. Cory Wilson, William, Joseph M., Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Fisher Leverton, Frank, Mrs. Esther Limes, Mrs. Tirzah Odell and Elizabeth. All of these children are still living except Frank and Esther.

Joseph M. Arnott finished the common schools of Madison township and then entered the high school at Greenfield and completed the four years' course. Until he graduated from high school he spent all of his winters from the age of six in the school room while his summer vacations were spent on his father's farm assisting with the work of the farm. After leaving school he worked with his father on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-three when he married and began farming for himself on his present farm. He has one hundred and fifty acres of highly productive

land on the Chesterfield road in Perry township on which he grows all of the grains common to this section of the state. In addition he pays considerable attention to the raising of a high grade of live stock and is uniformly successful in both phases of farming.

Mr. Arnott was married January 21, 1886, to Sarah A. Dwyer, the daughter of Carey A. and Eliza J. (Irwin) Dwyer, and to this union has been born one son, Frank, who married Minnie Pinkerton.

Politically, Mr. Arnott is a Republican and a firm believer in the principles of that party. He has always taken an active part in the political affairs of his township and county, and his party, recognizing his ability as a man and his integrity as a public-spirited citizen, nominated him for the important office of trustee of Perry township. His subsequent election to this important office indicates that he has the confidence of his fellow citizens and his administration of the affairs of the office has shown that this confidence was not misplaced. He is a man of genial disposition and kindly impulses and has a host of friends throughout the township and county who admire him for his good qualities of head and heart.

CHARLES HERBERT BROWNELL.

One of the old and well established business firms of Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio, is that of C. H. Brownell & Sons, which was established in this place more than half a century ago. Charles Herbert Brownell, who, with his brother, Henry B., conducts the business, has been a life-long resident of Washington C. H., and during his whole career has been actively interested in everything which has been advanced for the general welfare of the community.

Charles Herbert Brownell, of the firm of C. H. Brownell & Sons, was born in Washington C. H., Ohio, November 24, 1873. He is the son of Charles Henry and Ruth (Barnett) Brownell, natives of New York state, and the parents of four children, Lucy Richmond, John C., Harry B. and Charles Herbert. John C. died in infancy and the other three children are still living.

Charles Henry Brownell was born in Chautauqua county, New York, and was reared to manhood in that state. Upon reaching manhood he became a teacher in the public schools of New York, and later came to Ohio and located at Chillicothe. Here he met Ruth Barnett, who later became his wife, and they were married in her home in Rensselaer county, New York.

Charles Henry Brownell and his young bride came from Chillicothe to Washington C. H. on April 29, 1866, and Mr. Brownell at once became interested in the buying and selling of eggs and poultry. Success attended his efforts from the first and soon after the war he took his brother, David Sherman Brownell, in with him as his partner. They continued together until the death of David in 1892. From 1872 to 1882 the Brownell Brothers were engaged in the retail grocery business, but the growth of the poultry and egg trade was such that they felt that it demanded all of their attention, so they retired from the grocery business. For a period of fifty-two years the firm now known as C. H. Brownell & Sons has been the leading firm in the egg and poultry business in this section of the state. The business has grown by leaps and bounds, and now three large buildings are required to take care of the large trade. The company now has branch offices in Columbus, Ohio, Boston, Massachusetts, and Newark, New Jersey.

The paternal grandparents of Charles Herbert Brownell were David and Thankful (Brownell) Brownell, natives of New York and of English descent. David Brownell and his wife lived all of their days in Chautauqua county, New York, where they reared a family of nine children: Prudence Jane, Lucinda, Benjamin, Charles Henry, Simeon, David Sherman, Harriet and Huldah. The maternal grandparents, John and Jerusha (Sweet) Barnett, were also born in New York and died in Rensselaer, New York, at an advanced age. John Barnett and wife reared a large family of children: Smith, Esther, Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary, Ruth, George, Deborah, Betsey, Alphia and two who died in infancy. Charles Henry Brownell died July 9, 1902, at the age of sixty-seven, and his widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty. They were both loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and took a deep interest in its success.

Charles Herbert Brownell received his education in the public schools of Washington C. H., and then entered Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1896. He then entered the employ of his father in the egg and poultry business and later became a member of the firm, to which he has since devoted his sole attention. His brother, Henry Barnett Brownell, is a member of the firm, which is still managed under the old firm name of C. H. Brownell & Sons. Mr. Brownell is a successful business man and the firm has built up a business which has assumed a place of first rank in Fayette county. He is president of Brownell Sons Company, of Columbus, Ohio, and also president of Brownell Boston Company, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Brownell was married December 6, 1899, at Clyde, Ohio, to Mabel Huntley, the daughter of George P. and Laura (Kennedy) Huntley. To this union six children have been born: Charles Huntley, born June 8, 1901; Laura Huntley, born June 15, 1903; Elizabeth Huntley, born June 3, 1904; Roma Huntley, born June 8, 1906; George Huntley, born March 7, 1908, and Dean Huntley, born December 24, 1909. Mrs. Brownell has a brother and a sister, A. K. and Roma.

Politically, Mr. Brownell is identified with the Republican party and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY BARNETT BROWNELL.

The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Washington C. H., Ohio. He has lived here all his life and for a number of years has been identified with the commercial interests of this community.

Henry Barnett Brownell, member of the old and well-known firm of C. H. Brownell & Sons, was born in Washington C. H., Ohio, on September 3, 1869. His parents, Charles Henry and Ruth (Barnett) Brownell, were natives of New York state, and they were the parents of four children: Lucy Richmond Brownell; John D., who died in infancy; Henry B., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Charles Herbert, the business partner of the subject. Charles Henry Brownell was born in Chautauqua county, New York, but left there in young manhood. For a few years he engaged in teaching school and then settled at Chillicothe, Ohio. There he met her who became his wife and they were married in her old home at North Hoosic, Rensselaer county, New York. On April 29, 1862, they came from Chillicothe to Washington C. H., and here Mr. Brownell engaged in the egg and poultry business, on a small scale. He was successful in that enterprise and soon after the war his brother, David Sherman Brownell, became associated with him. This partnership was dissolved by the death of David in 1892. The brothers were also in the retail grocery business for ten years, from 1872 to 1882, when it was discontinued, but the poultry and egg business is still in active operation, as it has been for a period of fifty-two years, having long been known as the leading firm in the specific line in this section of the country. The business has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth and now three large buildings are employed in the local plant. The firm runs a store in

Columbus, Ohio, one in Boston, Massachusetts, and also has close connections with a large establishment in Newark, New Jersey.

Reverting to the subject's ancestral record, it is noted that the paternal grandparents, David and Thankful (Brownell) Brownell, were natives of New York state and of English descent. They both died in Chautauqua county, New York, he at an advanced age and she in middle life. They had nine children, Prudence Jane, Lucinda, Benjamin, Charles Henry, Simeon, David Sherman, Harriet and Huldah. The maternal grandparents, John and Jerusha (Sweet) Barnett, were also natives of New York, though of Scotch-Irish descent. They were farming folk, and they died in Rensselaer, when quite old. They had a large family, namely: Smith, Esther, Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary, Ruth, George, Deborah, Betsey, Alphia and two who died in infancy. The subject's father died on July 9, 1902, aged sixty-seven years. He is survived by his widow, who is now nearly eighty years old. They both affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they were ever faithful.

Henry B. Brownell, the immediate subject of this review, was reared in Washington, C. H., securing his elementary education in its public schools. He then attended Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1890. He then entered the employ of his father in the egg and poultry business and, upon the death of his uncle, David S., his father's partner, he was made a member of the firm and has from that time given his attention unremittingly to the development of the business. His brother, Charles H., is now a member of the firm, which is still conducted under the old firm name of C. H. Brownell & Sons.

Politically, Mr. Brownell is a supporter of the Republican party and has served two terms as a member of the city council and a term as a member of the board of education. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward and an active worker.

On the 5th day of January, 1898, Mr. Brownell was married to Caroline Heltman, who was born in Ashland, Ohio, the daughter of William G. and Mary (Rebman) Heltman. To this union have been born six children, Ruth Heltman, David Sherman, Mary Helen, Portia Heltman, Henry Barnett and Alice Heltman.

Mrs. Brownell's parents are natives of Ohio and are now residing in Ashland. They have seven children living, J. Halleck, Mary Ellen, Emma, Caroline, Frank, George and Golda. Mrs. Brownell's paternal grandparents,

Joseph G. and Catherine (Goldman) Heltman, were natives of Germany, while her maternal grandparents, John and Fannie (Houseman) Redman, were natives of Pennsylvania, though of German descent.

JACOB C. SMITH.

The Smith family, now represented by Jacob C. Smith, one of the most substantial farmers of Paint township, this county, was probably the first family to locate in Fayette county on the present site of Washington C. H. Edward Smith, Sr., the grandfather of Jacob C. Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, married in that state and located in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1810, the same year the county was organized. He entered land along the waters of Paint creek, since called the East fork, and erected his rude wigwam in the midst of an unbroken forest. He commenced clearing and improving his land, but suddenly the War of 1812 broke in on his arrangements and, with his neighbors, he volunteered and served in the defense of his country. At the close of this war he returned to his home in this county and took up the task of clearing and improving his farm. Upon returning home one night from the county seat he attempted to cross a creek and was thrown from his horse and drowned. Edward Smith, Sr., married Margaret Casselman, in Pennsylvania, and to this marriage ten children were born, all of whom grew to maturity, married and reared families of their own. These children in the order of their ages are as follows: Sarah, Casselman, Mary, Susan, Rachel, Eliza, Selina, Edward, July and Maggie.

Edward Smith, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania and came here with his parents in 1810. He grew to manhood in Fayette county and married Nancy Kukel, and to this union ten children were born: Mary, Jacob C., Richard, James Madison, Lewis, John R., Luther, Rachel, William and Noah. Of these ten children, Mary, Richard, John and Luther are deceased, while the others are married and have families of their own.

Jacob C. Smith, the grandson of the first member of the family to come to this county, was born in Union township, this county, July 20, 1835. He has been life-long farmer and it is his boast that for seventy years he has never lost a summer in the harvest field. He received a very meager education, since the schools of his day were limited in their instruction. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age and then began renting land

from his father. He moved upon his present farm, five miles north of Washington C. H., in 1873, and has now lived upon it more than forty years. As he has prospered from year to year he has added to his land holdings and now owns three separate farms, aggregating three hundred and four acres. One farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres is the one on which he is now residing; another of one hundred acres is near his own home place in Union township, while the other farm of eighty acres is in the same township. He has always been a heavy stock raiser, giving particular attention to the raising of hogs, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Smith was married January 6, 1859, to Every MacLean, the daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Bush) MacLean, and to this union were born seven children: Mrs. Luella Bitsen, who has one son, Willard; Mrs. Nancy Droce, who has two children, Emma and Howard, deceased; Mrs. Ida Baughn; Joseph E., who married Miss Swinehart; Norman, deceased; Mrs. Mary Reed, who has two sons, Loren and Herbert; and William. The mother of these seven children died September 7, 1890. She was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Smith, while not taking an active part in politics, is interested in all matters of local interest, and always lends his influence to aid in promoting the good of the community in which he has resided so long.

JAMES W. CAMPBELL.

A successful tiller of the soil is James W. Campbell, now farming the Humphrey Jones estate of three hundred acres in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio. Although not a native of this county, yet his many years of residence here have served to identify him with the various interests of the county. He is progressive in his agricultural methods and by good management and the proper application of the latest and most improved methods has become recognized as a good example of the twentieth century farmer.

James W. Campbell, the son of David and Susannah (Iman) Campbell, was born April 9, 1864, in Ross county, Ohio, near Bainbridge. David Campbell, the son of George Campbell, was born near Waverley, Ohio, and was one of nine children. David Campbell and wife reared a family of nine children, George, John, Jacob, Hezekiah, William, Kate, Nancy, James W. and one who died in infancy.

James W. Campbell was educated in the common schools of Pike county, Ohio, and from his earliest boyhood days has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He married at the age of eighteen and since that time has worked for various farmers. He worked for Martin Groves for eleven years and then spent two years in the service of William Rogers. He then worked two years for Allan Peters, a year for Kelly Dixon and then a short time on the Snyder farm. In March, 1914, he assumed the management of the Humphrey Jones estate of three hundred acres in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, and is now in charge of this large farm. He has kept abreast of the latest methods of agriculture and by a judicious combination of stock and crop raising has become recognized as a farmer of ability.

Mr. Campbell was married January 20, 1882, to Emma D. Allison. To this union have been born nine children, Wilbur, Irene, Susan, Hugh K., Edgar, Porter, Alvin, Grace and George. This family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES T. PERRILL.

Among the farmers of Fayette county who believe in following twentieth-century methods in the conduct of their business, is James T. Perrill, of the vicinity of Union township. He comes of a splendid family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrious habits, for education and morality and for all that contributes to the well-being of the commonwealth. Such people are welcomed in any community, for they are empire builders and as such have pushed the frontier of civilization ever westward and onward, leaving the green, wide-reaching wilderness and the far-stretching plains populous with contented people and beautiful with green fields and thriving villages and cities.

James T. Perrill, known as one of the most thorough and painstaking farmers of this section, living on his homestead of two hundred acres located about three and one-half miles from Washington C. H., first saw the light of day on November 23, 1866. He was born on the old Perrill home in Jasper township, this county, the son of James and Rebecca (Chenoweth) Perrill. James, father of the subject, was born near Cynthiana in Pike county, his father having been a native of Virginia. He was a farmer throughout his life and came to this county when a boy of twelve years.

Previous to that, his father died and was buried in Pike county. Upon coming to this county, James Perrill settled in Jasper township, where he became known as one of the successful and influential citizens. He passed the remainder of his life there and is buried near his old home. The subject is one of a family of seven children, being the fourth child in order of birth. The oldest child of the family died in earliest infancy; the second child is Mrs. Jennie Shoup, whose husband is assistant superintendent of the Chicago (Illinois) schools and a man very prominent in educational circles, being assistant to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago's famous woman superintendent. The third child of the family is May, then comes John, whose wife was Grace Burnett. Carrie married Charles Beard, who is a farmer near Oaktown, Indiana, in the fertile Wabash valley. Gilbert, the youngest of the family, married Anna Slagle.

When a youth, the subject received an excellent education. He first attended the schools of Jasper township, near the Perrill home, later attending the Mallow school and received the higher grades at Waverly, this state. He was interested in the work about the home farm from the time of his early boyhood and received from his father careful training in all that goes to make a successful farmer. When twenty-two years of age he decided upon agriculture as his life vocation and at that time began working for himself. His first venture along this line was the renting of a certain tract of land, which he farmed for some time with good results. He some time later purchased his present farm and has made that his home for the past twenty-five years. He is an excellent farmer, meeting with excellent results in his crops and finding the raising of live stock a lucrative side line.

On March 27, 1889, Mr. Perrill was united in marriage with Nona Henkle, daughter of Curran and Caroline Henkle. Mr. and Mrs. Perrill have been blessed with three children, the eldest of whom is their daughter Ruth, who is the wife of John W. Shoup, and the mother of one daughter, Naomi Marion, who is a graduate of high school. Virgil, eldest son of the subject, received his elementary education in the schools of this locality, later attending the Chicago Western University at Chicago, Illinois, being graduated from that institution of learning with the class of 1910. Williard H., the youngest of the family, is in school.

Mr. Perrill is at present serving Union township as trustee, but as a rule does not desire public office for himself, being more interested in seeing others with such ambitions reach the goal for which they aspire. Mr. Perrill's fraternal affiliation is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

and he feels a keen interest in all that pertains to the well-being of that society. In every avenue of life's activities Mr. Perrill has performed his part to the best of his ability, believing that what was worth doing at all was worthy of his best efforts, the result being that he has won and retains to a notable degree the sincere respect and confidence of all who know him. He has a vast field of acquaintances, among whom are many loyal, stanch and devoted friends and wherever he goes he receives a hearty welcome. Because of his genuine worth and interest in the community, he is specifically entitled to mention in a work of this character.

JOHN PERRILL.

The Perrill family was one of the earliest pioneer families of Fayette county, Ohio, and the various members of this family have taken a prominent part in the history of the county for more than a century. John Perrill, a substantial farmer of Jasper township, was born December 8, 1859, on the old Perrill farm and is a son of James and Rebecca (Chenoweth) Perrill. The reader is referred to the history of James Perrill found elsewhere in this volume for further information concerning the Perrill family.

John Perrill was educated in his home neighborhood and finished in the schools of Madison Mills. He remained at home until he was thirty-five years of age and then began farming for himself and now has a splendid farm of three hundred acres on the Jasper road, where he raises all of the crops common to this section of the state.

Mr. Perrill was married in 1905, to Grace Burnett, the daughter of Jesse and Mary (Johnson) Burnett, and to this union two children have been born, Helen and Eugene. Mr. Perrill is a Republican in politics and has been one of the leaders of his party in local political matters. At the present time he is serving with credit upon the school board of his township.

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